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Russians 11 Miles From Kharkov On South, 15 on North, Closing In; Rostov Reported Fired by Nazis

The CBS correspondent in Moscow said today that the Germans were reported setting fire to the entire city of Rostov.

The British radio declared: "Rostov is being rapidly enveloped and the Germans who were driven out of Shakty, forty-five miles to the northeast, did not retreat toward Rostov, but are attempting to get away to the westward."

The Moscow radio, as heard in New York by CBS, said Rostov was being shelled from three sides, but that the German garrison's defense "is most stubborn."

[Berlin spoke today of a shortening of the entire eastern front by many hundreds of miles, and said that what it called elasticity and defense in depth would characterize battles in the near future, a British broadcast, recorded by CBS, reported.]

A London dispatch quoted British observers as saying the whole German southern front was crumbling and that the Nazis were in full flight out of the Donets Bend. These observers predicted a retreat to the Dnieper River and said it was not likely that the Germans could stand even there unless they had prepared stout defenses.

The Black Sea fleet was reported to have shelled German coastal positions in the northwest Caucasus.

FEB 14 1943

Caucasus Trap Tightens.

Moscow, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Russia's armies drew their net tighter today about Axis troops pocketed in the extreme western Caucasus north of Novorossisk and aimed a drive southward from recaptured Krasnoarmeisk which would envelop a huge German army at Rostov and in the southern Donets Basin.

A series of thrusts had brought under the Red flag Krasnoarmeisk and Voroshilovsk, in the Donets Basin; Krivyanskaya and Shakhty, northeast of Rostov; and Krasnodar, Timoshevsk, Novotitarovsk and Dinskaya, in the western Caucasus, Russian communiques reported.

[A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press stated that the Germans had evacuated Krasnodar.]

At Krasnoarmeisk, the southward driving army lay only twenty-five miles north of Stalino, major industrial city, and seventy miles from the north shore of the Sea of Azov, leaving only that narrow corridor of retreat for the Germans at Rostov and in the Donets Basin.

[Unofficial estimates in London placed the strength of the Axis forces in the Donets Basin and at Rostov at about a half-million men. The garrison at Rostov was estimated at about 250,000.]

The capture of Krasnoarmeisk also cut the main Dnieperopetrovsk-Stalino railway.

At Voroshilovsk, the Russians placed another pincer around Voroshilovgrad, twenty-five miles to the northeast.

Railway Point Falls.

By retaking Shakhty the Russians held another important point forty-five miles above Rostov on the railway that leads north to Moscow. The seizure of Krivyanskaya put a Russian column three miles east of Novocherkassk, which is twenty-five miles northeast of Rostov on the same railway. The Russians previously reported that the railway between Rostov and Novocherkassk had been cut.

The Russian midday communique said today that the Red Army's drive toward Rostov had resulted in the capture of more towns northeast of Novocherkassk, which is twenty-five miles northeast of Rostov.

In other violent night fighting, the Russians said, their troops killed more than 300 of the enemy, pushed back a wave of counter-attacks in the Kramatorsk area, and about 800 Germans were reported slain in two days of fighting in the Chuguyev sector, twenty-two miles southeast of Kharkov.

Fighting in a sector on the norther Donets River claimed 400 German dead after the foe was dislodged from fortifications and driven to the west, the war bulletin reported, while north of Kursk severe losses were said to have dealt the enemy attemptin counter-attack.

Krasnodar, Novotitarovsk Timoshevsk in Russian ha meant that the Germans compressed along the shore the Black Sea and the Se Azov, between the naval b Novorossisk and Akhtar their principal avenue of the Taman Peninsula Kerch Strait into the C

On other sectors o the campaign to encirc forged ahead with the c numerous towns north of the Ukrainian capita

The attempt to widen th wedge at Kramatorsk, which flanks the Krasnoarmeisk drive to the northwest, continued successfully in the face of heavy tank and motorized infantry counterattacks, the war bulletin said.

The thrust that had carried into Lozovaya, seventy-five miles south of Kharkov, also was being expanded successfully, the Russians said.

Planes Brought From Tunis.

The communique said that thirty-one German planes were destroyed in air combat in the Caucasus and quoted captured German flyers as saying that they belonged to a squadron which several days ago was transferred from Tunis to the Soviet-German front.

Dispatches from the front lines related that Krasnodar was taken after the hardest kind o military operation. For a ni and a day preceding the att it rained, and floods and mu hampered the fighters who had to walk through water for hours, often carrying boxes of bullets and guns in their arms. Low temperatures and fresh freezes followed to coat the ground with ice and stiffen the greatcoats of the soldiers.

ARTILLERY POUNDS BIG NAZI BASTION FROM THREE SIDES

Soviet Forces Pour Into Suburbs of Ukraine Defense Key.

ROSTOV IN FLAMES

Hitler Begins Destruction of City, Indicating Withdrawal Is Planned.

BATTLE AT NOVOROSSISK

Berlin Admits Russian Landing Force Still Holds Beachhead.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 14 1943

LONDON, Feb. 13 — Kharkov, Germany's defense hub for the entire eastern Ukraine, was within reach of Russian artillery from three sides and all its main railway communications were cut by Red army advances pounding into the suburbs, two communiques recorded by the Soviet radio monitor indicated tonight.

The Red army drove to the northwest of the city where the railway to Bryansk was cut 20 miles outside the city limits, and battered down barriers on the north, northeast, southeast and south where it advanced to within 22, 15, 11 and 24 miles respectively, the communiques announced.

Three Small Lines Open

Kharkov's main railway communications to the north and south and northwest were cut. Only three smaller lines branching to the west and southwest were left open.

The Russians also clamped a tighter hold on Rostov on the Don, where the Germans were reported to have applied the torch to the city in apparent preparation to withdraw their forces.

In a 35-mile drive to the southwest since capturing Belgorod, the Russians took Zolachev, only about 20 miles to the northwest of Kharkov, where they cut the Kharkov-Bryansk railway line for the first time, a special communique announced.

Russians Smash Ahead

With Kharkov thus more than half encircled, the Russians smashed forward in an arc about the city, capturing Liptsi, 15 miles to the northeast, Rogan, 11 miles to the southeast, Kamennaya-Yaruga, 17 miles to the southeast and Kazachye-Lopan, 22 miles to the north. These victories were announced in the regular midnight communique which was broadcast later.

This announcement also said that Taranovka only 24 miles south of Kharkov had fallen. Taranovka is on the railroad that runs to Lozovaya, already in Russian hands.

On the front menacing Rostov in a tightening net, the special war bulletin reported the capture of Novocherkassk, only 19 miles outside the city and the last large town on the railway to the north.

The cutting of the railway to Bryansk severed one of Kharkov's more important communication lines to the northwest.

The Red army thus had penetrated the German winter line to a point almost directly north of Dnieperopetrovsk on the big bend of the Dnieper river where, some observers believe, the Germans were preparing to form a second line of defense. Dnieperopetrovsk is about 120 miles south and slightly west of Zolachev.

Menaced on Three Sides

Kharkov was now closely menaced by Russian forces on three sides previous penetrations having carried the Red army to Chuguyev, 22 miles to the southeast; Lozovaya, 70 miles to the south, and villages and towns 18 miles directly to the east.

Rostov, already reported under Russian artillery fire from three sides, felt tighter within near-encircling Russian lines with the announcement of the capture of Novocherkassk, only 19 miles from Rostov and the last large town on the Voronezh railway to the northeast of the city.

A CBS correspondent, reporting from Moscow, said it was reported that the Germans had set fire to Rostov, an action which presumably would be ordered only in case the Germans were getting ready to evacuate their forces for the second time.

No such drastic action was taken in November, 1941, when the Germans were forced to withdraw at the beginning of the first Russian winter counter-offensive, and if they fired the city this time it presumably was because they expected never to return.

The Russians also announced the capture of a string of towns farther north on the Rostov-Voronezh railway, including Likhaya, 75 miles north of Rostov, Zverevo, 10 miles to the south of Likhaya, and Novoshakhty, 15 miles northwest of Shakhty.

Shakhty, only 45 miles north of Rostov, was reported captured yesterday, and the towns occupied by the Russians today were more or less behind the Russian lines.

The Russians, with today's captures, were in control of all the Rostov-Voronezh railway except a few miles in the immediate vicinity of Rostov.

Ready to Yield Rostov

Lending credence to reports that the Germans were getting ready to quit Rostov was the fact that when the Germans gave up Shakhty they withdrew to the west instead of toward Rostov.

A German radio commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, broadcasting from Berlin tonight, also hinted at the same idea.

"The fate of this town (Rostov)," he said, "will not be decided at the lower Don but in the area southwest of the Donets basin."

Declaring that "there are no doubts left that the Russians are launching the mass of their considerable reserve accumulated at the beginning of the week in the Izyum area on an encirclement movement to outflank the Germans in the Donets basin and in Rostov," the commentator said "German actions started for the purpose of warding off this attempt have not yet been fully effective."

The "center of gravity" of the battle had shifted to the area southwest of the Donets basin where the isolation of Rostov is threatened, he said, and the fighting is "increasing in ferocity."

Battle at Novorossisk

In the Caucasus, the commentator admitted that Russia forces which had landed at Novorossisk, Black sea naval base, were still fighting the Germans.

He said the "evacuation of Krasnodar, according to plan," would give the Germans additional forces to engage in the fighting at Novorossisk.

The Russians nounced the capture of Krasn Friday night, but have not told anything of the fighting at Novorossisk.

On the central front, the German broadcaster added, "there appear to be indications that the enemy intends to start an offensive there too at a certain locality."

The Germans fighting to hold a small foothold in the Caucasus and a 70-mile wide corridor to Rostov, had but a small fraction of the territory they gained in a bloody five-month summer campaign. The Russians had taken nearly all of it back in three months.

Advance in Donets Basin

The regular midnight communique said the Red army made further progress in its effort to enclose Vorshilovgrad in the Donets basin. From Voroshilovsk, 25 miles northeast of Voroshilovgrad, the communique said, Red army troops advanced and killed 1,200 enemy officers and men and captured much assorted equipment.

Fifteen German tanks were destroyed and 300 of the enemy killed in repulsing strong German counterattacks in the Krasnoarmeisk area 25 miles north of Stalino and 70 miles above the Sea of Azov.

The Germans also launched strong counterattacks in the area of Lozovaya, south of Kharkov where the Russians were pointing directly toward the Dnieper bend.

These assaults were repulsed, the Russians said, and a German infantry division, the 320th, lost 3,500 killed and was routed in the area of Chuguyev just southeast of Kharkov.

DAYLIGHT ATTACK FOLLOWS SMASH AT NAZI TARGETS

Squadrons of Fighters Support Raiders, Six Planes Lost.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Feb. 13—British bombers hit docks and factories on the coast of France and Holland in daylight today following the second successive night attack on industrial targets in western Germany.

An Air ministry communique said Bostons and Venturas of the bomber command attacked docks and shipping at Boulogne and St. Malo, widely separated points on the channel coast of France, and iron and steel works at Ijmuiden, Holland.

All Bombers Return

None of the bombers was lost, the communique said, but six fighter planes accompanying the formations were missing.

"Many squadrons of fighters escorted the bombers in these attacks and made supporting and diversionary sweeps," the communique added.

It said that the escorting squadrons destroyed three enemy fighters while one of the Venturas accounted for a fourth.

Observers along the English coast reported Allied aircraft moving in both directions over the channel almost continually throughout the forenoon.

Fighters were seen returning from the direction of northern France while other formations, flying higher, were heading toward the continent.

Nazis Raid Coast Town

Shortly before midday, German planes bombed and machine-gunned a town on the southwest coast of England. The explosives caused considerable damage to shops and residential property and it was feared that many casualties resulted, including a number killed.

The extent of last night's raid, following by only 24 hours the assault on the big naval base and submarine building yards at Wilhelmshaven, was not disclosed immediately.

The German radio, however, acknowledged damage at one point but insisted the raid was of the "nuisance" variety.

German raiders returned to the southwest coast before midnight tonight and three towns were showered with explosives and incendiaries. There were few casualties but some damage to residential property.

FEB 14 1943

Nazi Arsenals Hit In New RAF Raids on Western Germany

Berlin Radio Admits Damage; Claims Attack Was 'Nuisance' Type

FEB 14 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The RAF struck again at Hitler's arsenal area in Western Germany overnight and sent powerful formations streaking across the Channel before breakfast today in one of the earliest daylight starts in recent weeks.

The scope of the night assault was not immediately disclosed in London, but the German radio, acknowledging damage in one center, said the raid was of the small, "nuisance" variety.

The morning raiders, which might have included American planes, headed across Dover Strait toward Calais. The weather was bright, with occasional cloud patches.

Last night's assault was the second successive night attack on the Reich, the big naval base and submarine building yards at Wilhelmshaven having been heavily bombed the preceding night.

Swift British Mosquito bombers also struck at Northwest Germany yesterday afternoon, while American-built Mustang fighters attacked railways and other war installations in Northern France, Belgium and the Netherlands. One fighter failed to return from these daylight forays.

British Bombs to Carry 'Air Mail' to the Reich

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 13—Air mail service for private messages from the British people to the Germans will be established this Summer, but the messages will not be very readable on arrival. They will be pasted on the sides of 2,000 heavy bombs.

The "Wings for Victory" committee directing the war-savings drive announced that persons buying war stamps would have an opportunity to paste them on bombs, canceling the stamps with their names or a short message. They will be unloaded on Germany after the drive ends in June.

The stamp purchasers will realize no return beyond the satisfaction of their messages.

Herr Hitler still retains the title of Commander in Chief, the informant added, and the daily German communiqués are datelined: "The Fuehrer's Headquarters" as formerly, but, he said, "it looks as if the generals were making the decisions now, not Hitler."

The report, reaching here through underground channels from the Continent, pointed out that there had been no report of Herr Hitler's appearing in public for a month and said that there was information that he had not attended a General Staff conference in Berlin last week-end.

"This leads to the belief that Hitler either has been given an ultimatum by his generals, who pointed out his military blunders, or has suffered one of his hysterical fits and is in ill health as a result of his Russian reverses," the informant said.

...NDON SAYS LITTLE

...idon, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Lon... newspapers today played up President Roosevelt's assurance that blows at Europe were next on the Allies' time table, but editorial comment on his address last night was scanty.

The Evening Star, a Liberal newspaper, said in its comment that Hitler "may find on his hands not a two-front but a multiple-front offensive," observing that Mr. Roosevelt spoke not of one but of two or more invasions.

Several newspapers soberly emphasized Mr. Roosevelt's warning that heavy casualties in Tunisia may precede the assault on Europe.

DNB, the German news agency, in a Berlin broadcast heard here, asserted "The President took this opportunity to prepare the Amer... people for the great sacri... in blood they will have to

Hitler No Longer Signs Army Orders, London Says

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 13—A usually reliable foreign source said today that for the past fortnight all important German Army orders had been signed by the High Command instead of by Reichsfuehrer Hitler, indicating that he was no longer active directing the army.

BULGARIAN GENERAL SLAIN

Christo Loukoff, Ex-Minister of War, Reported Assassinated

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Berlin radio announced today that General Christo Loukoff, Bulgarian Minister of War in 1935 and 1936 in the Kosseivanoff Cabinet, was assassinated at [illegible] M. yesterday.

The general was attacked in front of his house by several men, the radio report added.

Fifty-six years old, General Loukoff was "a fervent Nationalist" and it "is believed that his assassination had a political background," the broadcast said.

...s with Wing Smashed ...ps Home Safely to Britain

...F AN AMERICAN BOMBER ...ATION IN BRITAIN, Feb. 13.—(AP) Although one wing was almost severed in a blazing battle over the North Sea, the Flying Fortress "Sunrise Serenader" has returned safely from its 13th foray over Europe.

It made 12 previous raids without a scratch.

Returning from Germany, where First Lieut. Dale Shaffer of Decatur, Ill., the pilot, said the Serenader fought everything the Luftwaffe had going into the target, the Fortress lagged behind her formation to protect a crippled sister.

Enemy fighters attacked the Serenader, one was sent down in flames.

All controls of the Serenader's No. 4 engine were shot away and oil lines to both starboard engines were severed.

"I shoved the superchargers all the way forward, feathered No. 4 engine and it was the happiest moment of my life when the Serenader shot forward and back into formation," Lieut. Shaffer said.

The No. 3 engine went out when the Fortress was over the English coast and the starboard wing "had a queer bend to it," Lieut. Shaffer said, adding that a "cannon shell tore through the main beam and it was just about to fall off."

ALLIES MAY UNVEIL SECRET WEAPONS

Additional Armament Developments to Be Revealed as War Progresses.

LONDON, Feb. 13—(AP) The rapid appearance of new weapons in recent land, sea and air warfare was believed here today to be only the first of armanment developments likely in the next nine months, which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have termed the decisive period of the war.

Already the British have disclosed the use of a radio-location device to detect surfaced U-boats and development by the Royal Air force of a revolutionary type of delayed action bomb.

The Germans have put into service a new 75-millimeter anti-tank gun and a long range fighter-bomber.

Mr. Churchill's optimism over prospects of defeating the submarine menace to Allied shipping was believed by informed observers [illegible] based on development of ... tion device.

While the scientific principles of radio-location have been known to all the powers, the Germans have been unable, the British say, to obtain the secret of its adaption to U-boat detection. The device can be used from boats or planes by day or night to spot unfriendly warships, blockade runners or submarines surfacing to recharge batteries. Radio-location has long been used in night fighter planes.

The R.A.F.'s new delayed action bombs were dropped recently on an industrial area of Copenhagen. The time action of the bomb permits factory personnel to escape before the explosion but if handled by a bomb removal squad the bomb explodes.

U-BOAT WAR AIDED BY BRITISH DEVICES

London, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—The war against the U-boat is being intensified with new devices used by the R. A. F. and the Royal Navy, which spot surfaced submarines no matter how thick the fog or how dark the night, it was made known today.

The R. A. F. uses a radio magic eye for its tracing of undersea craft. The British Navy employs radio locators.

An authoritative source said that the R. A. F. also has been using a new type of delayed-action bomb which explodes if any attempt is made to move it before the time set for its explosion.

Whole factory areas must be cleared of workers where these bombs are dropped since they can not be removed before they explode, it was said.

Mollison Outwits Nazi Raider

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—James Mollison, Britain's renowned transocean flier, successfully dodged a German fighter plane that attacked his non-combat ferry command plane this week. When the Nazi fighter dived upon it, Mollison, unable to accept the challenge, manoeuvred his machine out of the Nazi's path and thereby probably saved the lives of his eight passengers.

Lost Explosive Found After Scare in London

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The populace living between the Stratford and Leyton districts of London can breathe easier today—the mysterious "dark metal object containing a highly dangerous explosive," reported lost in the area, was found during the night.

The BBC broadcast a warning to Londoners last night describing the deadly octagonal container, but did not hint at its purpose.

No further details were given of its finding.

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'Globaloney' Stirs Lady Astor

'What Does It Mean?' Asks Virginia-born M. P. of Clare Luce's Maiden Speech.

Plymouth, England, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—"This is no time for catchwords," Lady Nancy Astor said today in reply to the maiden speech in Congress of Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, of Connecticut.

"What does 'globaloney' mean anyway?" asked the Virginia-born Lady Astor, first woman to sit in the British Parliament. She referred to Mrs. Luce's one-word definition of Vice-President Wallace's outline of post-war aims.

"If we, the great democracies, do not agree to co-operate," Lady Astor continued in an interview, "then what is this war about? It is not for a bigger and better British Empire or a bigger and better United States, but for a bigger and better world where young men will not have to give their lives every twenty-five years."

Mrs. Luce had accused Britain of planning to profit after the war by United States development of air routes over which supplies now are flown.

Lady Astor said she was disinclined to engage in a personal trans-ocean controversy with Mrs. Luce, but added that she hoped to visit her native land after the war to talk to women about post-war problems.

"Franklin Roosevelt's last words sum up the whole situation," she added. She pointed to this last sentence of Mr. Roosevelt's speech before White House correspondents last night: "We have faith that the future generations will know that here, in the middle of the twentieth century, there came a time when men of good will found a way to unite and produce and fight to destroy the forces of ignorance and intolerance and slavery and war."

'Rut of Economic ionalism' Is Peril, Briton Warns Allies

Home Secretary Sees Threat to Hope for ring Peace

By the Associated Press.

NOTTINGHAM, England, Feb. 13.—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, discussing the shape of the post-war world, warned today that the Allies must take care lest they "slip into the old rut of economic nationalism" after achieving victory and so doom hopes of an enduring peace.

"International trade on a nationalist, competitive basis is economic war," he said, "economic war leads to military war; an attempt at economic domination will be resisted like attempts at military domination and will divide the world into warring camps."

On the domestic economic front, he added, the problem will be to "switch over from war economy to peace economy as quickly as we can * * * without a hangover, a morning after the night before."

FEB 14 1943

Control Stressed

To accomplish this purpose he predicted that the Government would have to maintain some form of rationing and control over raw materials and prices.

"Without this," he said, "there would certainly be astronomical rises in price with all the dangers of inflation at a time when every one will be rushing to buy and we shall be suffering severely from wartime shortages."

Mr. Morrison expressed belief that Britain, benefiting from her experiences after the First World War, would be able to "show a very much improved record" in the years immediately following this conflict.

He declared, however, that "we shall need to broaden the whole conception of public policy in relation to export trades after the war—we shall need to work on a basis of much closer partnership between state and industry, in which each has rights, but each also has important obligations to the other."

Export Problem Cited.

"I am quite satisfied that the state has an absolute right to take a strong and useful hand in the solution of the export problem because it affects the vital welfare of the nation," Mr. Morrison said.

Another post-war problem with which the British government must concern itself is the decline in the birth rate, he declared.

"It is time to work out a national charter of childhood and a charter of motherhood setting up standards that will satisfy the reasonable aspirations of parents for their children and themselves," he said.

52 AMERICANS SAVED

In Scotland After Torpedoing—Crew Saves British Ship

AT A PORT IN SCOTLAND, Feb. 13 (AP)—Fifty-two American seamen, survivors of a ship torpedoed in the Atlantic, have landed here and reported today that "not a man was lost, not one of us was even scratched."

Three British trawlers, part of their convoy, picked them up shortly after the torpedoing, a spokesman said.

ITALY TO WORK CAPTIVES

Groups of 50 to Be Allotted—Census of Doctors Called

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 13 (AP)—Rome dispatches elaborated tonight on Italy's plan to employ war prisoners in industry, a move announced previously by the German radio.

The prisoners would be allotted in groups of fifty to employers "in zones not exposed to enemy attacks, according to the Geneva Convention," the dispatches said. British, Australian, Yugoslav and Greek priosners are included in the work order.

New Nazi Police Prove Poor Risks

Stockholm, Feb. 13 (AP).—The Swedish press said today that a new German auxiliary police force called the Landwacht was formed recently to ensure public security in German provinces and "fight against enemies of the state." Some members were reported already killed on duty.

Funk Predicts Seizure Of Capital in Germany

By The Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 13—Dr. Walther Funk, German Minister of Economics, was reported by the Swedish press today to have predicted confiscation of German capital.

"There will be new decrees by which the State will be enabled broadly to confiscate all capital that cannot be changed into real values as a result of war conditions," Dr. Funk was quoted as telling a Stockholm conference.

Dr. Funk also was said to have predicted taxes on all foodstuffs. His decree forbidding speculation on the German Boerse, closing the Berlin Stock Exchange on Saturdays and limiting trading to one hour on other days became effective today.

New Army of Poland Works on Plains Of Iraq, Prays for Day of Vengeance

Lieut. Gen. Anders, Wounded Eight Times, Tells of His Hopes.

FEB 14 1943

BY CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

BAGHDAD, Iraq—(Delayed)—(AP) Here in Iraq, an ancient land which helped cradle civilization itself, Poland is being reborn.

An army of her sons and daughters, dedicated to liberation of the homeland, is gaining power and numbers, while awaiting its day of vengeance on the German foe.

As a prelude to visiting the Poles in their camps, I talked with their commander, Lieut. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders here at Baghdad where he maintains residence when not at his field headquarters.

The general had been sitting at the open fire in his spacious living room, reading the official fighting French account of the Libyan battle of Bir Hakheim. He rose to greet me as his aides ushered me in with a proper accompaniment of heel clicking.

Chilly in Baghdad

It was a cool winter night—Baghdad can be quite chilly—but there was a cheery warmth in the General's greeting as well as from his crackling wood fire. He waved me into a deep chair facing his, before the fire, and offered a cigarette from a handsome gold case.

Anders burns up 40 to 50 cigarettes a day when he is engaged in office work, the least loved phase of his official tasks. Anders conveys an impression of fierce nervous energy under complete control, and, at 50, he is a fine figure of a soldier with the indefinable air that seems to go with cavalry officers. He is as lean as a middleweight champion, sharp chinned, bronzed by his life in the open, wears a close-cropped bristle of brownish mustache and has not a hair on his head.

His hair has not vanished through natural baldness but he keeps it shaved completely away. Oddly, this baldness only contributes to the business-like, trimmed down appearance of the man, and in general one gains the impression that he is younger than his 50 years.

Wounded Eight Times

The shimmer of the firelight on his pate revealed the faint mark of a World War wound. In a long military career, covering service in the world's two greatest wars, Anders has been wounded eight times, and wears across his breast in a line above his four tiers of decorations, a row of eight silver stars, each conferred in recognition of an injury in action.

His final service in Poland was as commander of a mixed cavalry-infantry force which hacked its way through German and Russian attacks, all the way from the East Prussia border on the North to Hungary on the South, in the last days of the battle of Poland.

Anders was in a hospital at Lwow when the Russians occupied that southeastern Polish city. He spent 20 months in Russian internment, first at Lwow and later at Moscow.

The German attack on Russia, June 22, 1941, with the resultant treaty between the Polish government-in-exile and the U. S. S. R. brought upon Russia an obligation to release her Polish prisoners of war, and Anders was freed to take charge of forming available soldiers into a new Polish army. That task, started in camps in Central and Southern Russia, is being finished on the plains of Iraq.

Apart from the many thousands of Polish soldiers already brought out of Russia, as a result of that agreement, to provide the bulk of this Polish Army of the East, there remain many thousands more pure Poles and others of Polish nationality (white Ruthenians, Ukrainians and Jews) who might be added to this fighting force, according to General Anders.

The troops and their families brought out of Russia, however, represent but a small percentage of the people transported into Russia after the Red army occupation of the eastern part of Poland in the German-Russian partition of September, 1939.

"Exact figures are impossible," Anders told me. "There are difficulties in the way of traveling and checking up in Russia.

"Every day and week, while we were forming in Russia, there came men and women to join us. Many of them were released from Russian internment as late as May, 1942.

Wants Peace With Russia

"Nobody else on the earth is more willing to maintain good relations with Russia than the Poles and this process should begin with Russia's treating us as allies. I cannot emphasize too greatly that our desire is to improve relations with Russia.

"From the point of view of justice and honesty and equality these matters should be settled as soon as possible.

"Our men are asking God every day to give them back their families. This is the subject of their daily prayers. Owing to the care already extended by the British government and proper rations, our soldiers are now in the best of health and spirits.

"They are working hard and their only wish is to obtain arms as early as possible in order to be able to fight and take vengeance on the Germans for all the crimes against the Polish people.

"The attitude of the Polish soldiers and the civilian population with regard to the United States is one of heartfelt alliance. For example, when President Roosevelt published his message to the Polish people last year, the people kneeled to pray that God give victory to the Star Spangled Banner.

"From the moment that the United States became a belligerent, all Poles received an additional guarantee that Polish questions would be righteously settled."

The future of the Polish Eastern Army depends in great measure, Anders said, on the capacity of the United States to supply needed arms and equipment.

HEAVY GERMAN ATTACK BEATEN BACK IN TUNISIA

British Troops in Trenches Repel Night Assault From Ousseltia Hills.

SPAHIS GAIN IN SNOWSTORM

Action in Past 48 Hours in Africa Said to Exceed That of All of Preceding Week.

FEB 14 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—A strong German attack from the mountain range east of Oussel-tia, seventy-five miles south of Tunis, has been beateu back by intrenched British troops, an Allied spokesman announced today, and French Algerian Spahis on patrol captured fifty-three Italian prisoners in the hills north and south of the road between Pont du Fahs and Robba.

The German attack was believed to have had the support of armored units. The fighting raged in the darkness of Thursday night and yesterday morning, the spokesman said, adding: "It looks as if the enemy still wants to gain the hills west of Ouesseita to give him more room in the coastal corridor, which is about sixty miles wide at that point."

1943

The French patrols, operating in a snowstorm on the same night, stormed enemy positions in the mountains thirty miles north of the scene of the German attack, he continued, capturing thirty-one Italians in one surprise assault and twenty-two in another.

Week's Work in 48 Hours.

On Wednesday night British troops patrolled in force east of Ousseltia, killing ten Germans and capturing another, the spokesman reported. He also said that there was increased enemy activity south and east of Gafsa, in central Tunisia, where American forces have been in action.

"On the whole front there was more activity in the past forty-eight hours than there had been for a week previously," the spokesman declared. "The cold, strong winds are continuing, but the dirt roads are improving for the motorized forces of both sides."

(The Algiers radio reported that Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in Southern Tunisia had been forced to evacuate positions in that sector "in spite of the fact that these positions were protected by a screen of heavy tanks.")

Patrols of the British 8th Army in Southern Tunisia engaged enemy armored cars in battle yesterday in the central sector while along the coast artillery fire was exchanged by the opposing armies, a British communique at Cairo said.

(Allied planes bombed and machine-gunned towns and passenger trains on the Island of Sicily and in Calabria Province on the Italian mainland, the Italian high command reported. The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said three were killed and 12 injured in an attack on a passenger train. Axis bombers were declared to have attacked Allied ships at anchor at Bougie and Bone "with good results." Only patrol activity was reported from Tunisia.)

U. S. Bombers Attack.

In the official communique, Allied headquarters said only: "Successful patrolling was carried out over the whole front and many prisoners were taken."

As for aerial warfare the statement said that American Boston bombers, escorted by Airacobra fighters, attacked enemy gun positions yesterday northwest of Sened, scoring numerous hits in the target area with demolition and fragmentation bombs. Four heavy guns were reported to have been destroyed and three more silenced without the loss of a single American plane.

Despite the ugly weather, R. A. F. Spitfires engaged in one offensive sweep, shooting up German troops at Djebina, twenty miles south of Pont du Fahs, and riddling two trucks.

One Axis bomber was reported shot down off the Algerian coast on Thursday night.

BRITISH REPULSE NAZIS NEAR TUNIS

Strong German Attack Hurled Back—Allied Planes Attack Enemy.

FEB 14 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 13—(AP) British troops, clinging to their positions low on the slopes east of Ousseltia in Tunisia, hurled back a strong German attack, it was announced today, while to the south the British Eighth army dueled with artillery patrols against the rearguard of Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa corps.

Allied air force units bombed enemy guns northwest of German-held Sened and strafed German troops in tents in the Pont du Fahs area without the loss of a plane as activity picked up in this theater despite continued cold, damp weather.

Axis Bomber Shot Down

Planes of the Middle East command shot down one enemy bomber west of Bengazi, Libya, and reported one of its own planes missing.

In the hills north and south of the road between Pont du Fahs and Robaa, French Algerian Spahis captured 53 Italian prisoners.

"Successful patroling was carried out over the whole front and many prisoners were taken," an Allied communique reported.

An Allied spokesman disclosed that "on the whole front there was more activity in the past 48 hours than there had been for a week previously."

"The cold and strong winds are continuing, but dirt roads are improving for the motorized forces of both sides," he added.

The German thrust, stemming from the heights 75 miles south of Tunis on the night of Feb. 11 and 12, was believed to have been supported by armored units, the Allied spokesman said.

"It looks as if the enemy still wants to gain the hills west of Ousseltia to give him more room in the coastal corridor, which is about 60 miles wide at that point," he declared.

U. S. Reinforcements Arrive

The spokesman also reported that British troops patroled in force east of Ousseltia Wednesday night, killing 10 Germans and capturing one. In central Tunisia, where American reinforcements have been reported arriving, there was increased enemy activity south and east of Gafsa, he revealed.

A British communique said that patrols of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army engaged enemy armored cars yesterday and artillery units exchanged fire with the enemy along the coast, but there was no indication that the flank of the Axis forces had been started.

FEB 14 1943

Operating in a snowstorm Thursday night, French patrols stormed enemy positions in the mountains about 30 miles north of the scene of the frustrated German attack. They captured 31 Italians in one surprise assault and 22 in another.

British Battle Tanks.

Cairo, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Patrols of the British Eighth Army, operating in southern Tunisia, engaged enemy armored cars in battle yesterday in the central sector, while along the coast artillery fire was exchanged by the opposing armies, a British communique said today.

The northern wing of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Army was reported earlier this week to be operating east of Ben Gardane, some twenty miles inside the Tunisian frontier.

There was no indication in today's communique that the awaited push by the Eighth Army against the southern flank of the Axis Tunisian armies had been launched.

Allied air forces of the Middle East Command were hampered by stormy weather over the central Mediterranean and operations were restricted, the communique said.

One Axis bomber was reported shot down west of Bengazi in Libya by Allied fighters. One Allied plane was reported lost.

Amputates Leg Of Comrade in Tunisia Battle

American Tankman Carries Wounded Man to Safety as Foe Halts Gunfire

FEB 14 1943

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Feb. 10 (Delayed) (AP).—Fighting in the first real battle he had ever seen, Lieutenant Walton Goodwin, of Richmond, Va., directed an abandonment of his wrecked tank, amputated a wounded comrade's leg with a pocketknife and then carried the wounded man across a battlefield commanded by enemy machine guns.

Apparently even the Germans respected his courage, for their machine guns ceased firing long enough for Goodwin to carry his burden to safety.

Goodwin's platoon of light tanks was well ahead of other American units in last week's battle for Sened, when two of the machines were knocked out by German anti-tank fire. Goodwin's own tank hit a mine and was wrecked.

Goodwin used smoke grenades to hide his movements from the enemy gunners and then remained behind, attempting to cover his crew with a machine gun while it ran to a near-by scout car. The others had barely reached the car when it was struck by a German mortar shell and two men were killed. A third managed to crawl twenty yards with his leg nearly severed.

Goodwin crawled through a rain of fire to the wounded man and decided the shattered leg had to be amputated before he could be removed from the field. He shouted for a knife, and Sergeant Alfred A. St. Germaine, a full-blooded Sioux Indian from Cincinnati, Ohio, whose father served in the World War, ignored enemy bullets to run across the field with a pocketknife.

From a first-aid kit, Goodwin administered morphine and applied sulfanilamide to the wound and then amputated the leg. He put the wounded man on his shoulder and started to run for cover. Suddenly the German guns were silenced and fire was withheld until he had crossed the brow of a hill and was out of range.

The commanding colonel of Goodwin's platoon announced today that Goodwin had been made commander of the company. Goodwin is thirty-one years old and a former track supervisor for the Southern Railway. NOV 6 1943

The Italians thought they had Lieutenant Harry Thomas Schultz, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, and five other American soldiers all bottled up, but Schultz and his crew passed a night walking barefooted through the Italian lines and lived to return the next day and pick up some American tanks which had been abandoned.

Lieutenant Schultz was leading a scouting detachment in two jeeps along the foothills near Sened and had penetrated four miles into Italian positions, when machine-gun fire began to rake the open ground they were crossing. They abandoned the jeeps and sought cover.

The sun was setting when Private William Pruitt, of Philadelphia, noticed Italians slipping down to the foothills to surround them.

"There was only one thing to do and we did it," Schultz said. "We pulled off our shoes and socks and sneaked right past them up the hill as they were coming down. We spent the rest of the night sneaking past their outposts.

"Once during the night we crept right into the middle of their motor park, but didn't know it until we were right in among the tanks. We sneaked right out again without disturbing them."

Ten hours after the barefoot party began the hazardous night journey they reached American outposts.

WAACS IN AFRICA STEP UP

19 Women of Pioneer Group Now Privates First Class

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 13 (AP)—Nineteen proud members of the Waacs donned single stripes today as privates first class in the first promotions announced for the pioneer detachment of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps overseas.

The group will furnish future sergeants and corporals, augmenting the present staff of non-commissioned officers.

Captain Frances K. Marquis of New York City, commanding officer of the detachment, said that she was "very proud" of this first group to achieve advancement.

The new first-class privates include Irma V. Bouton of West Orange, N. J.; Cornelia G. Garner of Passaic, N. J.; Ruth Perchard of Perth Amboy, N. J.; Louise Warren of Jersey City, N. J., and Geraldine and Panama Rae of New York.

NEWS AS NAZIS READ IT

German Paper Found in Africa Tells of Success in Russia

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN TUNISIA, Feb. 8 (Delayed) (AP)—Copies of a German propaganda newspaper entitled Adler im Sueden, or Eagle in the South, which furnishes political and military dispatches from Berlin to German air and naval forces in North Africa and the Mediterranean, have fallen into the hands of American Army officers.

The issue was dated Dec. 29, 1942, and apparently was printed in Munich. Three of its four large pages were filled with heavy political articles, while the last page was devoted to six pictures of captured British and American equipment, captured British soldiers, German officers talking to Axis leaders.

In the best Goebbels tradition, the first page carried articles headed "Murder of Darlan," "Roosevelt's Balance of Power," "Successful Offensive Fight Between the Volga and Don" and "New Gains of Territory in Tunisia."

Inside pages contained stories reporting that Soviet forces had been hurled back in the north and that Norwegian seamen were being thrown into concentration camps for refusal to serve in the United States and British maritime fleets.

Nazis Use Best Weapons.

With United States forces on the Central Tunisian Front, Feb. 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Germans are throwing lavish quantities of their newest weapons into North Africa to re-equip Field Marshal Rommel's armored divisions and gain control of the central mountain chain known as the Grand Dorsal, which dominates the coastal plains of eastern Tunisia.

German units recently engaged on the central front have been tentatively identified as part of Rommel's famed panzer forces, outfitted with new tanks and guns. The Tunisian fighting has brought United States troops up against some of the new German weapons for the first time. Notable among the latter is the 75-millimeter anti-tank gun, which some American officers rate fully as destructive as the deadly 88-millimeter which shattered many British tanks in western Libya last year.

SERVICE HELD AT CAIRO

Americans and British Pay Honor to Crockett of Associated Press

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 13 (AP)—A memorial service for Harry Crockett, Associated Press war correspondent whose death in action with the British Mediterranean Fleet was announced last week, was conducted in the American mission here today by Lieut. Col. Jack P. Morison of Louisville, Ky., an American Army chaplain.

The service was attended by a large group of fellow-correspondents, United States Minister Alexander Kirk, and by representatives of the British and American forces and the Minister of State's office. Mr. Crockett's body was buried at sea.

FEB 14 1943

Targets in Burma Pounded by RAF

Railways, Plants and River Steamer Blasted

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.—The RAF fell with destructive force on the Japanese in Burma yesterday and last night, bombing and strafing communications and other military targets up and down the occupied country, a British communique said today.

The Japanese struck back with ineffective raids on Allied forces in the Rathedaung area.

RAF fighter patrols caused considerable damage to railway trucks, river steamers and factory buildings in attacks on many enemy objectives, especially in the lower Chindwin region, the communique said. A railway engine was reported destroyed at one place.

After attacking objectives at Alachaung and Yegsanbyin during the day, RAF bombers hit railway objectives at Sagaing near Mandalay last night, dropping many bombs in the target area despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, it was reported.

Only one allied plane was lost in these operations.

The Japanese attacks on the Rathedaung area were made during daylight, but only a few bombs were dropped, the communique said. One of the enemy planes was reported severely damaged. Half an hour later, a small force of enemy planes was intercepted near Maungdaw and at least one Japanese plane was destroyed and others badly damaged, the communique said.

BUSINESS MEN GANDHI RELEASE

...tion of Chambers of ...merce Worried by Fast

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, composed principally of Indian business men, appealed today to the Viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow, to release Mohandas K. Gandhi "unconditionally."

Mr. Gandhi, who was detained last August when the Indian Congress party opened its civil disobedience campaign, began a twenty-one-day fast last Wednesday in protest against officials' refusal to free him unconditionally from the Palace of the Aga Kahn at Poona.

Today's request was contained in a letter criticizing what it termed the government's failure to seize an opportunity proffered by the fasting leader to bring about a political settlement.

The letter was sent by G. L. Mehta, Indian shippng magnate and president of the federation, who voiced "serious concern and anxiety felt by the Indian commercial community at the unfortunate turn of events."

"The government should not have allowed matters to be precipitated to this length," Mr. Mehta said, "and the present step could have been averted through some conciliatory gesture. In the last resort, if Gandhi's decision to fast could not have been altered, the government should at least have unconditionally released him."

Mr. Gandhi, now in the fourth day of his hunger strike, was reported today to have had his sleep disturbed by naseau, but his condition was described in the government's communiqué as satisfactory.

Gandhi's Sleep Broken, Is Official Report

Bombay, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—Mohandas K. Gandhi, who began a three-week hunger strike February 10 in an effort to obtain release from the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona where he is a prisoner, was reported officially today to have had disturbed sleep because of nausea but the Government's communique described his condition as satisfactory.

Japs Retreat Further In New Guinea

Allies Increase Pressure In Island Warfare

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 13.—Japanese forces which suffered a sharp defeat after thrusting close to the Allied airport at Wau, New Guinea, are continuing to withdraw toward Salamaua, 35 miles to the northeast, in the face of increased Allied pressure, an Allied communique said today.

The main Japanese force was reported yesterday to be falling back on Mubo, 12 miles from Salamaua, after suffering losses of nearly 1,000 men.

Allied patrols continued to mop up the Kumusi River area, southeast of Wau, where the Japanese landed some reinforcements last December in an effort to bolster their Buna foothold, now held by the Allies.

Today's communique said 135 more Japanese stragglers had been killed in the Kumusi area and 90 others were found dead of starvation and other causes.

Allied planes raided Japanese installations in the New Britain area yesterday, starting fires on the Rapopo Airdrome at Rabaul.

A Japanese transport of 6,000 tons was bombed near Cape Orford and left crippled and stationary, the communique said.

JAPANESE REAR GUARD CAUGHT IN NEW GUINEA

Allies Kill 32 Protecting Foe in Flight Toward Salamaua

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Sunday, Feb. 14 (AP)—The process of whittling down Japanese resistance in New Guinea on the approaches to the enemy's Huon Gulf bases of Salamaua and Lae is continuing, with thirty-two more Japanese dead added to the some 1,000 slain in recent weeks in that sector, the Allied High Command reported today.

The latest casualties inflicted were against a Japanese patrol in the Wau area. That is the sector where the Japanese on Jan. 30 attempted to capture an Allied airdrome and were rolled back.

Earlier reports this week told of the Japanese force, estimated to have once totaled more than 2,000 men, retreating toward Mubo, which is only twelve miles southwest of Salamaua.

"Our ground forces ambushed and dispersed a patrol of sixty Japanese marines of the enemy's rear guard near Wandumi," the communiqué said.

"Thirty-two enemy dead were found in the area. Our attack units bombed the strafed the Mubo area."

General Douglas MacArthur's noon communiqué also told of another three-hour harassing attack by an Allied heavy bomber unit on Rabaul, Japanese base on the northern tip of New Britain. This practice has been followed almost nightly for more than a week against Rabual, which has vital airdromes and also an extensive harbor for Japanese shipping. Today's communiqué mentioned the starting of fires.

Long-range fighters sped along New Guinea's north coast in a strafing sweep, starting extensive fires at Madang and Finschhafen and destroying beach barges. Some of the fires at Finschhafen still were burning five hours after the attack.

U.S. BOMBERS HIT JAPS' MUNDA BASE

All Planes Return Safely from Smash at Solomon Island Airfield.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—(AP) American bombers smashed a Japanese gun position and started fires in a series of raids on the air base area at Munda in the central Solomon islands Friday, the Navy announced today, continuing the intensive campaign to render that field useless to the enemy.

A communique also reported that aerial attacks had been made against a Jap position on Kolombangara island, where the enemy also has a landing field, but results were not reported.

All American planes returned safely from the actions.

The first attack against Munda, which is 180 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield, was made Friday morning when a single American plane unloaded bombs.

A short time later Dauntless dive bombers with Wildcat and Lightning fighter escort delivered a second assault which resulted in destruction of the gun position and started the fires.

In the afternoon, medium bombers with Airacobra escort dropped bombs in the target area for the third time that day. But results were not reported.

These raids brought to 63 the total number of attacks which have been made on Munda since last Nov. 23.

MARKEY, MONTGOMERY MEET IN SOLOMONS

Many Photos of Deanna Durbin Found on Japanese Prisoners

GUADALCANAL, Feb. 3 (Delayed) (AP)—Two old Hollywood friends, Commander Gene Markey, writer-producer, and Lieutenant Robert Montgomery, film star, had a reunion today far from cinemaland's bright lights and sound stages.

When they met accidentally on Guadalcanal, they slapped each other on the back and retired to an obscure corner for a long talk.

"We hardly mentioned Hollywood," Markey said later. "It was mostly about the war situation in general and the Solomons in particular."

Markey, a former husband of Hedy Lamarr and Joan Bennett, was promoted to a full naval commander recently. Lieutenant Montgomery is serving on a destroyer and has seen considerable action.

American movies still have a following among the Japanese in spite of the war. A Japanese prisoner, captured yesterday, gave a paper-bound snapshot album to Private Matthew Flynn of 6259 Sheridan Road, Chicago, keeping only one photograph of his wife and children for himself.

The book contained many pictures of the prisoner's family and friends but in the middle of the album, on a page especially decorated, was a lone portrait of Deanna Durbin, American film star.

Other prisoners, he said, were bitter over the evacuation of great numbers of their officers. Among the quantities of loot captured from the Japanese was a brigadier general's personal belongings, his Chevrolet automobile and linen and other loot from Malaya.

"They certainly were fixed up to stay a long time on Guadalcanal, but in their hasty departure they left plenty behind," Commander Wilson related.

General Patch's report said 606 Japanese were killed and 127 captured in the closing twenty-five-day drive and added that equipment captured included 273 machine guns, eighty field pieces, eighteen anti-aircraft guns, nine anti-tank guns, 181 mortars, 385 rifles, twenty-two radios, thirteen trucks, six small trucks and much miscellaneous equipment.

Commander Wilson said that a late estimate indicated as many as 8,000 Japanese had been killed on Guadalcanal and no more than 2,000 were evacuated by landing boats to enemy destroyers.

General Patch's summary covered a period from the initial assault on Mount Austen on Jan. 2 to the "clean-up operations which finally crushed all Jap resistance at 4:25 P. M. Feb. 9, Solomons time."

Final thrusts of the American forces from Cape Esperance and Verahue met at the victory hour and all Japanese resistance, except for scattered individuals, ended.

A captured artillery trailer had new American-made tires in front and British-made on the rear wheels. Dental surgical equipment seized at an abandoned Japanese hospital was "even better than ours," Commander Wilson said.

Commander Wilson stressed the amount of other supplies as proof that the Japanese did not intend to leave the island.

Only one Japanese woman was found on Guadalcanal, and she was dead.

Five Japanese destroyers are estimated unofficially to have been sunk or damaged in evacuation efforts.

Prisoners on Guadalcanal Bitter Over Officers' Flight

By the Associated Press.

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, Feb. 13—The American conquest of Guadalcanal was officially described today as a "complete rout and utter defeat of a Japanese Army which executed a nonorderly withdrawal." The description came from Commander Ralph E. Wilson, a naval officer on the staff of Major Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of American troops on Guadalcanal. He spoke to amplify a report on the island campaign by General Patch.

He said that some Japanese pockets fought to the death and others softened up, adding:

"One lieutenant came in singing 'Tipperary,' spoke good English and declared he was fed up on the whole mess."

Junction of Guadalcanal Forces Made Quietly in Jungle Village

Officers Shook Hands, U. S. Troops Meeting Near Cape Esperance Ate Rations and Rested Amid Japanese Dead

HIPPLE

FEB 14 1943

By The Associated Press

CAPE ESPERANCE, Guadalcanal, Feb. 9 (Delayed) (AP)—Two United States Army officers walked toward each other through the jungle today and shook hands. Soldiers advancing behind them cheered and yelled.

That handshake and those cheers signified the end of the six-month battle for Guadalcanal. It was the meeting at Tenamba of the two forces that had advanced from the east and west and extinguished the last ember of Japanese resistance.

Lieut. Col. James A. Dalton of Burlington, Vt., commander of the eastern Army unit, said simply, "Boy, am I glad to see you!" Major H. Wirt Butler of Springfield, Ill., leader of the advance force from the west, grasped his hand.

The weary troops opened their canned field rations, sprawled on the ground and swapped yarns.

The smell of death still tainted the air—there were Japanese bodies around—but for the first time since Aug. 7 the atmosphere of tension was lifted. The constant rattle of machine guns and rifles and the boom of artillery and mortars were missing. Guadalcanal again was a peaceful tropical island.

Bataan in Reverse Seen

But, as a constant reminder that this still was war, a group of Japanese prisoners sprawled on the ground under guard. Some w[ere] all but dead from malaria; [the] who had lacked food in th[eir] were so weak that they coul[d] ly lift their heads or hands. ribs showed under their shr[unken] skins.

As a group of Americans rounded the prisoners, one sold[ier] said sadly: "Gosh, that's the w[ay] our boys must have been [in] Bataan. When I think of it, I want to fight all the harder." Another added: "It's sure swell to be on the winning side."

As correspondents talked with Major Butler amid piles of Japanese equipment and supplies, two soldiers appeared out of the jungle, dragging a prisoner.

"There's another one," said Major Butler. "We are cleaning up the stragglers. I don't think there are more than 200 live Japs left on the island, and they're mostly sick and starved. It's obvious that when the Japs evacuated some troops they left these who were of no further use to them."

Major Butler said that the regiment had landed Feb. 1, on the west side of the island at Verahue and Nugu Bay under Colonel Alexander George of Chicago and Texas. Colonel George was wounded in the leg Feb. 1 and the regimental command was taken over by Lieut. Col. George F. Ferry of Chicago.

Large Amount of Booty Taken

The Americans met no opposition the first or second day and advanced into Titi Village. Contacts were made with Japanese patrols, but the Americans pushed ahead up the coast and reached Kenimbo Bay on Feb. 8. There they found a tremendous amount of booty, including two radio stations, a hospital, arms, ammunition and machinery.

The sweep continued against only light opposition the last two days until the meeting in Tenamba Village.

Major Butler disclosed that on Feb. 7 our forces had met fresh Japanese troops, believed to have been marines landed to protect the enemy evacuation. They were driven back.

The western regiment was augmented by marine artillery and native scouts.

Colonel Dalton's eastern force met little opposition in the swift drive to Tenamba on the tip of Cape Esperance. Officers said that it was difficult to estimate the number of Japanese dead, but it was believed to have been about 5,000 since Jan. 10.

Our casualties were extremely light.

Peaceful on Island.

With U. S. Troops at Cape Esperance, Guadalcanal, Feb. 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—It was unbelievably peaceful on this conquered island today.

A tour of Guadalcanal was like a trip around Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands—busy military movements everywhere, but no tenseness of constant warfare and no steady firing. There was a different spirit in the air as troops who had fought their way to victory marched back along the road from Esperance to rest areas. They were happy men.

Already, where only two days ago were major Jap defenses, cities of tents have sprung up. Men are resting on cots. Others are opening packs and getting out their possessions. Many are shaving and washing again. Field kitchens have been set up.

Jap bodies are being quickly buried in the jungle and work squads are cleaning up battle rubbish.

One vivid reminder of the Japanese defeat here is the sight of five burned and beached Jap ships near Esperance. One is unidentified, but the others are the Kinugawa Maru, Yamauka Maru, Yamazuki Maru and the Kyusu Maru.

FEB 14 1943

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific Area, Feb. 13 (AP)—Sergeant Jack Delaney of Newark Valley, N. Y., for participation in hazardous and successful operational flights over enemy territory, received the Distinguished Flying Cross today from Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Force in this area.

Decorated for extraordinary achievements in aerial flights from Dec. 12, 1941, to November, 1942, Sergeant Delaney participated in more than 200 hours of operational flight missions.

Appendectomy Done Under Sea By an Amateur

U. S. Submarine Surfaces After 5-Hour Operation, Torpedoes Japanese Ship

By Walter B. Clausen

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., Feb 13 (AP).—Far below the ocean surface, not far from Tokio, an American submarine cruised about with just enough speed to maintain steerageway.

A white-shrouded figure lay on a table in the wardroom mess. He was fireman George W. Platter, [twe]nty-one years old, of Buffalo, [acu]tely ill of appendicitis. An operation was in progress.

Tenseness lined the faces of men clustered about the table. Occasionally one raised questioning eyes to the youngster who wielded the surgical instruments.

He was not a surgeon but a chief pharmacist's mate, Thomas A. Moore, of Chino Valley, Ariz., and he never had performed a surgical operation.

For more than five hours he worked, and finally extracted the badly inflamed appendix. Platter was sewn up and taken to sick bay. A few minutes later the submarine surfaced to recharge its batteries, but instead sighted and fired a torpedo into an enemy ship and then submerged again, under a heavy depth-charge attack.

Details of the operation were reported today by the officers and men of the submarine Silversides upon return from a successful patrol of enemy waters. Platter, long ago recovered, was as fit as any member of the crew.

When Platter decided it was time his appendix should come out, the skipper, Lieutenant Commander Dereend C. Burlingame, of Louisville, was called in and so advised.

Moore was elected to do the job. His volunteer assistants were Ensign Donald Finsch, of Everett, Wash.; Gunner Robert Detmer, of Bell, Calif.; Radioman Richard Stegall, of Nashville, Tenn., and Signalman T. Danke, of Chicago.

The executive officer, Lieutenant Commander Roy M. Davenport, of Los Angeles, kept the [ma]rine's crew advised of progress of the operation.

Although it was Moore's first appendectomy, he had seen a "couple of thousand" while he was serving as a hospital apprentice at the San Diego Naval Hospital, and he felt confident he could perform it.

"The ocean was smooth as glass when the time for the operation came," Moore said, "but the skipper took her down so we wouldn't have to make a crash dive during the operation.

"I had two forceps, two surgical knives, all the surgical goods for a major case, and eight hemostats (clamps for compressing blood vessels), but I was a little short on retractors (instruments to hold the incision open) and we used two bent spoons instead.

"There was plenty of light, but we used a flashlight also when we got down deep.

"We started with a spinal anesthetic but the appendix was grown to the ascending colon and was difficult to get out. By this time we had been under way an hour and thirty-five minutes and the anesthetic was wearing off.

"Platter remarked that he could move his toes and that he was beginning to feel pain.

"Then he said, 'Hit me on the head with something.' We gave him a can and a half of ether."

Commander Davenport said:

"I kept telling [Platter] stories while he was conscious but he got the most consolation out of the first verse of the Forty-sixth Psalm—'God is our refuge and our strength' . . . I only saw Moore stand up straight once to take a deep breath during the five hours."

FEB 14 1943

Moore, when asked what his superiors thought of the incident, told of their return to base.

"I had a bunch of long-faced medical officers greet me," he said, "and the first question they asked was 'Have any trouble?'

"I replied, 'No, but we had an appendectomy.' One said, 'you did? But no dental trouble?

"I replied, 'No, no dental trouble.'

They finally got around to asking whether the patient lived. I called Platter over and they said 'Let's see the incision.' Platter showed it to them.

"And that's that."

The appendectomy was the second such operation known to have been performed aboard an American submarine.

7425 U. S.-born Japanese Clamor to Join Army

Honolulu, Feb. 13 (A. P.).—There are about 25,000 American-born Japanese between the ages of 18 and 38 in the Hawaiian Islands. Two weeks ago the Army wanted 1,500 of them to volunteer for combat duty.

Today military authorities said that they had received 7,425 replies—all clamoring for action.

Nazis Denied Permission To Leave Venezuela

By the Associated Press.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 13.—Approximately 150 German male citizens of military age were denied permission to leave Venezuela yesterday en route to their homeland.

Eight German women and four Italian women and a number of children and elderly men were permitted to depart for Lisbon, however, on the Spanish steamer Cabo de Horno.

Bone Fears Starvation

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 13 (AP).—[Sen]ator Bone declared that "a vast number of people will quickly and assuredly starve to death" on this island was seen today by Senator Homer T. Bone, Democrat, of Washington, member of a Senatorial committee investigating food and material shortages in Puerto Rico.

Senator Bone's declaration came at the end of the first morning's session of the committee, after Jesus Benitez, a representative of Puerto Rican wholesale and retail merchants, testified that the average citizen of the island is getting only 30 per cent of a normal diet.

(Puerto Rico's shortages of food and other materials have resulted largely from a war-time lack of shipping to take out the main cash crop, sugar, and bring in dried fish, beans, rice and other staples.)

"Puerto Rico will be like an internment camp where the plague will carry off the population," Senator Bone said after Benitez declared that Puerto Ricans were getting only 25 per cent enough rice, 15 per cent enough beans, 20 to 30 per cent enough lard and 10 per cent of the requisite codfish—as based on previous normal consumption.

DETENTION OF GERMANS URGED IN VENEZUELA

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 13.—(AP) The newspaper Ultimas Noticias urged today that camps be established for confinement of 142 Germans who were unable to sail yesterday for Europe because of inability to obtain safe conducts from the United Nations.

The editorial said many of the Germans had been denounced previously "with evident proofs of Nazi activities aimed at undermining our democratic institutions." It added that their remaining in Venezuela presented a "serious problem" for the government.

U. S. WON AIRFIELD RACE

Construction in New Hebrides a Factor in Guadalcanal Victory

(The following story, issued by the Navy yesterday in Washington, was distributed by The Associated Press.)

ESPIRITU SANTO, New Hebrides Islands (Delayed)—Victory by United States Marines over the Japanese in a construction race played an important part in the conquest of Guadalcanal.

While the Japanese were hurrying their own Guadalcanal airfield toward completion, a marine complement of 152 men and two officers was feverishly hacking out an airfield on this strategic point in the New Hebrides.

Within two months after the marines left their continental base the rough hewn landing field received a small plane. Eventually it handled bombers.

Although plagued by tropical diseases, malaria and dysentery, the marines put the finishing touches on their new field just nine days before the Aug. 7, 1942, attack on Guadalcanal, giving American airmen a "back stop" base in their operations against Guadalcanal.

Creating a new airfield in tropical jungle land was a gigantic task for the handful of marines who arrived at the New Hebrides during the rainy season last Spring. Their equipment consisted of bulldozers, trucks and a supply of picks and shovels. Huge stones were moved by hand. About 300 natives, most of whom knew no English, were recruited to augment the small force.

The marines faced battles with time, as well as the jungle, since it was known the Japanese were constructing a field on Guadalcanal from which to strike at American bases.

The original supply of quinine was limited, but when quinine supplies finally were flown in, 200 natives were treated in one day.

Dysentery with attendant fever was prevalent during the first two weeks. Heat and mosquitos intensified the discomfort. Rations were low. Men ran out of tobacco.

There was not, however, a single loss of life from illness from the time construction began until it was completed.

30. 24 - 1131

Transport Is Found.

Edmonton, Alta, Feb. 13 (Canadian Press).—One of two United States cargo transport planes which have been missing five days in the wilds of northern British Columbia, was reported located today. The report was not confirmed by United States Air Force officials. The two aircraft were believed forced down by mechanical trouble.

The plane found was reported carrying ten passengers and it was feared some were dead. The other plane carried three passengers. All were understood to be civilians.

Bronx Man Dies With R.C.A.F.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 (AP).—Pilot Officer Stuart Rogers, thirty-four years old, of Metropolitan Oval, the Bronx, N. Y., has been killed on overseas duty, a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list issued today said. His next-of-kin was listed as his mother, Mrs. Stuart Rogers.

HEROIC NAVY AVIATOR HONORED AFTER DEATH

First to Bomb Japanese Ships in Harbor of Kiska

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—To the late Lieutenant Clark A. Hood Jr., 30 years old, of Nocona, Texas, went official Navy recognition today for his heroism in delivering the first bomb attack against Japanese ships in Kiska Harbor in the Aleutian Islands.

A Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded. Lieutenant Hood was one of twenty-six fliers reported by the Navy to have been decorated for heroism in fighting in the North Pacific.

"With utter disregard for his own personal safety," the Navy said, "he carried on tirelessly and courageously until shot down. His eager acceptance of responsibility and his conscientious devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service. He gallantly gave up his life in the defense of his country."

Among the air medal recipients was Ensign Harold K. Mantius, 25 years old, of New Canaan, Conn. He was praised for his courage and heroism in dive-bombing and strafing Japanese ships in Kiska Harbor.

Axis Prisoners in U. S. Get Spy-Proof Stationery

Permitted to Send 2 Letters, 1 Card, 1 Cable a Month

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—The Army is helping its prisoners of war keep in touch with folks at home. Officers disclosed today the Army is going so far as to provide special facilities—including paper that is proof against such old tricks as lemon juice and invisible ink—for its prisoners to write letters.

FEB 14 1943

Axis prisoners held in this country are permitted to send up to two letters and one postcard each week, together with one business letter a week. It is not exactly unhampered and unrestricted correspondence, however. Each letter may be of only one page of twenty-four lines, with business letters twice that length.

Further provision is made for preparation and transmission of such legal documents as wills and deed transfers.

For all this correspondence, a special, sensitized green paper is supplied by the office of the Provost Marshal General of the Army. The mail is scrutinized at the prison camp, then carefully censored at a district office before it is forwarded to the prisoners' families, using the diplomatic agency of the neutral governments charged with handling the affairs of the enemy governments in this country. (Switzerland takes care of German and Italian interests, Spain handles Japanese affairs.)

One other method of communication is open to the enemy prisoner in this country—he can send one cablegram a month. And if he fails to hear from his family, the International Red Cross has a special form for him to fill out, whereupon it will make an inquiry and give him a report.

110 MISSING IN ACTION

Army Reports From Fronts of War—Some From This Area

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The War Department reported today the names of 110 United States soldiers missing in action.

Among them, with next of kin, were the following:

NEW YORK

In Africa—Boyce, Newton, 1st lieutenant; father, Ivan A. Boyce, Greene.

In Southwest Pacific—Calise, Vincent M., sergeant; father, Louis N. Calise, 1934 Lacombe Ave., New York.

NEW JERSEY

In Africa—Rosell, James L., 2d lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Yvonne Rosell, 1055 Boulevard East, Weehawken.

In Southwest Pacific—Moffitt, Thomas A., corporal; father, John Moffitt, Palmyra.

CONNECTICUT

In South Pacific—St. John, Fred J., private; Homer C. St. John, Danielson.

In Southwest Pacific—Bogucki, Francis E., sergeant; Charles J. Bogucki, 234 Kings Highway West, Fairfield.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—A British merchant ship, her hull punctured by an enemy torpedo, remained afloat in mid-Atlantic in December, the Navy reported today, and finally was towed to a United Nations port, where she was repaired.

Four men of a crew of fifty were lost—two when the torpedo struck and two others when the vessel was being abandoned in heavy weather. The ship was reboarded when the crew decided it might be saved.

Colonel Killed With Two Men In Plane Crash

H. H. Manchester, Head of Intelligence Air Division, Among Victims in Virginia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—The crash of a Bolling Field Army plane near Petersburg, Va., killed a colonel and two enlisted men today, Bolling Field officials announced. The dead were identified as:

Lieutenant Colonel Horace H. Manchester, thirty-four years old, of Washington, chief of the air unit of the Military Intelligence Service in the War Department.

Corporal Harold Loveland, twenty-two, son of Clarence Loveland, of Quinton, N. J.

Private First Class Robert W. Anderson, twenty-three, formerly of Elizabeth, La., son of Robert Lee Anderson, Beaumont, Tex.

Colonel Manchester, a native of Port Chester, N. Y., was graduated from Norwich University, Vermont, in 1931 and also was a graduate of the Army Air Forces flying schools at Randolph and Kelly Fields, Tex. His wife and a three-year-old daughter survive.

Corporal Loveland was married about two weeks ago. His wife, Mrs. Helen Loveland, lives in Quinton. Private Anderson, a star basketball player in high school, was a member of the Bolling Field basketball team.

4 Missing in Navy Aircraft Accidents

Boston, Feb. 13 (AP).—Four Navy men were believed lost while two others escaped when two service planes collided and a third crashed into the sea in separate accidents off New England.

Two officers and an enlisted man were feared lost off the Massachusetts coast when two Navy planes collided while on training flights. Joseph Leo Wallace, aviation machinist mate, third class, of Palmyra, N. J., was thrown into the air and parachuted to safety.

The fourth missing man, a Navy radio man, was believed to have perished late last night after a service plane plunged into the Blue Hills Bay in the Bar Harbor, Me., region.

Lieut. John Shelley of suburban Wellesley was saved by six townsmen of Surrey, Me., who went out in a small boat to pick him from the plane's wreckage.

eight men were killed and a ninth parachuted to safety when a heavy Army bomber crashed yesterday on a flight from Biggs Field at El Paso, Texas. Details of the crash were unavailable and the Army is withholding the victims' names until the nearest of kin are notified.

...r-Crash Dead ; 'Chute Saved 1

Army Craft Cracked Up Near Roswell, N. M., Friday

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 13 (AP).—Biggs Field announced today the names of eight men killed when their heavy Army bomber crashed north of Roswell, N. M., yesterday. One man parachuted to safety. The dead:

Lieutenant James McMullen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy E. McMullen, of East Point, Ga.

Lieutenant Richard L. Morris, son of Mrs. John C. Morris, of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Charles C. Wylie, son of Mrs. Henry C. Wylie, of Milwaukee.

Lieutenant Edward C. Games, son of Mrs. Howard T. Games, of Camden, N. J.

Staff Sergeant Robert J. Donaldson jr., son of Mrs. Robert J. Donaldson, of Collingdale, Pa.

Sergeant Lloyd Dickson, Barnsdalle, Okla.

Sergeant John J. Yauch jr., son of Mrs. John J. Yaugh, of Holliday Cave, W. Va.

Sergeant Leslie Stinie jr., son of Mrs. Leslie Stinie, of Louisville.

BISHOP SPELLMAN TO VISIT TROOPS

Will Meet American Soldiers in North African Camps.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—(AP) Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, enroute to North Africa to visit American Army camps, is expected in diplomatic quarters here to confer with Pope Pius XII enroute.

Political significance of the trip was disclaimed in Catholic circles, where it was said that Archbishop Spellman was on his way to talk with chaplains as military vicar of the U. S. Army and Navy. The archbishop visited President Roosevelt Feb. 4, shortly after Mr. Roosevelt returned to the White House from North Africa.

The Right Rev. John J. Casey, secretary of the archdiocese of New York, said in New York that Archbishop Spellman had been touring Army camps and visiting Catholic chaplains in his capacity of military vicar but that his present whereabouts were not known.

The archbishop was in New York last Sunday when he received Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Sullivan of Waterloo, Iowa, whose five sons were lost in the sinking of the U. S. Cruiser Juneau. He gave the Sullivans a religious medal presented to him by Pope Pius XII.

London, Feb. 13 (A. P. ... New ... London News Chronicle ... St... the Italian radio as saying ... The Archbishop Francis J. Sp... that of New York had arrived ... ice Madrid, en route to Rome ... was

Tokio Concedes Loss Of Seven Warships in Solomons Since Aug. 7

Claim Allied Toll of 16; Figures Vary Widely From Our Navy's

By the Associated Press.

A Japanese imperial headquarters communique broadcast by the Tokio radio today said Japan had suffered the loss of seven warships and damage to six in the fighting off the Solomons and New Guinea since August 7, 1942, while Allied forces lost eight sunk and eight damaged "which have not been previously announced."

The communique, recorded in New York by the Associated Press, said three Japanese destroyers, three submarines and one patrol ship were sunk, while a cruiser, four submarines and a patrol ship were damaged, up to February 7.

It reported that four Allied submarines, three torpedo boats and a patrol ship were sunk in the same period and three destroyers, four submarines and a patrol ship were "heavily damaged," all this toll described as previously unannounced.

U. S. Navy Figures Cited.

A tabulation of reports of Japanese and American loses in the period August 7-February 6, as given in Navy communiques issued in Washington, showed that the enemy had lost 57 ships of all types sunk, 7 probably sunk and 102 damaged plus 797 planes destroyed in combat. American losses by these same reports were shown as 28 ships sunk with the number of damaged vssels and the total of plane losses never having been disclosed.

(These loss figures, being based only on communiques, do not include any of the damage suffered by both sides in the battling which broke out about January 29, since that has not been reported by the Navy in Washington.

(In the Solomons, the Navy communiques showed, the Japs have had at least one battleship sunk, another battleship or heavy cruiser also sunk and two battleships, as well as at least one aircraft carrier, badly damaged. American forces lost the aircraft carriers Wasp and Hornet in the Solomons fighting.)

Allied Air Edge Admitted.

The Tokio communique, however, conceded the United Nations a slight edge in aerial warfare. It said 205 Allied aircraft had been shot down and 32 destroyed aground for a total of 237, against Japanese losses of 215 "which crash-dived into enemy objectives or failed to return to base" and 114 damaged for a total of 329.

A Tokio broadcast relayed by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press in London, before the Tokio radio's transmission to America was completed quoted the communiques as saying that Japanese losses "included three battleships, three destroyers and one submarine sunk; one cruiser, four U-boats and one patrol boat damaged."

Translation Error Seen.

The Japanese, however, have conceded the loss of only one battleship in the entire Pacific war and a translation error in Berlin apparently was involved, perhaps attributable to the fact that the major heading over Tokio's tabulation of sunken vessels was "warships."

In addition to the warship toll, the Japanese communique said Japanese forces had sunk eight Allied merchant vessels and heavily damaged two, while losing five sunk and suffering damage to five.

FEB 14 1943

JAPANESE ADM... THEY LOST 29 S...

They Concede 19 Warships, 10 Cargo, but 'Sink' 98 Allied War Vessels, 33 Cargo

CLAIM SIX BATTLESHIPS

Domei Puts Own Plane Losses at 466, Allied at 1,311 for 6 Months in South Pacific

By The Associated Press.

The Japanese announced yesterday that they had lost nineteen warships and ten merchantmen in a half year of campaigning in waters off New Guinea and the Solomons and made the wholly unconfirmed claim that nineteen Allied warships and thirty-three cargo carriers had been destroyed in those seas from Aug. 7 to Feb. 7.

It was on the latter date that the beaten enemy scurried off Guadalcanal, in the southern Solomons, after losing perhaps 50,000 men on land and in the sea. Also on Feb. 7 they declared that Buna, on the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea—where General Douglas MacArthur's forces had annihilated a pocket army of 15,000—had been evacuated.

The summation of the naval operations was compiled by the news agency Domei on the basis of a new communiqué from Imperial headquarters which listed these figures which the Japanese said "have not yet previously been announced."

Allied Losses: Sunk, four destroyers, three torpedo-boats, one patrol ship, eight merchantmen. Heavily damaged three destroyers, four submarines, one patrol ship, two merchantmen. Aircraft destroyed, 237.

Japanese Losses: Sunk, three destroyers, three submarines, one patrol ship, five merchantmen. Damaged, one cruiser, four submarines, one patrol ship, five merchantmen. Aircraft lost or damaged, 329.

On the basis of this and previous communiqués, Domei drew the following unsubstantiated balance sheet of the campaigns:

JAPANESE LOSSES

	Sunk.	Damaged.
Battleships	1	1
Carriers	0	1
Cruisers	3	2
Destroyers	10	6
Submarines	4	5
Patrol ships	1	1
Merchantmen	10	17
Total	29	33

Japanese planes lost, 466.

ALLIED LOSSES

	Sunk.	Damaged.
Battleships	6	4
Carriers	4	4
Cruisers	36	6
Destroyers	22	18
Submarines	13	5
Smaller warships	17	5
Merchantmen	33	8
Total	131	50

Allied planes destroyed, 1,311.

Actually on the basis of United States Navy communiqués, the United States had lost only twenty-eight ships sunk, through Jan. 28, including the carriers Wasp and Hornet, and an undisclosed number of ships damaged during the six months. The Navy has never announced the total of United States planes destroyed.

Actually the Japanese have lost fifty-seven ships of all types sunk, seven probably sunk, 102 damaged and 797 planes destroyed in combat, on the basis of United States Navy communiqués. The figures do not include the enormous shipping casualties inflicted by the incessant raids on Rabaul and other Japanese bases by General MacArthur's bombers, nor do they include the losses inflicted in the latest series of naval fights which started Jan. 29 covering the Japanese retreat from Guadalcanal.

Unification of Allies Under One Command Urged by Gillette

Senator Cites Success In World War After Selection of Foch

By the Associated Press.

Designation of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as chief of Allied forces in North Africa prompted proposals from legislators today for establishment of a unified United Nations' global command to dictate military strategy on all fighting fronts.

Senator Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters he believed the elevation of Gen. Eisenhower ought to be followed by the selection of a single cmomander for world-wide Allied effort."

Cites World War Experience.

"We didn't get anywhere in the last war until we created a unified command under Marshal Foch," he declared.

Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, another member, said he regarded the establishment of a single command for the approaching Tunisian campaign as merely the first step.

"We have to have a unified command all over the world to win this war," he said, adding that he did not believe in integrating forces to the extent that any American Army would lose its identity as such, but wanted only the closest sort of coordination between the forces of the United Nations.

There were some suggestions, meanwhile, that Gen. Eisenhower's command might not be quite so all-inclusive as it appeared.

Unity of Command Sought.

Senator La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin said that in fairness to Gen. Eisenhower "it ought to be observed that the ground, air and sea commands are all in the hands of British officers and no announcement has been made as to the control of intelligence forces."

"It would appear to a layman," Senator La Follette said, "that Gen. Eisenhower's position is somewhat similar to that of a chairman of the board of a large corporation. It is earnestly to be hoped that, nevertheless, there will be the unity of command and action that this war has proved to be so necessary to military success."

Some Senators, particularly Senator Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, expressed doubt that it is practical at this time to set up a global command. Other Senators said they doubted Russia is inclined to join in setting up such a command while all its attention is directed at rolling the German armies back.

EXCHANGE DATE VAGUE

Germans Say Interned Diplomats Must Await Ship Space

The German Foreign Office announced yesterday that "nothing could be said yet about the date" for the exchange of Allied diplomats and consuls interned after the Germans occupied Southern France last November, a Berlin broadcast recorded by The Associated Press said.

The broadcast said that exchange negotiations "depended on the possibility of finding a ship" and added that "it always took some time before lists of persons to be exchanged had been made out."

Belief That Hitler Is Dead Not Shared by Lochner

Veteran Correspondent Speculates That Fuehrer May Be Ill.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Is Adolf Hitler dead as has been hinted at in various dispatches since Jan. 30, the tenth anniversary of the Fuehrer's accession to power?

The goings on within the top-flight hierarchy of the Nazi party have always been inscrutable and difficult for the outsider to figure out. Hence, flatly to deny the possibility of the German chief-of-state's demise would be unwise. Anything may happen in the Nazi setup.

At the same time, the probabilities do not point in that direction. Herman Goering was publicly designated by Adolf Hitler as his successor in his speech before the Reichstag on Sept. 1, 1939, informing the nation that the war with Poland had started.

Now, Goering has many enemies among the big-wigs of his own party. By many of them he is regarded as not quite "safe" from an ideological point of view. The men in Hitler's confidence who are Nazis first and Germans second, don't believe that Goering is determined to uphold Nazi philosophy at all costs. "I determine who is a Jew and who is not," was his way of meeting the Nazi racial issue. And Goering still insisted upon a christian baptism for his only child, Edda.

Would Have to Seize Power

It follows that Goering would have to seize power by a blitz movement before his enemies in the party could execute a counter move. There is no evidence that he has seized power. Also, a vain, expansive man like Goering would hardly refrain from telling the world that he is now the top boss.

To me it does not seem to make sense that the Feuhrer could be dead all this time without Goering's giving evidence of his new rank.

One wonders, also, whether Joseph Goebbels as propaganda minister would let an opportunity of Hitler's death slip by without arranging for the most impressive obsequies ever staged in Germany. The virtual deification of the Fuehrer, his formal induction into Valhalla, and the consecration of his burial place as a national shrine would be just the sort of thing that Goebbels would regard as A-1 propaganda material for stirring up the nation to a last heroic effort to win the war.

Non-Appearance is Queer

There is, of course, something decidely queer about Adolf Hitler's failure to address the nation personally on the occasion of his tenth anniversary as chancellor. The mildest interpretation is that he suffered from one of his periodic fits of depression—as well he might after Stalingrad—which he would "never let go again"—had proved such a debacle.

It may be that he is a very sick man, either physically or mentally. There has never been a doubt in my mind but that, sooner or later, Hitler would crack up.

In such an event, Goebbels may well have staged the unusual "four days of mourning for Stalingrad" as a sort of dress rehearsal for an even more important act of mourning that he expects to be in the offing.

All this is speculation, however. From the viewpoint of the war effort, by far the best view to take is to assume that Hitler has once again relapsed into one of those "creative pauses" of his during which he weighs hunches of his own and practical advice by his henchmen against each other. Even that, however, does not explain away his strange absence at the decennial exercises.

If we assume he is dead, mortally or seriously ill, or even in an abject state of depression, there is the danger of our relenting in our war effort, or assuming that the situation will now take care of itself in Germany.

Nothing could be more dangerous. For, Hitler or no Hitler, for a while at least, the Nazi regime will run on, at first perhaps with an even greater temporary fanaticism inspired by the death of the fuehrer and by the attempt of the successor, whoever he may be, to prove that he is entitled to the succession.

Later, I am firmly convinced, there will come a falling-apart of the Nazi structure. But that is a matter for the future.

The question has often been asked whether Hitler has a double. During the ten or eleven years during which I have had an opportunity to see Hitler, to observe him at close range, to speak to him, I have seen no evidence of a double.

For one thing, if one stands close to him, one cannot but observe that he must at one time have had very bad teeth which obviously were repaired at a much later period of his life.

Next, there are certain slight mannerisms of speech which even the best of doubles would have difficulty in imitating. The way he puts forward his legs when marching or walking, too, is peculiar to him alone. Nor would a double be able to curve his shoulders in exactly the same manner as nature has cursed Adolf Hitler.

Possibly Hitler may have a double for purposes of [illegible] and marches-past. If so, I have never been conscious of that fact. The man I saw innumerable times on public occasions was always the genuine Adolf Hitler to me.

PRIVATE PETROS IS WELL

Roosevelt, in Letter to Mother, Tells of Seeing Him in Africa

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Nora Petros revealed today a letter concerning her son, Private George Petros, 22, stationed in North Africa. The letter was from the President of the United States. It read:

"Dear Mrs. Petros:

"During my recent trip, I had the pleasure of seeing your son, George, and thought you would like to know that he is well and in fine spirits. The services he rendered during my visit were capably performed and I want you to know of my appreciation.

"Very sincerely yours,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

(ADVANCE) LONDON, FEB.13-(AP)-DR.EDUARD BENES, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, SAID IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT THE GERMAN ARMY WAS FACING "ULTIMATE CATASTROPHE," AND HIS SPEECH BROUGHT IMMEDIATE REPRISALS IN HIS NAZI-HELD HOMELAND.

APPARENTLY INDICATIVE THAT THE BROADCAST REACHED ITS INTENDED LISTENERS, THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT SEVERAL CZECH INTELLECTUALS WHO FORMERLY BELONGED TO BENES' INTIMATE CIRCLE OF FRIENDS WERE BEING SENT TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP AS A RESULT OF THE SPEECH.

FEB 14 1943

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED A DNB DISPATCH IN WHICH THE DEPUTY PROTECTOR OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA ANNOUNCED THE ARRESTS AND SAID MORE WOULD FOLLOW IF THE "INCITING" SPEECHES CONTINUE.

(IN NEW YORK, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID IT RECORDED A BROADCAST TO THE PEOPLE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA FROM THE NAZI-DIRECTED PRAGUE RADIO, [illegible] TTED AN ANN[illegible] OF THE ARRESTS UNDER THE NAME [illegible] ANN FRANK, P[illegible] R-SECRETARY OF STATE.)

IN HIS SPEECH, BROADCAST BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP., BENES TOLD HIS PEOPLE THAT HITLER ALREADY HAD INFORMED HIS ALLIES THAT THE GERMANS MUST FALL BACK TO A DEFENSE LINE FAR BEHIND THE PRESENT RUSSIAN FRONT.

"ACCORDING TO REPORTS WE HAVE ABOUT TH[illegible]YSELF CONSIDER THIS WILL PROBABLY BE ON THE DVINA AND DNIESTER RIVERS, AND IT IS THERE THAT THEIR ARMY WILL BE STRUCK BY ITS ULTIMATE CATASTROPHE," HE SAID.

FEB 14 1943

HE QUOTED A GERMAN ENVOY TO ONE OF THE NON-BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES AS SAYING THAT GERMANY COULDN'T WIN, AND THAT DEFEAT WAS

30.24- 1133

INEVITABLE IF THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE CONTINUED.

(THE DVINA FLOWS THROUGH THE VITEBSK AREA, ACROSS LATVIA AND EMPTIES INTO THE GULF OF RIGA.)

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY FEB. 14)

FF 14 1943 JB-TA112PEV

LONDON, FEB. 13-(AP)--FLIGHT SERGEANT JAMES SHEPARD HOLLAND OF FLORIDA ([illegible]HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE), A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL FOR CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY IN MIDDLE EAST BOMBING OPERATIONS.

ONCE OVER TOBRUK, HOLLAND'S COOLNESS WAS CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIFE OF HIS PLANE'S NAVIGATOR WHEN THE FRONT HATCH WAS SHOT AWAY. ANOTHER TIME, THE CITATION SAID, HE SUCCESSFULLY BOMBED ENEMY HEAVY GUN POSITIONS AT TOBRUK AND THEN MADE FIVE RUNS JUST OFFSHORE MACHING-GUNNING SEARCHLIGHTS.

ADD US Bomber Sta. IN Eng.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE LIEUT. W.D. GREENAWALT, PITTSBURGH, NAVIGATOR; LIEUT. A.D. REITZ, WALTHAM, MASS., BOMBARDIER; LIEUT. J.W.W. BENNETT, PHOENIX, ARIZ., RADIO OPERATOR; T.M. LOWLER (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; SERGEANT L. BERRING, LOS ANGELES, BALL GUNNER; STAFF SERGEANT LEE C. GORDON, SAN FERNANDO, CALIF., TAIL GUNNER.

HJ1156AEW

ERN-WAR PRISONERS

HE GENEVA TRIBUNE ADDED THAT A "LARGE PART" OF THE INDIAN TROOPS CAPTURED IN AFRICA WOULD BE INDUCTED INTO THE ITALIAN ARMY WITH SPECIAL UNIFORMS AND THEIR OWN FLAG.

---DASH---

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID A CENSUS OF ALL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN ITALY WOULD BE TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW FOR CONTROL OF THE POPULATION IN WARTIME. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE CENSUS WOULD INCLUDE WOMEN DOCTORS AS WELL AS MEN.

A ROME BROADCAST, QUOTING THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, STEFANI, SAID TWO NEW ITALIAN UNDER-SECRETARIES HAD BEEN APPOINTED. NATIONAL COUNCILLOR DOMENICO PELLEGRINI, A PROFESSOR AT NAPLES UNIVERSITY, WAS NAMED UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FINANCE, AND NATIONAL COUNCILLOR GUIDO RISPOLI, RECTOR OF A ROME HIGH SCHOOL, WAS NAMED UNDER-SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION, THE BROADCAST SAID.

FEB 14 1943

HW1039PEW

BERN, SWITZERLA[illegible]UNDAY, FEB.14-(AP)-AIR RAID ALARMS SOUNDED IN BERN JUST AFTER MIDNIGHT TODAY.

HW807PEW

LISBON, PORT[illegible]B.13-(AP)-A[illegible]TUGUESE SLOOP PICKED UP 20 SURVIVORS OF THE BRITISH STEAMER DAGOMBA, TORPEDOED 150 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FREETOWN AND LANDED THEM TODAY.

HW121AEW

ADD MOSCOW

BUT FOR FIVE MONTHS, THE DISPATCHES SAID, THE RED ARMY HAD BEEN WAITING FOR THE SIEGE. WHEN THEY RETREATED TO THE MOUNTAINS LAST FALL THE COMMANDING GENERAL KISSED THE GROUND, IN A RUSSIAN CUSTOM, AND DECLARED, "WE WILL LIBERATE YOU, KRASNODAR."

RUSSIAN BIG GUNS SHELLED THE CITY, AND THEN THE TANKS MOVED IN TO ENGAGE THE GERMAN ARMOR. THE RED ARMY GUARDS RUSHED TO THE ATTACK. SOVIET PLANES POURED BOMBS AGAINST THE DEEP GERMAN LINES.

A STORY IN IZVESTIA, GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, SAID "HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS OF ENEMY SOLDIERS WERE KILLED."

THE TROOPS OF GENERALS ROSLIE AND RYZHOF STORMED ACROSS THE KUBAN RIVER AND ENTERED THE SUBURBS TO DRAW A SEMICIRCLE ABOUT THE CITY. SOME COLUMNS CUT OFF THE CORPSE-LITTERED HIGHWAYS OUT OF KRASNODAR.

FEB 14 1943

NUMEROUS VEHICLES AND WEAPONS WERE REPORTED CAPTURED, AMONG THEM 48 BIG GUNS AT ONE PLACE.

WORK TO REPAIR THE CITY BEGAN ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

ANOTHER DISPATCH TO IZVESTIA REVEALED THAT SHAKHTY WAS CAPTURED BY TROOPS UNDER LIEUT.GEN.TEETAEIV, BELONGING TO VATUTIN'S SOUTH-WESTERN HIGH COMMAND.

THE STRONG AXIS GARRISON AND ITS FORCE OF TANKS WAS CUT DOWN BY POWERFUL RUSSIAN GUNFIRE AND AS GEN.TEETAIEV HIT THE CITY FROM THE FRONT TROOPS UNDER GEN.KNIAZEV STRUCK AT ITS FLANKS. THE STORY SAID.

THE GERMANS RETREATED WESTWARD AND RUSSIAN TROOPS FOUND CHILDREN PLAYING ON ABANDONED GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT AND HEINKEL PLANES, THE DISPATCH REPORTED.

G724AEW

30.24- 1135

ANKARA, TURKEY, FEB.13-(AP)-POSSIBILITY OF A TURKISH-RUSSIAN DECLARATION OVER THE WEEKEND ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS WAS RUMORED IN HIGH DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES TONIGHT.

ACCORDING TO THESE REPORTS, THE DECLARATION WOULD ANNOUNCED FULL UNDERSTANDING ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS OF COMMON INTEREST INVOLVING THE STRAITS AND THE BALKANS.

FEB 14 1943

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SOMEWHERE IN IRAN, FEB 5-(DELAYED)--UP HERE UNDER THE ELBURZ RANGE TO ESCAPE THE WINTRY BLASTS SWEEPING DOWN FROM RUSSIA, UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANOTHER MAJOR WAR JOB--DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING THE SOVIET LINES OF SUPPLY TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

OF COURSE, UNITED STATES EXPERTS LONG HAVE BEEN WORKING ON THIS LIFELINE, WHICH RUNS A DIFFICULT AND OFTEN HAZARDOUS COURSE NORTHWARD FROM THE PERSIAN GULF. THE TASK HAS BEEN SHARED, HOWEVER, BY GREAT BRITAIN.

THERE'S A GREAT DEAL OF STREAMLINING GOING ON AT HEADQUARTERS HERE, UNDER DIRECTION OF MAJOR GENERAL DONALD H.CONNOLLY, A GRAY-HAIRED MAN OF FEW WORDS, WHO LOOKS AS THOUGH HE COULD MOVE MOUNTAINS AND LIKELY WILL HAVE TO MOVE LITERALLY HUNKS OF THEM BEFORE HE IS THROUGH.

HE IS FROM THE SAME PIECE OF CLOTH AS TWO-FISTED CHIEF OF STAFF BRIGADIER GENERAL S.L.SCOTT.

BY SPRING IT IS HOPED THE VOLUME OF SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA WILL HAVE REACHED THE PEAK WHICH HAS BEEN PROMISED.

THERE IS NO DOUBT IN THE MINDS OF ANY OF THE MEN HERE CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE JOB ASSIGNED THEM. THAT WAS MADE CLEAR BY LIEUT.GEN.BREHON B.SOMERVELL, CHIEF OF THE U.S. ARMY SERVICE OF SUPPLY, WHO VISITED THEM AFTER ATTENDING THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE.

"RIGHT AT THE TOP OF THE LIST OF THINGS TO BE DONE IS TO SUPPLY RUSSIA," SAID GEN.SOMERVELL. "IN OTHER WORDS THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE IS TO GET THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF MATERIALS TO RUSSIA. THAT'S YOUR JOB. GIVE IT EVERYTHING YOU'VE GOT."

FEB 14 1943

THAT PURPOSE WAS REFLECTED IN THE WORDS OF LIEUT.COLONEL E.F. BROWN, ONE OF THE KEY MEN IN THIS GREAT EFFORT, WHO TOLD ME:

"OUR SOLE GOAL IS TO SUPPLY RUSSIA."

AND THAT IS REMINISCENT OF ANOTHER DECLARATION WHICH I HEARD NOT LONG AGO IN CHUNGKING FROM AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS WHICH IS MAINTAINING THE AIR THREAD THAT CONNECTS THE CHINESE WITH THE ALLIES THROUGH A LABYRINTH OF MOUNTAINS LYING BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA. THAT WAS:

"OUR SOLE BUSINESS IN LIFE IS TO KEEP OUR TRANSPORTS FLYING OVER THIS ROUTE AND PROTECT THEM FROM JAPANESE WAR PLANES."

I DON'T BELIEVE THESE TWO FERVENT PLEDGES ARE A COINCIDENCE.

MY OBSERVATIONS IN MANY THEATERS OF THE WAR LEAD ME TO THINK THESE OBJECTIVES ARE UNSELFISH PROMISES OF SERVICE TO OTHERS. I'VE TALKED WITH OUR OFFICERS AND MEN FROM IRELAND CLEAR ACROSS AFRICA THROUGH THE MIDDLE EAST ON INTO INDIA AND CHINA, AND I KNOW THERE IS A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF IDEALISM BACK OF THEIR WAR EFFORT. AN AMERICAN STAFF OFFICER CONFIDED TO ME HIS HOPES OF AN ALTRUISTIC POST-WAR WORLD AND THE WAY HE SAID IT SOUNDED LIKE A PRAYER.

WELL, ANYWAY, IF THAT SEEMS TOO FANCIFUL, IT CAN AT LEAST BE SAID THAT THIS GULF SERVICE COMMAND IS SHOULDERING A JOB WHICH CAN BRING PLENTY OF GRIEF AND DANGER WITHOUT THE REWARD OF A BROADWAY CONFETTI PARADE. SURE, I QUITE REALIZE THERE IS NO FIGHTING IN THIS PARTICULAR ZONE BUT IF YOU THINK IT IS ALL PERSIAN DELIGHTS YOU SHOULD TAKE A RIDE NORTHWARD THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS.

AS FAR BACK AS THE BEGINNING OF THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN CONFLICT THIS COLUMN HAS EMPHASIZED THAT THE MIDDLE EAST AREA REPRESENTED ONE OF THE MOST VITAL STRATEGIC ZONES OF THE WHOLE WORLD UPHEAVAL. THIS IS TRUE FOR TWO REASONS.

FEB 14 1943

FOR ONE THING, IT IS THE GATEWAY FROM THE NORTH TO SUCH VAST WEALTH IN OIL AND OTHER RESOURCES THAT HITLER SOLD HIMSELF TO THE DEVIL IN AN EFFORT TO BUY HIS WAY THROUGH. THE OTHER REASON IS THAT THIS PERSIAN GULF ROUTE IS TO RUSSIA WHAT THE BURMA ROAD WAS TO CHINA.

THE AMOUNT OF TRANSPORT WHICH PASSES OVER THIS ROUTE TO RUSSIA MUST PLAY A BIG PART IN DETERMINING WHETHER SHE HAS THE STRIKING POWER TO KEEP UP HER MAGNIFICENT OFFENSIVE. ANOTHER WAY TO PUT IT IS THAT THE LENGTH OF TIME IT WILL TAKE TO KNOCK OUT HITLER COMPLETELY MAY DEPEND ON THESE SUPPLIES TO THE RUSSIANS.

THE AMERICAN SERVICE COMMAND HAS A GREAT PROGRAM ON HAND AND IT WILL MAKE GOOD READING WHEN THE TIME COMES TO TALK ABOUT IT.

FEB 14 1943

IT'S GOING TO BE AN AMERICAN SHOW, FOR NOT ONLY HAVE WE BROUGHT OVER OUR OWN PERSONNEL BUT OUR OWN EQUIPMENT FOR VARIOUS ACTIVITIES.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE COOPERATION WITH OUR SOVIET ALLIES OUR MEN ARE BEING TAUGHT RUSSIAN.

G718AEW

~~ADD~~ with U.S. in Tunisia — Nazi PROPAGANDA

AS A HIGHLIGHT, THERE WAS A CARICATURE OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT.

THE PAPER WAS A SHARP CONTRAST TO THE CURRENT ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY NEWSPAPER "STARS AND STRIPES," IN WHICH THERE ARE COMIC STRIPS AND A FULL PAGE OF SPORTS NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES, MORE THAN A COLUMN OF GENERAL NEWS FROM HOME, A POETS CORNER, FRENCH LESSON BRIEFS, AND HUMOROUS CHATTER.

FEB 14 1943

"THE GERMAN FRONT LINE PAPER IS COMPLETELY DIFFERENT FROM OUR OWN," SAID AN AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, "IT IS A POLITICAL PAPER WRITTEN TO LET THE GERMAN TROOPS KNOW WHAT THEIR AUTHORITIES WANT THEM TO BELIEVE ABOUT THE WORLD, POLITICALLY AND THE MILITARY SITUATION, AND OUR TROOPS WOULDN'T EVEN LOOK TWICE AT A PAPER OF THAT KIND."

ADD TUNISIA FORCES — 47 Schultz 2

IN ADDITION TO SCHULTZ AND PRUITT, THOSE WHO ESCAPED WERE CORP. RAYMOND ROXBURY OF OZONE PARK, N.Y., AND PRIVATES L.M.CUDAHEY (312 E. 206TH ST.) OF THE BRONX, N.Y., GRADY W.BARNETT OF HOUSTON, MISS., AND ARTHUR L.BRUEN OF (410 OAK ST.) LUDLOW, KY.

LIEUT.COL.CHARLES J.HOY OF NOGALES, ARIZ., A RECONNAISSANCE UNIT COMMANDER WHO ONCE WORKED IN WASHINGTON AS A SENATE PAGE AND LATER STUDIED FOR WEST POINT WHILE SERVING AS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS COPY BOY IN THE SENATE PRESS GALLERY, CREDITED THE SCHULTZ SEXTETTE WITH "GIVING CONFIDENCE BY SHOWING THE SITUATION IS NEVER SO BAD THAT GOOD FIGHTING MEN GIVE UP."

HOY, WHO WALKED AND CRAWLED FIVE MILES BACK TO THE AMERICAN LINES, MUCH OF THE TIME UNDER MACHINEGUN FIRE, WHEN HIS RECONNAISSANCE

OUTFIT WAS COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW. SAID THE EXAMPLE OF SCHULTZ'S GROUP WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR A DARING EXPLOIT THE NEXT DAY WHEN THE UNIT BOLDLY RETURNED FOR ITS TANKS.

SUPPORTED ONLY BY MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM ESCORTING HALF-CRACK VEHICLES, A BIG WRECKER TRUCK WITH A CRANE DROVE OUT ON THE FIELD COMMANDED BY ITALIAN MORTARS AND GUNS.

WITH MASTER SERGT. CECIL GIBSON OF ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., A VETERAN OF 14 YEARS IN THE ARMY, AT THE WHEEL, THE WRECKER TOWED OFF NINE DISABLED MACHINES.

"I GUESS THE ITALIANS DIDN'T KNOW WHAT A WRECKER WAS OR THEY MIGHT HAVE COME OUT AFTER US," HOY SAID LATER. "MAYBE THEY FEARED IT MIGHT BE SOME NEW-FANGLED KIND OF TANK."

SP345AEW

FEB 14 1943

30.24-1137

AMERICAN BOSTON BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY AIRACOBRAS, BLASTED ENEMY GUN POSITIONS NORTHWEST OF SENED WITH DEMOLITION AND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS YESTERDAY AND SCORED NUMEROUS HITS IN THE TARGET AREA. FOUR HEAVY GUNS WERE REPORTED DESTROYED AND THREE OTHERS SILENCED.

RAF SPITFIRES, IGNORING THE INCLEMENT WEATHER, MADE ONE OFFENSIVE SWEEP TO SHOOT UP GERMAN TROOPS AT DJEBINA, 20 MILES SOUTH OF PONT DU FAHS, AND RIDDLE TWO TRUCKS.

FEB 14 1943

OPERATING IN A SNOW STORM THURSDAY NIGHT, FRENCH PATROLS STORMED ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE MOUNTAINS ABOUT 30 MILES NORTH OF THE SCENE OF THE FRUSTRATED GERMAN ATTACK. THEY CAPTURED 31 ITALIANS IN ONE SURPRISE ASSAULT AND 22 IN ANOTHER.

FD2ASPEW

ADD - Allie VT. AFRICA

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT ALLIED PLANES BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED TOWNS AND PASSENGER TRAINS ON THE ISLAND OF SICILY AND IN CALABRIA PROVINCE ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND. THE SAME REPORT SAID AXIS BOMBERS ATTACKED ALLIED SHIPS ANCHORED AT BOUGIE AND BONE "WITH GOOD RESULTS" BUT INSISTED THAT ACTIVITY IN TUNISIA WAS LIMITED TO PATROLS.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, IN A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE RECORD IN LONDON BY REUYERS, REPORTED THAT THE TUNISIAN FRONT WAS QUIET AGAIN BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER.)

FEB 14 1943

(THE ALGIERS RADIO DECLARED THAT ROMMEL'S TROOPS IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA HAD BEEN FORCED TO EVACUATE POSITIONS THERE "IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THESE POSITIONS WERE PROTECTED BY A SCREEN OF HEAVY TANKS.")

B68

KX BA MI NR CO

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

WITH THE TWELFTH U.S. AIRFORCE IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 13-(AP)-THEY HAD GAMBLED WITH DEATH AND DISCOVERED TO THEIR SURPRISE THAT EACH HAD AN ACE IN THE HOLE.

IN A LONG BARE ROOM, WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN SURF BEATING THE BROWN CLIFF OUTSIDE A FEW YARDS AWAY, SOME 300 YOUNG AMERICAN AIRMEN LOUNGED IDLY, LEAFED THROUGH OLD MAGAZINES, OR LISTENED TO LIVELY BOOGIE FROM A PHONOGRAPH.

THEY WERE AMONG THE FIRST GUESTS AT A SEASIDE HOTEL BEHIND THE TUNISIAN FRONT WHICH THE AMERICAN TWELFTH AIR FORCE LEASED AS A KIND OF REST HOME FOR FLIERS CONVALESCING AFTER CRASHES OR EXHAUSTED BY THE STRAIN OF AS MANY AS 30 OR 40 MISSIONS OVER ENEMY LINES.

A TALL, QUIET CAPTAIN FROM OKLAHOMA SMILES SHYLY AS HE TELLS HOW HE CAME HERE. "I AM THE PILOT OF A BOSTON BOMBER AND GOT A CANNON SHELL SPLINTER ABOVE MY LEFT KNEE." FEB 14 1943

HIS STORY IS TYPICAL OF THE HAZARDS THE BOYS WITH SILVER WINGS ENCOUNTER ALMOST DAILY IN UNRELENTING AIRWAR AGAINST THE LUFTWAFFE, SOME OF WHOSE FALLEN PILOTS HAD LOGBOOKS SHOWING FOUR YEARS EXPERIENCE IN COMBAT AGAINST A FEW WEEKS FOR THE AMERICANS.

"WE WERE ON A LOW-LEVEL STRAFE AGAINST TANKS," HE CONTINUED, "WHEN FOUR FIGHTERS JUMPED US FROM A LOW OVERCAST. A CANNON SHELL EXPLODED IN MY COCKPIT, AND SINCE WE WERE ONLY ABOUT 15 FEET OFF THE GROUND WE COULDN'T BAIL OUT ALTHOUGH THE PLANE WAS AFIRE AND WE STILL HAD A FULL BOMB LOAD. I CRASH-LANDED. AND THE PLANE EXPLODED AFTER MY TWO GUNNERS AND I HAD RUN 50 YARDS FROM THE WRECK.

"YES, I RAN 50 YARDS WITH A WOUNDED LEG," HE ADDED, "AND WE ALL WALKED EIGHT MILES CROSS COUNTRY, RODE DONKEYS ANOTHER TWO, AND FINALLY HITCH-HIKED A RIDE TO A FIELD DRESSING STATION IN A CAR DRIVEN BY A FRENCH OFFICER. I GUESS A PERSON CAN DO JUST ABOUT ANYTHING IF THE EMERGENCY IS GREAT ENOUGH."

THREE P-40 PILOTS, WHO HAVE AVERAGED FORTY MISSIONS IN NORTH AFRICA AND SUCCESSFULLY FOUGHT OFF THE LATEST MODEL GERMAN FIGHTERS AND WON A REST, LINGER BY THE PHONOGRAPH BUT DON'T APPEAR TO MIND TALKING SHOP.

"WE WERE PLENTY RAW AND GREEN WHEN WE WENT INTO ACTION IN MID-DECEMBER," THEY AGREED, "BUT IT DOESN'T TAKE LONG TO LEARN AFTER 697'RE HOPPED A COUPLE OF TIMES. EITHER YOU LEARN FAST OR NOT AT ALL."

B69

ANOTHER P-40 PILOT SAID "I COULD HAVE USED MORE COMBAT TRAINING BACK IN THE STATES. WHEN MY BUNCH WAS ON THE BOAT COMING OVER WE ASKED ONE DAY HOW WE SHOULD ATTACK A BOMBER. WE TALKED ALL DAY BUT COULDN'T SETTLE THE QUESTION. WE HAD TO FIND OUT AFTER WE LANDED."

THE DIRECTOR OF THE REST HOME, MAJOR WORTH HARPER, OF BECKLEY, W.VA., ISSUED THE DINNER CALL, AND AIRMEN QUICKLY MOBILIZED BEFORE A PLATTER OF STEAKS, FRENCH FRIES, AND TWO OTHER VEGETABLES, WITH TANGERINES AND PASTRY FOR DESSERT. "WE AIM TO GIVE THE BOYS BETTER FOOD THAN THEY HAVE BEEN USED TO LATELY, SEE THAT THEY GET PLENTY OF SLEEP, AND ARRANGE FOR THEM TO RECEIVE BACK PAY AND ANY EQUIPMENT THEY ARE MISSING," HE SAID. FEB 14 1943

"AFTER TEN DAYS OR TWO WEEKS HERE THEY USUALLY FEEL LIKE NEW MEN," HE EXPLAINED.

THE MAJOR PUTS ON MOVIES TWICE A WEEK FOR THE GUESTS AND ARRANGES DAILY BUS TRIPS INTO A LARGE NEARBY TOWN. "BUT REST IS THE MAIN THING FOR AIRMEN WHO HAVE BEEN LIVING AT TACTICAL FIELDS UNDER THE STRAIN OF CONTINUAL ALERTS," MAJOR HARPER SAID.

PILOTS OF B26 MARAUDERS AND B25 MITCHELLS GOOD-HUMOREDLY ARGUE THE MERITS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE BOMBERS AT A DINNER TABLE WHERE MAJOR D.F.LEHNHARD, OF DENISON, TEXAS, COMMANDER OF ONE OF THE LEADING B26 SQUADRONS IN NORTH AFRICA, PRESIDES. FEB 14 1943

THE BLACK-MUSTACHED MAJOR, WHOSE WIFE BORE HIM A SON SINCE HE LEFT THE STATES, HAS BOMBED VIRTUALLY EVERY AXIS PORT IN TUNISIA. HE SAID HE WAS GIVEN A BRIEF LEAVE "WHEN I FOUND MYSELF SO FATIGUED I COULDN'T HOLD MY HANDS STEADY ENOUGH TO LIGHT A CIGARET."

30.24-1139

SOME OF THE B25 VETERANS ARE CAPT. PERRY D. PICKETT OF 3409 JENNINGS AVENUE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS; CAPT. LEONARD A.EDDY, 216 MERCHANTS AVE., FT. ATKINSON, WIS; FIRST LIEUT. NICHOLAS KATZENBACH, PRINCETON, N.J.; SECOND LIEUT. FRANK B. HAWKINS, 436 KENILWORTH AVE., TOLEDO, O.

"A BOMBER PILOT RARELY HAS THE SATISFACTION OF SEEING WHAT HE'S DONE, BECAUSE BY THE TIME THE BOMBS ARE DROPPED HE'S SO BUSY DODGING FLAK AND ENEMY FIGHTERS THAT HE'S UNABLE TO TAKE A LOOK AT THE GROUND BEHIND," KATZENBACH OBSERVED. "BUT ONCE IN A WHILE YOU GET A SITUATION LIKE AT MEDICINE AIRDROME WHERE THE GERMANS WERE CAUGHT WITH FORTY OR FIFTY PLANES ON THE GROUND. THEN YOU LET THEM HAVE IT. ONE RAID LIKE THAT MAKES YOU FORGET A LOT OF YOUR TROUBLES.

FEB 14 1943

570

AT LEHNHARD'S RIGHT SITS SECOND LIEUT. GEORGE H. OGBURN, JR., MERIDIAN, MISS., WHOSE B26 WAS SHOT DOWN FROM LEHNHARD'S FORMATION ON A GABES RAID EARLY IN JANUARY AND WHO ESCAPED WITH TWO OTHERS OF THE SIX-MAN CREW IN A LONG TREK BACK TO THE ALLIED LINES.

"BESIDES HEAVY GROUND FIRE WE WERE ATTACKED BY ABOUT 15 FIGHTERS," LEHNHARD RECALLED. "WE GOT SUCH SPEED OUT OF OUR B26S THAT THE GERMANS HAD TO FOLLOW BEHIND US AND COULDN'T MAKE SIDE PASSES AT US WITHOUT FALLING WAY BEHIND."

B26 AIRMEN WIN THE POINT THAT THEIR AIRCRAFT HANDLE MORE SMOOTHLY BUT LEHNHARD AND OGBURN MAINTAIN THAT B26S CAN CARRY A HEAVIER BOMB LOAD AND SMILE AS B25 ADHERENTS ADD "YES, AND YOU HAVE TO TAXI NEARLY TO YOUR TARGET BEFORE YOU'RE OFF THE DECK."

HJ114SAEW

ADD U.S. FORCES TUNISIA—New German Weapons

THE EXTREMELY HIGH VELOCITY AND RESULTANT LOW TRAJECTORY OF THE NEW 75'S LED UNITED STATES FORCES FOR A TIME TO CONFUSE THEM WITH THE 88.

FEB 14 1943

FURTHER NORTH BRITISH ARTILLERYMEN HAVE BAGGED TWO NEW MONSTER GERMAN MARK VI TANKS, ESTIMATED TO WEIGH FROM 42 TO 62 TONS AND BEARING HEAVY ARMOR.

THE GERMANS ALSO HAVE BEEN SENDING THEIR LATEST AND BEST PLANES, SUCH AS THE MESSERSCHMITT-109 AND FOCKEWULF-190, INTO A DETERMINED EFFORT TO THWART ANY POSSIBLE ALLIED EFFORTS TO END THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN BY EARLY SPRING AND CONVERT THE PRESENT BATTLEGROUND INTO A JUMPING OFF PLACE FOR AN ASSAULT AGAINST EUROPE.

SOME OF THE PLANES DESTROYED IN THIS AREA CAME FROM THE FACTORY ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO.

S CAPABLE OF GEBING BOMBLIKE SHELLS

-I.OUS MPLOYED TO DEFEND MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS

ICH THE IURED ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.

SOME OF FIDENT THE LAVISH USE OF NEW MATERIALS AND CONSTANT ATTEMPTS OF SMALL PARTIES OF PARACHUTISTS TO WRECK COMMUNICATIONS BEHIND THE ALLIED LINES ARE INTENDED PARTLY TO GIVE ROMMEL'S ARMY AN OPPORTUNITY TO REORGANIZE AND FORM A STRONG DEFENSIVE LINE AGAINST THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA.

THESE OBSERVERS PREDICT THE GERMANS MAY ATTEMPT ONLY A DELAYING ACTION ON THE MARETH LINE, AND THEN MAKE A DETERMINED STAND IN THE GABES AREA.

M0403AEW

BY MURLIN SPENCER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB.13-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS AMBUSHED A PATROL OF 60 JAPANESE MARINES IN THE WANDUMI AREA OF NEW GUINEA TODAY, WIPING OUT 32 OF THEM IN THE FIRST ACTION INVOLVING ENEMY MARINES IN THIS AREA.

THE REST OF THE MARINES, COVERING THE RETREAT OF THE MAIN JAPANESE FORCES WHO HAD BEEN HURLED BACK AFTER ATTACKING THE WAU AIRDROME, FLED. THE AMBUSH OCCURRED ABOUT NINE AIR MILES NORTHEAST OF WAU.

THE JAPANESE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED USING MARINE FORCES IN EARLIER FIGHTING TO THE SOUTH AT BUNA, BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST MENTION OF THEM IN THIS NEW SECTOR OF THE NEW GUINEA BATTLEFRONT.

THE MAIN FORCE OF THE RETREATING JAPANESE APPEARED NOW TO BE SOMEWHERE BETWEEN WANDUMI AND MUBO.

HW1121PEW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB. 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A UNITED STATES HEAVY BOMBER ON ARMED RECONNAISSANCE OVER THE SOLOMONS SEA SPOTTED A 6,000-TON JAPANESE TRANSPORT OFF CAPE ORFORD AT MID-AFTERNOON TODAY AND BOMBED IT TO A STANDSTILL.

LIEUT. WILLIAM A. WOODS OF LOUISA, KY., THE BOMBARDIER, SAID HE DROPPED HIS BOMBS IN THE FACE OF CONSIDERABLE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND SAW AT LEAST ONE BOMB SCORE EITHER A DIRECT HIT OR EXTREMELY NEAR JUST OFF THE STERN.

THE AMERICANS WERE U[illegible] DO FURT[illegible] DAMAGE BECAUSE ALL THEIR BOMBS WERE GONE. CAPT. PAUL KENDALL (414 POWERS BLDG.) OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., THE PILOT, WANTED TO HANG AROUND A LITTLE LONGER BUT DECIDED TO RETURN TO BASE BEFORE DARK. THE CO-PILOT WAS LIEUT. JOHN M. STURGEON OF LEXINGTON, KY., AND THE [illegible]GATOR, HYMAN ORMAN OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]PW

BY OLEN W.CLEMENTS

AT AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JAN.23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A BRIGHT TROPICAL MOON HAS BROUGHT AN INTENSIFICATION OF AERIAL WARFARE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

AMERICAN FLIERS HAVE BEEN POURING BOMBS DOWN ON JAPANESE BASES IN SHORTLAND ISLAND, MUNDA POINT, KIETA AND KAHILI AND BALLALE ISLAND OFF SHORTLAND, DROPPING 500 AND 1,000-POUNDERS.

A FORTRESS PILOTED BY CAPT.JASPER WOODRUFF OF FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., LOST AN ENGINE IN ONE DAYLIGHT RAID WHEN A FORMATION OF FORTRESSES AND THEIR FIGHTER ESCORT WERE ATTACKED BY 45 ZEROS OVER SHORTLAND.

IN THE SHORTLAND FIGHT, ONE OF THE LIVELIEST OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGNS, A DOZEN ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN. FORTRESSES ILOTED BY CAPT. ROBERT E.HAWES OF NORTH DARTMOUTH, MASS., AND LIEUT.MERTON V.SMITH OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.; CAPT.THOMAS CLASSEN OF WEST DE PERE, WISC., AND LIEUT.ART INMAN OF KANSAS CITY, AND CAPT.JOHN ATKINSON OF CAMERON, TEX., AND LIEUT.ERNEST RUIZ OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., KNOCKED DOWN FIVE ZEROS. ARMY FIGHTER PLANES GOT SEVEN MORE.

THEY LAUNCHED TONIGHT AS THEY RECALLED THE PLIGHT OF ONE ZERO THAT GOT ON THE TAIL OF A P-40. THE FIGHTER PLANES HEADED OVER THE TOP OF THE FORMATION WITH THE ZERO IN HOT PURSUIT. THE ZERO BLEW UP WHEN EVERY GUN IN THE FORMATION TURNED LOOSE ON IT.

ANOTHER RUNNING BATTLE BETWEEN ONE FORTRESS AND AT LEAST THREE ZEROS WAS FOUGHT OVER BUKA LATER. THE FORTRESS WAS ON A SCOUTING MISSION WHEN IT WAS ATTACKED. THE TWO FRONT GUNNERS WERE CAPT. DAVID GAEDE OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND CORP. RAYMOND ALSIP (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE).

THE PLANE, PILOTED BY CAPTAINS ROBERT M.CREECH OF RICHMOND, KY., AND WILLIAM HEALY OF FREEPORT, ILL., FOUGHT OFF THE ZEROS AND RETURNED TO BASE.

HW154AEW

(ADVANCE)...GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, FEB.13-(AP)-PARTICIPATION IN HAZARDOUS AND SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS OVER ENEMY TERRITORY WON AWARDS FOR HEROISM TODAY FOR SEVEN UNITED STATES FLIERS.

LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, U.S.A., COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCE IN THIS AREA, PRESENOED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TO FIRST LTS.RAYMOND CARR OF METAMORA, O.; JAMES ELLIES, DALLAS, TEX., AND THOMAS PARKINSON, (513 HOLLEN ROAD) BALTIMORE, MD., AND SGTS.JACK DELANEY, (ROUTE 1) NEWARK VALLEY, N.Y., AND JOSEPH HINES, PITTSTON, PA.

THESE FIVE FLIERS WERE DECORATED FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENTS IN AERIAL FLIGHTS FROM DEC.12, 1941, TO NOVEMBER, 1942. EACH PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN WHICH CONTACT WITH HOSTILE FORCES WAS PROBABLE.

THE AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN AERIAL FLIGHTS WAS AWARDED FIRST LT.EDGAR BALL, (3544 WYCIFFE PARK) TOLEDO, O., AND SGT.EUGENE BEISTEL, WEST NEWTON, PA. THEY PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS, BALL FROM MARCH 17 TO JUNE 13 LAST YEAR AND BEISTEL FROM DEC.8, 1941, TO LAST NOV.11.

3c.24- 1141

GUADALCANAL,FEB.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A FORMATION OF FLYING FORTRESSES SCORED NUMEROUS HITS AT DUSK TODAY ON AN 8,000-TON JAPANESE CARGO VESSEL OFF BALLALE ISLAND.

B-17'S AND A FIGHTER ESCORT FOUGHT A 25-MINUTE RUNNING BATTLE WITH A SCORE OF JAPANESE ZERO PLANES AND SHOT DOWN EIGHT. ALL AMERICAN PLANES RETURNED, BUT ONE FIGHTER PILOT WAS WOUNDED.

THE ENEMY CARGO VESSEL WAS LAST SEEN FLAMING FURIOUSLY, AND HAD TURNED ON ITS SIDE. OBSERVATION PLANES LATER SAID THERE WAS A BIG OIL SLICK AND DEBRIS ON THE WATER. THE VESSEL HAD DISAPPEARED AND PRESUMABLY HAD SUNK.

FEB 14 1943

TONIGHT'S RAID WAS LED BY MAJOR NARCE WHITAKER OF ROXANA, KY., WHOSE SQUADRON RAPIDLY IS BECOMING KNOWN IN THE SOUTH SEAS AS "THE HOTTEST THING ON FOUR MOTORS" IN THESE PARTS.

CAPT.CECIL SMITH OF TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, AND SERGT. ROBERT B. SYLVESTER OF NEW YORK CITY, IN THE NOSE OF ONE BOMBER, SHOT DOWN ONE BLACK ZERO. LIEUT.GLEN JOHNSON OF ATLANTA, GA., GOT ANOTHER FROM A DIFFERENT FORTRESS, AND SERGT. L.H.WILLIAMS OF HUNTINGTON, W.VA., TAIL GUNNER FOR CAPT.ROBERT HAWES OF NORTH DARTMOUTH, MASS., SHOT DOWN A THIRD. THE OTHERS WERE DIVIDED BETWEEN FIGHTERS AND OTHER FORTRESSES

"IT MAY SOUND ODD," SAID CAPTAIN HAWES IN HIS RICH NEW ENGLAND ACCENT, "BUT I REALLY ENJOYED THAT FIGHT."

FEB 14 1943

HW159AEW

BY OLEN W.CLEMENTS

GUADALCANAL, JAN.29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE AIR RAID ALARM CROAKED HOARSELY LIKE A YOUNG ROOSTER LEARNING TO CROW. FEB 14 1943

MEN PILED OUT OF THEIR COTS AND MOSQUITO NETS AND MADE MAD DIVES FOR THE FOXHOLES. SOME SLEEPILY PAUSED TO SLIP ON FLYING SUITS AND SHOES. I WENT WITH ONE SHOE ON AND HALF A FLYING SUIT, WONDERING IF THE RAIN HAD SEEPED INTO OUR COZY, COVERED FOXHOLE BUILT FOR FOUR.

IT HAD. THERE WERE ALREADY FOUR MEN INSIDE--CAPT. CECIL B.SMITH OF TWIN FALLS, IDAHO; LIEUT. CARL BECHMANN OF PORTLAND, ORE., CAPT. WILLIAM HEALY OF FREEPORT, ILL., AND CAPT.D.G.O'BRIEN OF AUDUBON, N.J.

"BANZAI!" THEY CRIED AS I SLID DOWN AND SQUEEZED BETWEEN THEM IN THE MUD. THAT IS MY NEW NICKNAME. THE BOMBARDMENT BOYS HUNG IT ON ME JUST BEFORE WE TOOK OFF TO BOMB WAKE ISLAND CHRISTMAS EVENING. IT IS NOT VERY FLATTERING. IT MEANS IN JAPANESE "BLOOD FOR THE EMPEROR."

ALL THROUGH THE CAMP MEN WERE RUNNING FOR FOXHOLES AND CALLING TO SLEEPING COMRADES TO WAKE UP, THAT WASHING-MACHINE CHARLIE HAD COME FOR HIS NIGHTLY VISIT. THIS IS THE NAME THE AMERICANS GAVE JAPANESE BOMBERS BECAUSE OF THEIR UNSYNCHRONIZED PROPELLER PITCH.

WE COULD HEAR HIM CHUGGING IN OVER THE FAR END OF HENDERSON FIELD.

THREE MORE MEN PILED IN ON TOP OF US -- CAPT. ROBERT M.CREECH OF RICHMOND, KY., LIEUT.B.K.THURSTON OF INDIANAPOLIS, AND LIEUT. W.H. BRUCE ERWIN OF FORT WORTH, TEX. EIGHT MEN IN A FOXHOLE BUILT FOR FOUR!

WE WAITED FOR THE CRASH OF BOMBS. NONE CAME. CHARLIE CLEARED THE OTHER END OF THE FIELD AND WENT ONT.

"THERE HE COMES," CRIED CREECH.

AND THERE SURE ENOUGH COMING OVER THE MOUNTAIN HELL BENT FOR LEATHER WAS OLD CHARLIE. HE WAS IN A LONG GLIDE AND HEADED FOR THE SECTION OF HENDERSON FIELD AWAY FROM US, SO WE STOOD AND WATCHED. DOWN HE CAME TO 1,500 FEET, THEN 1,000, THEN 500 FEET.

THE FLAK OPENED UP. CHARLIE SPED ON. WHAM! OFF WENT HIS BOMB.

"GOT GUTS HASN'T HE," SAID ERWIN.

A FIGHTER PLANE, A P-38 PILOTED BY CAPT. JOHN W.MITCHELL, A MISSISSIPPIAN, ROARED OFF THE FIELD AND SHOT UP INTO THE AIR LIKE A CANNONBALL. CHARLIE WAS HEADED FOR HOME.

THE P-38, LOOKING SOMETHING LIKE A NATIVE OUTRIGGER CANOE WITH ITS TWO FUSELAGES, ROSE ABOVE HIM AND OLD CHARLIE BEGAN TO SHOOT FOR HIS

WE WAITED FOR THE P-38 TO MAKE ITS PASS. IT NOSED OVER AND STARTED DOWN. CHARLIE WAS PLAINLY SCARED. HIS PLANE WOBBLED. THERE WAS A BURST FROM THE P-38 AND CHARLIE'S PLANE BLEW UP IN MID-AIR. THE P-38 DID A VICTORY ROLL AND STARTED HOME. FEB 14 1943

HE DIDN'T HAVE TO DO THAT, FOR EVERYBODY KNEW THAT WASHING-MACHINE CHARLIE WAS DEAD.

BUT JUST AS CREECH SAID, AS LONG AS GUADALCANAL IS DEFENDED BY AMERICANS AND RAIDED BY JAPANESE NIGHT BOMBERS, THERE WILL BE A WASHING MACHINE CHARLIE. HE IS A WAR CHARACTER THAT THE SLANGY AMERICAN DOUGHBOY WON'T LET DIE.

HW736PEW

A79

30.24-1143

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

WITH ADVANCED U.S. TROOPS ON GUADALCANAL, FEB.2 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE OAT-BURNING MULE -- AS IN EVERY OTHER WAR -- IS STILL CARRYING A HEAVY LOAD FOR THE UNITED STATES DESPITE THIS AGE OF THE MECHANIZED ARMY.

UP HERE ON GUADALCANAL'S NORTHWESTERN FRONT, MULES PERFORM HIGHLY VALUABLE SERVICES IN PACKING GUNS, AMMUNITION AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, FOOD, AND EVEN INJURED MEN THROUGH THE THICK JUNGLES AND STEEP HILL COUNTRY WHERE VEHICLES CANNOT TRAVEL.

FEB 14 1943

LIEUT.WILLIAM H.ANDERSON OF WINTER HAVEN, FLA., A PHYSICIAN, IS IN CHARGE OF THE FRONT LINE MEDICAL DETACHMENT WHICH USES MULES. HE SHOWED ME A MULE TRAIN IN WHICH ANIMALS WERE LOADED WITH MEDICAL SUPPLIES INCLUDING BLOOD PLASMA, MEDICINES, AND EMERGENCY OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

MOST IN[illegible]G WERE THE MULES WHICH CARRIED FOLDING LITTERS OR STRETCHERS. [illegible]TIENT CAN BE PLACED LENGTHWISE ON AN EXTENDED LITTER, STRAPPED ON AND CARRIED THROUGH DIFFICULT COUNTRY. IT WOULD TAKE FOUR MEN TO CARRY SUCH A STRETCHER AND THEY WOULD HAVE A HARD TIME IN MANY PLACES. THE MULE TAKES ONLY ONE MAN TO LEAD IT AND SOMETIMES ONE MAN TO STEADY THE LITTER.

CORP. LEO CHAMPIGNY OF WARE, MASS., OF THIS MEDICAL UNIT HAS BEEN AROUND MULES EVER SINCE HE JOINTED THE ARMY THREE YEARS AGO.

"YOU GET TO LOVE THESE BEASTS," CHAMPIGNY SAID. "THEY'VE GOT THEIR PERSONALITIES, AND LOVE, HATE AND FEAR JUST LIKE DOGS AND HORSES AND EVEN PEOPLE.

"LOOK AT 'TIMBER' OVER THERE," HE SAID, POINTING TO A MULE CHEWING CONTENTEDLY ON THE TRUNK OF A PALM TREE. "'TIMBER' IS AN INDIVIDUALIST. HE EATS WOOD ALL THE TIME AND SEEMS TO LIKE IT BETTER THAN OATS OR HAY. WE HAVE TO WATCH 'TIMBER' WHEN WE PUT HIM IN A CORRAL. HE EATS RIGHT THROUGH THE RAILS."

ANOTHER ARMY MULE UNIT HEADED BY SERGT. LESTER GANT OF SCOTTSBORO, ALA., CARRIED COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING TELEPHONE SETS, RADIOS, AND HEAVY SPOOLS OF WIRE TO FORWARD POSITIONS.

GANT'S FAVORITE MULE IS "ZEKE," WHO IS EIGHT YEARS OLD--THE OLDEST IN THE OUTFIT.

FEB 14 1943

HW915PEW

WITH U.S. TROOPS AT CAPE ESPERAN[illegible] [illegible]LAYED)-(AP)-THE INFANTRY UNIT WHICH LANDED ON THE WEST SIDE O[illegible] [illegible]ALCANAL AND SWEPT NORTHWARD TO WEDGE THE JAPS BETWEEN AMERICAN [illegible]CES WAS AN ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENT.

THE ILLINOIS MEN ARE CREDITED WITH A LARGE PART IN ENDING THE BATTLE FOR THIS ISLAND. THEIR REGIMENT PREVIOUSLY HAD ACQUITTED ITSELF WITH DISTINCTION BY CAPTURING IMPORTANT MOUNT AUSTEN EARLY IN JANUARY.

FEB 14 1943

THE NEW GUADALCANAL LANDING IN WHAT PROVED TO BE THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE BATTLE WAS DIRECTED BY COL.ALEXANDER GEORGE OF CHICAGO AND TEXAS. WHEN HE WAS WOUNDED IN THE LEG FEB.7, LIEUT.COL. GEORGE F.FERRY OF CHICAGO TOOK COMMAND.

ADD ESCRITU SANTO New Hebrides

THIS WORK WAS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF LT. COL. HAROLD J. BAUER, U.S. M.C., WHO WAS ASSIGNED BY CAPTAIN JOHN K. LITTLE. COL. BAUER IS LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION. MRS. BAUER LIVES AT 300 3RD STREET, CORONADO, CAL. CAPTAIN LITTLE'S HOME IS 7138 OLIVE STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO. THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE DETACHMENT WAS LT. (J.G.) [illegible] MARTIN, U.S.N., THREE RIVERS, TEXAS. #

FEB 14 1943

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ARE SENATORS DENNIS CHAVEZ (D-N.M.), CHAIRMAN, GERALD P. NYE (R-N.D.) AND ALLEN J. ELLENDER (D-LA).

FD443PEW

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, FEB 13-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE INFORMED THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS TODAY THAT VENEZUELA OFFICIALLY INDORSES THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE ATLANTIC CHARTER. #

ADD SANTJUAN—FOOD

GOVERNOR REXFORD GUY TUGWELL TESTIFIED THE ISLAND'S FOOD SITUATION HAD IMPROVED SINCE LAST FALL, BUT ADMITTED THAT DISTRIBUTION WAS STILL UNEQUAL.

HE WAS QUESTIONED FOR 25 MINUTES AND PROMISED A FULLER STATEMENT LATER.

FILIPO DEHOSTOS, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLAMED THE GOVERNMENT FOR REPLACING NORMAL IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS AND FOR CLOGGING WAREHOUSES AND HAMPERING RETAILERS IN THEIR NORMAL PROCUREMENT METHODS.

TUGWELL SAID THE ISLANND HAD PASSED THE WORST PERIOD OF FOOD SHORTAGE WHICH WAS REACHED LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN SHIP ARRIVALS WERE AT THEIR LOWEST POINT.

"SINCE THEN," TUGWELL SAID, "STOCKS HAVE BEEN BUILT UP.

"WE ARE NOT IN A CRISIS PERIOD AS WE WERE THEN. SOME STOCKS OF STAPLES ARE SUFFICIENT FOR 30 DAYS.

SEN. ROBERT P. TAFT (R-OHIO) SAID A TOUR OF THE ISLAND DISCLOSED THAT STORES HAD ONLY 25 PER CENT OF THE NORMAL RICE SUPPLY AND LACKED LARD, FISH AND LAUNDRY SOAP.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, FEB.13-(AP)-PAUL D'HYBOUVILLE, MINISTER OF THE FORMER VICHY FRENCH GOVERNMENT, INFORMED THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY HE AND MEMBERS OF HIS LEGATION STAFF HAD DECIDED TO SUPPORT THE CAUSE OF GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF FRENCH AFRICA.

HW121AEW

FEB 14 1943

OTTAWA, FEB. 13-(AP)-DONALD HILL MOOTSPA OF (39 BARTLETT ST.) NORTH WEYMOUTH, MASS WAS LISTED IN A CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST TODAY AS "PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD."

30.24-1145

THE ADVANCE GUARD WAS LED INTO TENAMBA VILLAGE WHERE IT WAS MET BY ANOTHER FORCE LED BY MAJOR H.WIRT BUTLER OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FORMER COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEER FOR THE ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY AT CHICAGO.

THIRTY PER CENT OF THE UNIT WAS MADE UP OF MEN FROM SELECTIVE SERVICE INDUCTION ROLLS.

AMONG THE ILLINI WHO LED THE FINAL ADVANCE WERE THESE FROM CHICAGO: LIEUT.TIMOTHY R.MULCAHY, 9425 SOUTH LAFLIN STREET; LIEUT.MARTINE CONLEY, 115 NORTH PARKSIDE; SGT.LEONARD KEANE, 8628 SOUTH RACINE STREET; CORP.JAMES MACDONALD, 3835 WEST LEXINGTON; AND FROM STREATOR, ILL., WAS JOSEPH CAMP.

FEB 14 1943

JP615ACW

BY MURLIN SPENCER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, FEB.13-(AP)-UNITED STATES ARMY AIR CORPS OFFICERS WHO FLEW MORE THAN 50 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS AGAINST THE ENEMY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT."

AWARDS, ANNOUNCED BY LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE AREA, WENT TO:

LIEUT.JACK COHEN, 112 CLASSON AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; LIEUT.FRANCIS E.WIDMAN, 751 PENN AVE., ELMIRA, N.Y.; LIEUT. MARION J.WOOD, WILLARD, NEW YORK; CAPT.ALBERT W.SCHINZ, 1631 WEST JEFFERSON ST., OTTAWA, ILL.; LIEUT.FREDERICK C. HARRIES, HURLEY, WIS.; CAPT.THOMAS J.LYNCH, 426 WALNUT ST., CATASAUQUA, PA.

THE CITATIONS FOR COHEN, WIDMAN, WOOD, SCHINZ AND HARRIES SAID THAT DURING THE PERIOD FROM JULY TO OCTOBER THEY "PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 50 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THESE FLIGHTS INCLUDED INTERCEPTION MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY FIGHTER AND BOMBING PLANES. THROUGHOUT THESE OPERATIONS, THESE OFFICERS DEMONSTRATED OUTSTANDING FLYING ABILITY."

FEB 14 1943

THE CITATION FOR LYNCH WAS THE SAME EXCEPT THAT LYNCH'S MISSIONS WERE FLOWN FROM MAY TO NOVEMBER.

HGPWYPCW

GUADALCANAL, FEB. 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT.JOHN E.WOOD OF DENVER, COLO., WAS INJURED AND HIS PLANE WAS DAMAGED BY JAPANESE GUNFIRE BUT HE FLEW IN TO HENDERSON FIELD TONIGHT, GOT BANDAGED AND SAID HE WAS READY FOR ANOTHER FLIGHT.

WOOD SAID HE "GOT MIXED UP WITH A MESS OF ZEROS" OVER SHORTLAND HARBOR WHILE FLYING A P-40F WARHAWK IN AN ESCORT MISSION WITH P-38 LIGHTNINGS AND B-17 FLYING FORTRESSES. THE FORTRESSES MADE SEVERAL HITS ON AN 8,000-TON CARGO SHIP AND LEFT IT BURNING AND SINKING.

THE OUTNUMBERED AMERICANS WERE ATTACKED BY ABOUT 20 ZEROS, OF WHICH EIGHT WERE SHOT DOWN WITH NO UNITED STATES LOSSES.

WOOD KNOCKED DOWN ONE OF THE JAPANESE FIGHTERS AND THEN A HALF DOZEN ATTACKED HIM WITH BOTH CANNON AND MACHINE-GUNS.

ONE SHELL TORE A HOLE TWO FEET BEHIND WOOD'S HEAD, SPRAYING HIS LEFT LEG, SHOULDER AND ARM WITH METALLIC FRAGMENTS. IT ALSO SMASHED MOST OF THE COCKPIT INSTRUMENTS.

FEB 14 1943

TWO BULLETS PENETRATED THE ENGINE, BUT IT KEPT GOING. THE WINGS AND RUDDER FLAPS WERE CUT IN DOZENS OF PLACES.

WOOD BRACED HIS GOOD LEG AGAINST THE STICK AND HELD IT HARD OVER WITH BOTH HANDS TO FIGHT HIS WAY TO HIS HOME FIELD AND A SUCCESSFUL LANDING.

WD448PEW

FEB 14 1943

BY SERGEANT BEM PRICE.

MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AT THE FRONT ON GUADALCANAL, JAN 6-(DELAYED)-ABOUT 200 FEET FROM THIS FOXHOLE, UNITED STATES MARINES ARE TANGLING WITH THE JAPS IN A BITTER FIGHT OVER A STRATEGIC RIDGE.

FEB 14 1943

TO REACH THEIR OBJECTIVE, THE LEATHERNECKS MUST CROSS A BARE CREST AND PLUNGE INTO THE JAP-INFESTED JUNGLE. THEY ARE MAKING PROGRESS INCH BY INCH AND YARD BY YARD. THE ENEMY'S FIRE IS MURDEROUS.

AT DAWN THE MARINES ROSE FROM THEIR MUDDY FOXHOLES AND PLUNGED FORWARD. THEY ADVANCED ABOUT 50 YARDS BEFORE THEY WERE PINNED DOWN BY RIFLE AND MACHINE GUN FIRE. NOW THEY ARE FIRING WITH EVERYTHING THEY'VE GOT INTO THE EDGE OF THE JUNGLE.

I CAN SEE SERGEANT KARL KOEHRING OF 422 JERSEY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., AND CORPORAL ERNEST A. MATTHEWS OF 501 WEST 6TH STREET, DALLAS, TEX., MANNING AN OBSERVATION POST AND TAKING AZIMUTH READINGS FOR ARTILLERY FIRE. THEIR POST IS NOT THE SAFEST PLACE IN THE WORLD, FOR THE JAPS KEEP IT UNDER CONSTANT MACHINE GUN AND MORTAR FIRE.

THE COMPANY LEADING THE ATTACK CALLS FOR REINFORCEMENTS. I CAN SEE A PLATOON FROM THE REGIMENTAL WEAPONS OUTFIT, LED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT JACK R. TOWSON, OF MACON, ILL., GOING TO THEIR SUPPORT.

FEB 14 1943

SERGEANT JAMES B. BRUMBAUGH, TOLEDO, ORE., WHO HAS BROTHERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, IS PUTTING ON A GREAT EXHIBITION OF COOLNESS UNDER FIRE. HE KEEPS HOPPING UP IN FULL VIEW OF THE JAPS AND SPRAYING THE ENEMY WITH FIRE FROM HIS AUTOMATIC RIFLE. HE DUCKS ONLY TO RELOAD.

WHILE SERGEANT BRUMBAUGH KEEPS THE JAPS' ATTENTION FOCUSED IN HIS DIRECTION, CORPORAL ROBERT S. BAUNE OF 6115 HECLA STREET, DETROIT, MICH., INCHES HIS 30-CALIBER MACHINE GUN RIGHT UP INTO THE ENEMY'S FACE AND SPRAYS THE AREA. FEEDING THE GUN AND CARRYING AMMUNITION ARE TWO PRIVATES FIRST CLASS, HARRY LINDLAN, JR., OF MOUND CITY, MINN., AND DON GRAY, OF FORT KLAMATH, ORE.

I NOTICE THAT WHILE LEAD WHIZZES ABOUT THEIR HEADS, TWO MEN ARE ALTERNATING ON A BULL DOZER AS THEY BUILT A ROAD RIGHT UP TO THE LINES. THEIR NAMES, I LEARNED, ARE SERGEANT GEORGE W. GORBALL, SARATOGA, WYO., AND SERGEANT JOEL C. BOLTON, 2328 BOWIE STREET, VERNON, TEX. IT'S SIGHTS LIKE THAT MAKE THE JAPS HOP UP AND DOWN AND BITE THEIR NAILS!

THE MARINE IN THE FOX HOLE NEXT TO MINE IS READING A WESTERN STORY MAGAZINE. HEAVEN ONLY KNOWS WHERE HE GOT IT.

IT BEGINS TO RAIN AGAIN AND THE PLACE IS TURNING INTO ANOTHER SEA OF MUD. JEEPS AND AMBULANCES SLIP ALL OVER THE HILL. FLYING LOW THROUGH THE OVERCAST COME TWO GRUMMANS. THEY STRAFE JAP POSITIONS, BUT BECAUSE OF THE JUNGLE I CAN'T SEE THE RESULTS.

30.24- 1147

OVER TO MY RIGHT MARINE COMBAT ENGINEERS FGING BLOCKS OF TNT AND HAND GRENADES. A FEW MINUTES LATER THEY DISAPPEAR INTO THE SMOKE AND THERE IS A CRACKLE OF RIFLE AND MACHINE GUN FIRE. NOW THEY HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH AND ARE STANDING BELOW THE CREST OF ANOTHER HILL.

FEB 14 1943

TWO MORTAR SHELLS LAND IN A TRUCK ATOP THE HILL. THE DRIVER DIVES OUT AND PLOWS THROUGH THE MUD. THE MARINES AROUND HIM LAUGH.

PRIVATE LINOLAN HAS BEEN HIT IN THE HAND AND LEG, BUT HE DOESN'T MAKE A SOUND. HE JUST WALKS BACK AND REPORTS TO A HOSPITAL CORPSMAN.

A SNIPER AND A LIGHT MACHINE GUN HAVE SPOTTED THIS FOX HOLE AND I'M GOING TO GET OUT OF HERE.

GN625AEW

EDMONTON, ALTA., FEB. 13-(AP)-SEARCH PLANES CONTINUED TO SCAN THE WILD NORTHWEST OF CANADA TODAY FOR TWO UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT, INCLUDING AN ARMY TRANSPORT, WHICH HAVE BEEN MISSING SINCE FEB. 5.

MEANWHILE U.S. AIR FORCE OFFICIALS HERE RELEASED THE NAMES OF 15 PERSONS ABOARD THE TWO SHIPS. THEY INCLUDED LIEUT. COL. ANTHONY R. NENSING, JR., OF SPOKANE, WASH., ONE OF THE EARLIEST MAIL PLANE FLIERS ON THE MINNEAPOLIS-CHICAGO AIR MAIL ROUTE AND A FORMER OFFICIAL OF NORTHWEST AIRLINES, WHO WAS PILOTING THE ARMY TRANSPORT SOUTH WITH 10 OTHER PERSONS ABOARD WHEN IT DISAPPEARED.

FEB 14 1943

ALSO INCLUDED WERE TWO INJURED CIVILIAN WORKERS WHO WERE BEING BROUGHT OUT OF THE NORTH FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

THE OTHER PLANE WAS FLYING NORTH WITH A COMMERCIAL AIRLINES CREW UNDER CONTRACT TO THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND AND WAS PILOTED BY JOHN HART OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

OTHERS ABOARD THIS SHIP WERE CO-PILOT KENNETH JONES OF ELIDA, OHIO, RUPPERT ALEXANDER, ADDRESS UNKNOWN, AND STAFF SERGEANT EDWIN WILCZYER OF NEKOOSA, WIS.

FEB 14 1943

THE 11 ABOARD THE ARMY TRANSPORT INCLUDED SECOND LIEUT. HAROLD L. ATWOOD, JR., SON OF C.H. ATWOOD, WARDEN OF THE FEDERAL PRISON AT TERRE HAUTE, IND., CO-PILOT; SERGEANT SAM SHILSKY, FORMERLY OF SUFFOLK, VA.; PRIVATE C. BANKS, ADDRESS UNKNOWN; PRIVATE RUSSEL SHEPERD OF DES MOINES, IA., PRIVATE ROBERT ROWELL CLARK OF MINERAL, ILL., SERGEANT ALLIE J. SAID, A FORMER BOXER, OF DEARBORN, MICH., AND CIVILIANS JOHN PASO, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BELL AIRCRAFT COMPANY OF ALTOONA, PA.; PAUL COTE, PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYEE, ADDRESS UNKNOWN; STEVE KERLUK, PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYEE OF INSINGER, SASK; AND PETER UKRAINEZ, PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYEE OF INSINGER.

THE LATTER TWO WERE INJURED LABORERS.

HW1133PEW

SUB INTRO PLANES

EDMONTON, FEB. 13-(CANADIAN PRESS)-OFFICIALS SEARCHING FOR TWO UNITED STATES TRANSPORT PLANES, MISSING IN THE NORTH COUNTRY FIVE DAYS WITH A TOTAL OF 13 PERSONS, SAID TODAY NO TRACE OF EITHER SHIP HAD BEEN FOUND, DENYING EDMONTON REPORTS THAT ONE HAD BEEN LOCATED.

X

WASHINGTON, FEB 13-(AP)-THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY LETTERS OF COMMENDATION HAVE BEEN AWARDED 35 MEN BY THE CHIEF OF NAVAL PERSONNEL FOR SERVICE AS MEMBERS OF ARMED GUARD CREWS ABOARD SHIPS.

IDENTICAL LETTERS WERE PRESENTED TO ONE GROUP OF SEVEN MEN, FOR "OUTSTANDING BRAVERY, SKILL AND DEVOTION TO DUTY."

AMONG THEM WERE:

FEB 14 1943

RICHARD T.HARRIS, 20. FATHER, MINORT HARRIS, LIVES 503 27TH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.

CHARLES LEE WHEATLEY, 22. WIFE, MRS.EDNA RUTH WHEATLEY, RESIDES 6508 WOODLAND AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THEIR CITATION STATES:

"A REPORT OF THE OCCURRENCE INDICATES THAT ON ONE VOYAGE, ENEMY PLANES, IN THE PRESENCE OF CONSIDERABLE SUBMARINE ACTIVITY, INTERMITTENTLY ATTACKED THE CONVOY OF WHICH YOUR SHIP WAS A MEMBER. ON ONE AFTERNOON, TWO SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS WERE MADE BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT BUT DUE TO THE EFFECTIVE PROTECTIVE FIRE OF THE ARMED GUARD CREWS THEY WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW WITHOUT LAUNCHING THEIR TROPEDOES. ON ANOTHER OCCASION, LOOKOUTS SIGHTED BETWEEN TWELVE AND FIFTEEN HEAVY ENEMY PLANES APPROACHING. THE LEADING PLANE, WHICH WAS SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS AHEAD OF THE OTHER, FLEW DIRECTLY UP THE CENTER OF THE CONVOY, WAS CAUGHT IN THE ACCURATE CROSS-FIRE OF THE GUN CREWS, BURST INTO FLAMES AND CRASHED TO ITS DESTRUCTION IN THE SEA. WHEN ONE ENEMY RAIDER SINGLED OUT YOUR SHIP, UPON HER AND RELEASED THREE TORPEDOES, IT WAS MET BY A WITHERING CONCENTRATION OF FIRE, AND SMOKE WAS BILLOWING FROM THE PLANE AS IT VEERED OFF AND DISAPPEARED INTO THE OVER-HANGING CLOUDS. ALMOST IMMEDIATELY A TORPEDO WAS SEEN HEADING FOR THE SHIP. BY SKILLFUL MANEUVERING THE SHIP WAS [illegible]Y ABLE TO AVERT A HIT AND POSSIBLE DISASTER.

ANOTHER GROUP OF 10 MEN RECEIVED IDENTICAL LETTERS. AMONG THESE WERE:

BERNARD BYRON STAMP, 21, SON OF BYRON BRISTON STAMP, R.F.D. 2, BARBERTON, OHIO.

FEB 14 1943

JEROME CLEMENT STARR, 23, OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO. HIS MOTHER, MRS.LOTTIE MUNCEY, RESIDES 1764 ADANAC STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

RUBEN LOUIS SMITH, 20, FATHER, TILFORD L.SMITH, LIVES CLINTON, MISSOURI.

FLOYD EUGENE SPOHN, 19, FATHER, GEORGE WASHINGTON SPOHN, RESIDES 1368 ROAT COURT, BURTON TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN.

B37WX

ALLEN HUGHEY HEMLEY, 22, FATHER, MYRON R.HEMLEY, LIVES 2511 SILVER STREET, EL PASO, TEXAS.

CHARLES RAYMOND STANSFIELD, 17, SON OF MRS.NACY BALENTINE STANSFIELD, 1018 CHERRY STREET, MOUNT CARMEL, ILL.

FOLLOWING IS THEIR CITATION:

FEB 14 1943

"A REPORT INDICATES THAT OVER A PERIOD OF FOUR DAYS YOU PARTICIPATED IN A RUNNING BATTLE AGAINST THE VICIOUSLY PERSISTENT RAIDS OF ENEM SUBMARINES. THE VESSEL WAS TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING AND YOU ABANDONED SHIP ONLY WHEN OPERATION OF THE GUNS BECAME IMPOSSIBLE. YOU WERE RESCUED FROM A LIFERAFT AFTER FOUR EXHAUSTING DAYS IN THE COLD, HEAVY SEAS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC. YOUR BRAVERY, VIGILANCE AND ABILITY THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE EMERGENCY WERE IN KEEPING WITH THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE NAVAL SERVICE."

IDENTICAL CITATIONS WENT TO ANOTHER GROUP OF 16 ENLISTED MEN.

"YOUR CREW THWARTED AN ATTACK BY AN ENEMY SUBMARINE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC," THEY READ. "YOUR BRAVE AND AGGRESSIVE FIGHTING SPIRIT ON THE ABOVE OCCASION WAS IN KEEPING WITH THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE NAVAL SERVICE."

RECIPIENTS OF THIS CITATION INCLUDED:

VERNON CLARK CASE, 28, GRANDFATHER, STEPHEN A. CLARK, OF JET, OKLAHOMA.

JESSE JUNIOR FARNSWORTH, 19, FATHER, JESSE NEWTON FARNSWORTH, LIVES [illegible]ET, SPELTER, WEST VA.

DALLAS FO[illegible]N OF MRS. JULIA F[illegible]ER, 115 GENEVA STREET, BRID[illegible] VA.

CLINTON PA[illegible] FRAMPTON, 22, SISTER, ELSIE MAY ERSKINS, 1024 16TH STREET, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA.

BERNARD LEROY PETERMAN, 23, SONS OF CARL W. PETERMAN, R.R. 1, BOX 344-A, SAND SPRINGS, OKLA.

ROSCOE L. BANISTER, MCDONALD, KANSAS.

AN ADDITIONAL LETTER OF COMMENDATION WAS RECEIVED BY:

FRANK BRYAN MCDONALD, 29, SON OF CHARLES MCDONALD, OF PEACH CREEK, WEST VIRGINIA. HE IS LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION.

MCDONALD'S CITATION ASSERTS:

"A REPORT OF THE OCCURRENCE INDICATES THAT OVER A PERIOD OF FOUR DAYS YOU PARTICIPATED IN A RUNNING BATTLE AGAINST THE VICIOUSLY PERSISTENT RAIDS OF ENEMY SUBMARINES. WHEN YOUR SHIP WAS TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING, YOU ABANDONED YOUR BATTLE STATION ONLY AFTER THE OPERATION OF YOUR GUN BECAME IMPOSSIBLE. YOUR FORTITUDE AND COURAGE ON THE ABOVE OCCASION WERE IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE NAVAL SERVICE."

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FEB 14 1943

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SAN DIEGO, CALIF., FEB. 13-(AP)-CREDITED WITH A DIRECT HIT ON A JAPANESE CRUISER IN THE MIDWAY BATTLE, LT. (JG) HARRY W. LIFFNER, U.S.N.R., OF (19 ALKAMONT AVE.) SCARSDALE, N.Y., RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS IN A CEREMONY TODAY AT THE NAVAL HOSPITAL WHERE HE IS RESTING.

LIFFNER WAS ONE OF THE FIRST NAVY PILOTS TO LAND ON HENDERSON FIELD, GUADALCANAL, IN EARLY AUGUST.

LIFFNER REMAINED IN THE SOLOMONS UNTIL OCTOBER.

DV1247ACV

N W YORK, FEB. [illegible]P)-OVER 15,000 HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING WITH THE AXIS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT HAVE BEEN [illegible] WOUNDED, WHILE THE NUMBER OF KILLED CAN N O T YET BE ESTIMATED, A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE BUDAPEST RADIO AND RECORDED TODAY BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID.

FEB 14 1943

"HUNGARIAN TROOPS, FIGHTING IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH GERMAN TROOPS IN THE KURSK AREA (OF RUSSIA) CONTINUED THEIR HEROIC AND NOBLE ACTIONS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

OF THE WOUNDED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID "THE GREATEST PART, NUMBERING 15,550 HAVE ALREADY BEEN RETURNED TO THE FATHERLAND."

NEW YORK, FEB. 13-(AP)- LUDWIG KLITZSCH, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE "UFA", GERMAN FILM MONOPOLY, TOLD A BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING 1,067,000,000 PERSONS ATTENDED MOVING PICTURE PERFORMANCES IN "GREATER GERMANY" IN 1942 COMPARED WITH 892,000,000 IN 1941, A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY SAID.

FEB 14 1943

ADD UNDATED GERMAN-INTERNEES

THE INTERNEES ARE BEING HELD AT A HOTEL IN A HEALTH RESORT, BADEN-BADEN IN THE BLACK FOREST. THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THEY WERE BEING CARED FOR "WITH REGARD TO HYGIENICS IN MORE THAN ADEQUATE FORM."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO OF ITALY VISITED THE RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF TURIN, HIT IN RECENT ENEMY AIR RAIDS, THE ITALIAN RADIO REPORTED LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FEB 14 1943

(A WEEK AGO ALLIED QUARTERS IN LONDON SAID THEY HAD HEARD THAT THE PRINCE HAD BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER OF ALL REMAINING ITALIAN DIVISIONS IN RUSSIA).

HW855PEW

A85

PMS INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

FEB 14 1943

THE CHUNGKING WAR COUNCIL UNVEILED THIS WEEK BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL MAY PROVE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OF THE SEVERAL OFFSHOOTS OF THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE, WHICH ALREADY INCLUDED MONROVIA, NATAL AND ADANA. UNITED NATIONS LEADERSHIP WENT A LONG WAY, LITERALLY, TO MAKE AMENDS FOR CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ABSENCE FROM CASABLANCA WHEN FIELD MARSHAL DILL AND GENERAL ARNOLD WERE SENT TO INDIA AND ACROSS THE ROOF OF THE WORLD TO DISCUSS WITH CHINA'S LEADER THE MOST DIFFICULT MILITARY SUPPLY PROBLEM IN HISTORY.

THE MAKEUP OF THE MISSION, ESPECIALLY THE INCLUSION OF GENERAL ARNOLD, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN ARMY'S AIR FORCES, AND GENERAL SOMERVELL, COMMANDER OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY--ALTHOUGH THE LATTER WENT ONLY AS FAR AS THE BURMA FRONT--SUGGESTS THAT THE EMPHASIS WAS ON AIR POWER AND SUPPLIES. WITH AMERICA AND BRITAIN COMMITTED TO DESTRUCTION OF THE EUROPEAN END OF THE AXIS FIRST, OUR HELP TO CHINA PROBABLY MUST BE LIMITED TO THOSE FORMS UNTIL WE ARE READY FOR THE NEXT PHASE.

30.24 - 1151

THE PRESENCE OF A PART OF THE TENTH UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE IN CHINA ALREADY HAS MADE A BIG DIFFERENCE THERE, AND THE AUGMENTATION OF THIS FORCE SHOULD DO MUCH TO MAKE CHINA'S PERIOD OF WAITING A LITTLE LESS CRUEL. ALSO IT WOULD LESSEN THE DANGER OF JAPAN'S DELIVERING A KNOCKOUT BLOW AGAINST CHINA BEFORE THE ALLIES ARE READY TO DRIVE THE INVADER FROM BURMA OR OPEN UP SOME OTHER AVENUE BY WHICH WE CAN PUT FORCES INTO CHINA SUFFICIENT TO WAGE WAR ON A CONTINENTAL SCALE. IT IS EITHER THAT OR ARMING, TRAINING AND PERHAPS PROVIDING LEADERSHIP FOR THE CHINESE ARMIES TO AN EXTENT HITHERTO NOT ATTEMPTED. IT IS NOT CERTAIN THAT THE LATTER METHOD WOULD BE ENOUGH.

FEB 14 1943

A86

WE HAVE CHURCHILL'S WORD FOR IT THAT GENERALISSIMO CHIANG HAS EXPRESSED "HIS SATISFACTION ABOUT THE STRONG ADDITIONAL HELP THAT WILL BE PROVIDED FOR CHINA AT THIS STAGE IN HER LONG DRAWN, UNDAUNTED STRUGGLE" AND HIS CONCURRENCE "IN THE PLANS FOR FUTURE ACTION IN THE FAR EAST WHICH WE HAVE SUBMITTED TO HIM AS A RESULT OF OUR (CASABLANCA) DELIBERATIONS." THIS DOUBTLESS IS TRUE IN SPITE OF THE CHUNGKING NEWSPAPERS' OUTBURST AGAINST CHURCHILL'S REITERATION OF THE POLICY OF SMASH HITLER FIRST.

MEANWHILE THAT BURMA FRONT SHOWS SIGNS OF WARMING UP AGAIN. THE JAPANESE HAVE TAKEN COGNIZANCE OF THE MENACE CARRIED BY FIELD MARSHAL WAVELL'S LIMITED INVASION OF WESTERN BURMA ABOVE AKYAB BY BRINGING UP REINFORCEMENTS AND COUNTERATTACKING BRISKLY. ON BURMA'S EASTERN BORDERS THEY CONTINUE PROBING AT THE CHINESE LINES BUT STILL ON A LIMITED LOCAL SCALE. THE RAF AND THE AMERICAN TENTH AIR FORCE KEEP UP DAILY DRUBBINGS OF THE ENEMY'S CHIEF BURMAN CENTERS.

THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT EITHER SIDE IS ATTEMPTING A GENUINE OFFENSIVE. THE ALLIES MAKE NO BONES ABOUT NOT BEING READY TO GO AS LONG AS THEIR PRIMARY WAR EFFORT IS DIRECTED AGAINST HITLER. WHY THE JAPANESE WAIT IS NOT SO CLEAR. THIS WRITER IS A LITTLE SURPRISED THAT THE LOGIC OF THEIR STRATEGICAL SITUATION HAS NOT PUSHED THEM BEFORE THIS INTO AN ALL OUT ATTEMPT TO CONQUER YUNNAN, CHINA'S SOUTHWESTERN PROVINCE, THIS WINTER AS INSURANCE AGAINST THE RESULTS OF THE INEVITABLE ALLIED BLOWS FROM INDIA OR THE SOUTH SEAS. PERHAPS THE DRAIN OF THEIR FUTILE STANDS ON GUADALCANAL AND IN NEW GUINEA HAVE LEFT THEM WITHOUT THE TRANSPORT O OTHER RESOURCES NEEDED FOR A CAMPAIGN OF THIS MAGNITITUDE LAUNCHED FROM BURMA. PERHAPS THEY ARE WAITING FOR COMPLETION OF NEW OVERLAND SUPPLY ROUTES FROM THE EAST COAST OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA ON WHICH THEY ARE KNOWN TO BE WORKING AND WHICH WOULD ELIMINATE THE LONG SHIP HAUL AROUND THE MALAY PENINSULA TO RANGOON. AT ANY RATE THEY HAVE NOT YET EXERTED ENOUGH PRESSURE TO REALLY STRAIN T[illegible]NESE DEFENSE LINES.

FEB 14 1943

THERE WAS AN INTERESTING FOOTNOTE TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CHUNGKING CONFERENCE. EVENTUALLY, AS PART OF THE TRAIN OF EVENTS NOW IN MOTION, FIELD MARSHAL WAVELL, WHO COMMANDS IN INDIA, IS TO CONFER WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR, WHO COMMANDS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. THAT SUGGESTS A STRATEGY ON A MUCH VASTER SCALE THAN ANY YET REVEALED. CONCERTED ACTION BY THOSE TWO COMMANDERS LOGICALLY WOULD TAKE THE FORM OF A GIANT PINCERS OPERATION FROM INDIA ON THE WEST AND THE AUSTRALIA-NEW GUINEA AREA ON THE EAST. WITHIN THE JAWS WOULD LIE ALL THAT RICH ISLAND EMPIRE THAT JAPAN CONQUERED LAST WINTER AND FOR WHICH SHE WAS READY TO GAMBLE HER EXISTENCE AS A GREAT POWER.

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FEB 14 1943

Reds Take Rostov and Voroshilovgrad, Advance to Within 7 Miles of Kharkov; Nazis Reported Fleeing Toward Dnieper

FEB 15 1943

FEB 15 1943

NAZIS REVEAL LOSS

But Claim Rostov Was Left According to Plan, Material Saved

KHARKOV'S PERIL RISES

Russians' Advances Indicate Attempt to Trap Germans

in Westward Flight

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14 — Victorious Russian troops captured Rostov today, seizing the gateway to the Caucasus and the vital southern hinge of the entire German defensive line after a stubborn battle as the Nazis' pell-mell retreat continued, the Soviet Union announced tonight.

The fate of the German garrison, which has been estimated as high as 250,000 troops, was not disclosed, but the sudden collapse indicated the Nazis had abandoned the city on the Don, reported burning from German-set fires yesterday.

To the north also the Soviet offensive crushed forward, with Voroshilovgrad, an industrial center in the rich Donets River basin, also captured, according to the special communiqué recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

[The German radio, acknowledging the fall of Rostov and Voroshilovgrad only a few hours after the Russians issued their communiqué, said the German troops were evacuated in methodical fashion in the course of broad strategical movements. All wounded as well as arms and war material were moved out, the Germans declared, and all important military installations were destroyed, while rear guard elements fought off the Russians until the German troops could take up "new prearranged positions."]

"Stubborn Resistance" Met

Russian troops poured into Rostov after "breaking stubborn resistance of the enemy," and the capitulation was aided by a western flanking movement, the Moscow communiqué said. It was the fourth time that Rostov, a city normally of 500,000 population, on the high northern bank of the Don about twenty-five miles from the river's mouth, has changed hands in this war.

With its fall went the second of four principal Nazi bastions of defense. Kursk, one of the northern supply bases, was toppled on Monday; Kharkov, south of Kursk, is slowly being throttled by a Red army noose, and other Soviet troops are threatening Orel, another main German hedgehog position north of Kursk.

The regular midnight Russian bulletin said the Red Army had made new gains in the Chuguyev area, twenty-two miles southeast of Kharkov. One Soviet unit was credited with wiping out more than a company of Nazi infantry and destroying seven enemy tanks. Three hundred more Germans were killed in a futile Nazi counter-attack in the Kharkov area, the communiqué said.

In the Krasnoarmeisk sector, twenty-five miles northwest of Stalino, the Russians said their troops wiped out 2,000 Germans during the day and captured large quantities of equipment, including twenty guns, a trainload of twenty tanks, ten trainloads of other material and 600 trucks.

Trying to Trap Germans

In this area the Russians are only seventy miles above the Sea of Azov, and are trying to push southward to trap the Germans fleeing westward from Rostov and the Donets basin. Stalino apparently is the immediate object of this drive, and that city also is threatened by another Soviet column pushing southwestward from recaptured Voroshilovgrad.

Before the capture of Rostov the Russians had held the entire southern bank of the Don, and other troops advanced from the east on Rostov. The battle raged for several days, the communiqué said, and a column under Colonel S[illegible]pkin and Major Khodos circled above the city in a flanking movement from the west in the final successful onslaught.

The Germans apparently retreated along a seventy-mile-wide escape corridor to the west, north of the Sea of Azov. Troops under General Nikolai Vatutin had threatened to close off this corridor with a drive to the south that carried to Krasnoarmeisk.

Retreat to Dnieper Seen

The capture of strategic Rostov seemed to strengthen predictions that the Germans were planning to retreat as far west as the Dnieper River for a stand along that natural line of defense.

The whole German defensive line was crumbling rapidly. A Reuter dispatch from Moscow only a few hours earlier said that the Germans appear to be evacuating Kharkov, where the Russians were closing in on the suburbs and at one point were only seven miles from the city limits.

The fall of Rostov is of immense strategic importance. With it, the Russians regained control of a vast communications system, secured their left flank for a renewed drive against the Axis southern armies in Russia and completed the first stage of rolling up the entire Donets Basin.

Its fall freed more Red Army troops for the job of expelling the last remaining Germans in a pocket deep to the south of the Caucasus around Novorossiisk, where the Nazis face a Dunkerque of their own in evacuating their men across the Kerch Straits.

Voroshilovgrad lies eighty-five miles northwest of Rostov on the railway to Kharkov. The Russians evacuated that important industrial center on July 19 last year to prevent encirclement of their armies, and since then it had been heavily fortified by the Germans.

At the same time, the Russians announced capture of Krasny Sulin, on the railway to Stalino.

The assault on Rostov was directed by Colonel Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, stocky Ukrainian commander, the communiqué said. Troops under Lieut. Gen. Gerassimenko "distinguished themselves" in the battle, and other Soviet commanders were singled out for special mention in the communiqué.

Units commanded by Lieut. Col. Kovaleff were the first to penetrate the town, it said, and those under Lieut. Col. Sivakoff, Colonel Dryaknloff and Major Dubrovin were among the first to battle into the big city.

Rostov first fell to the Germans on Nov. 21, 1941, in the first year of the Russian campaign, but the Nazis were driven out a week later. Last Summer the Germans entered the Don city again, and a million-man army recaptured it on July 24, spearing on deep over the Caucasus. Now, except for the Germans pocketed at Novorossiisk, the Caucasus has again been cleared of the enemy.

Rostov in peacetime is the main railway junction in Southern Russia, a center of the industrial and coal mining area and an important port for sea-going vessels. It is also the terminus for a pipeline that transported 50 per cent of Caucasus's oil, oil that Germany probably did not get because of

30.24-1153

the Russian destruction of oil installations.

Moscow hailed the triumph with the unusual procedure of repeating the announcement five times within thirty minutes, each time to the blare of martial music.

ENTIRE NAZI LINE IN SOUTH RUSSIA TOPPLES SWIFTLY

FEB 15 1943

Seizure of Industrial City Crowning Achievement of Current Soviet Drive.

NAZIS QUITTING KHARKOV

Russian Troops Sweep Within Seven Miles of City, Close Tight Arc.

REDS THREATEN STALINO

Southward Drive in Effort to Cut Off Nazi Retreat Is Speeded.

GLENDALE

MOSCOW, Feb. 14—(AP) Triumphant Red army troops smashed into Rostov today, seizing that southernmost anchor of the Germans' defensive line in a violent onslaught, captured Voroshilovgrad to the north, and swept on through the Donbas, driving the enemy westward in broad retreat.

Seizure of Rostov-on-the-Don, the gateway to the Caucasus, and Voroshilovgrad, important industrial center of the Donbas, was a crowning achievement of the Soviets' current campaign since Stalingrad.

Capture of both cities was announced in a special communique, and Moscow heard the great news over the city radio. Telephones rang over the metropolis as joyful citizens called the news to one another, and the radio played stirring Red army marching tunes in between announcements of the victories.

Nazi Defense Crumbling

The whole German defensive line in southern Russia was crumbling rapidly, and Soviet troops were reported only seven miles from the city limits of Kharkov, huge Nazi bastion to the north, as they closed in a tightening arc there.

(A Reuters dispatch from Moscow said Hitler "appears to be evacuating Kharkov.")

(The regular midnight Russian bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor in London said the Red army had made new gains in the Chuguyev area 22 miles southeast of Kharkov. One Soviet unit was credited with wiping out more than a company of Nazi infantry and destroying seven enemy tanks. Three hundred more Germans were killed in smashing a Nazi counter-attack in the Kharkov area, the communique said.

FEB 15 1943

War Materials Seized

(In the Krasnoarmeisk sector 25 miles northwest of Stalino the Russians said their troops wiped out 2,000 Germans during the day and captured large quantities of equipment, including 20 guns, a trainload of 20 tanks, ten trainloads of other material, and 600 trucks.

(It is in this area that the Russians stand only about 70 miles above the Sea of Azov, and are trying to push southward to trap the Germans fleeing westward from Rostov and the Donets basin. Stalino apparently is the immediate object of this drive, and that city also is threatened by another Soviet column pushing southwestward from recaptured Voroshilovgrad.

Two Nazi Companies Wiped Out

(In the Fatezh area 30 miles northwest of recaptured Kursk the midnight communique said two Nazi companies were wiped out, 160 prisoners taken, and several more localities seized.)

Russian troops poured into Rostov after "breaking stubborn resistance of the enemy," and the capitulation was aided by a western flanking movement, the communique said.

"It was the fourth time that Rostov, a city normaly of 500,000 population, located on the high northern bank of the Don about 25 miles from the Don river's mouth, has changed hands in this war.

With its fall went the second of four principal Nazi bastions of defense. Kursk, one of the northern supply bases, was toppled on Monday; Kharkov, south of Kursk, is slowly being throttled by a Red army noose; and other Soviet troops are threatening Orel, another main German hedgehog position north of Kursk.

The Russians had held the entire southern bank of the Don, and other troops advanced from the east on Rostov. The battle raged for several days, the communique said, and a column under Colonel Shatkin and Major Khodov circled above the city in a flanking movement from the West in the final successful onslaught.

70-Mile Escape Corridor

The Germans apparently retreated along a 70-mile-wide escape corridor to the west, north of the Sea of Azov. Troops under Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin had threatened to close off this corridor with a drive to the South that carried to Krasnoarmeisk.

Capture of strategic Rostov seemed to strengthen predictions that the Germans were planning to retreat as far west as the Dnieper river for a stand along that natural line of defense.

Great Strategic Value

The fall of Rostov is of immense strategic importance.

With it the Russians regained control of a vast communications system, secured their left flank for a renewed drive against the Axis southern armies in Russia, and completed the first stage of rolling up the entire Donets basin.

Its fall freed more Red army troops for the job of expelling the last remaining Germans in a pocket deep to the south in the Caucasus around Novorossisk, where the Nazis face a Dunkerque of their own in evacuating their men across the Kerch straits.

Voroshilovgrad lies 85 miles northwest of Rostov on the railway to Kharkov. The Russians had evacuated that important industrial center on July 19 last year to prevent encirclement of their armies, and since then it had been heavily fortified by the Germans.

At the same time, the Russians announced capture of Krasny Sulin, on the railway to Stalino.

Commanders Lauded

The assault on Rostov was directed by Col. Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, stocky Ukrainian commander, the communique said.

Troops under Lieut. Gen. Gerasimanko "distinguished themselves" in the battle, and other Soviet commanders were singled out for special mention in the communique.

Units commanded by Lieut. Col. Kovalov were the first to penetrate the town, it said, and those under Lieut. Col. Sevanov, Col. Brekhlov, and Major Dubrovin were among the first to battle into the big city.

Rostov first fell to the Germans on Nov. 21, 1941, in the first year of the Russian campaign, but the Nazis were driven out a week later.

Last summer the German juggernaut rolled into the Don city again, and a million-man army recaptured it on July 24, spearing on deep over the Caucasus. Now, except for the Germans pocketed at Novorossisk, the Caucasus has again been cleared of the enemy.

Main Railway Junction

Rostov in peacetime is the main railway junction in southern Russia, a center of the industrial and coal mining area and an important port for sea-going vessels.

It is also the terminus for a pipeline which transported 50 per cent of the Caucasian oil, oil that Hitler probably did not get because of the Russian destruction of oil installations.

Moscow hailed the triumph with the unusual procedure of repeating the announcement five times within 30 minutes, each time to the blare of martial music.

GERMANS ADMIT 'ORDERLY' RETREAT FROM ROSTOV AREA

Violent Battles Against Superior Numbers Reported in Nazi Broadcast.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Germans acknowledged last night that Rostov and Voroshilovgrad have been evacuated, but they declared the retreat was methodical and orderly and said that all important military installations in both cities were destroyed.

A stand by rear guard of German and Rumanian troops permitted the evacuation of all the wounded as well as the troops and war materials, the Berlin radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

Faced Superior Numbers

The rear guard fought "violent battles" against "Bolshevists superior in number and armaments" until the last German soldier had taken up "new positions," it declared.

The broadcast reminded that the Germans had had to evacuate Rostov last winter "under the pressure of Soviet armies," shortly after they had captured it in November, 1941.

The Germans recaptured Rostov again last July in their sweep into the Caucasus.

Quoting the "International Information bureau," a German creation, the Berlin radio said:

"During vast strategic movements executed by German and Allied troops in the southern sector of the eastern front the cities of Rostov and Voroshilovgrad have been systematically evacuated after destruction of all installations of military importance.

Complete Evacuation Claimed

"The fact that not only all the wounded but all arms and all war material also were removed in complete order is attributable to the efforts of German and Rumanian security troops.

FEB 15 1943

"During long days of violent fighting they resisted with admirable courage the Bolshevists, superior in number and armament, until the last German soldier attained new prearranged positions.

"It is recalled that during last year's winter offensive the city of Rostov also was evacuated under the pressure of Soviet armies."

Russian Press Prints Roosevelt Talk in Full

Public Reported Enthusiastic on Accord Among Allies

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (AP).—The Russian press printed the text of President Roosevelt's Friday night speech in full today in a spread on the back pages, reserved for foreign news. The radio broadcast excerpts.

Tass, Russian news agency, distributed the text to the provinces from the White to the Black Sea and from the German front to the Pacific.

As usual, there was no editorial comment, but the reaction among the people was enthusiastic, especially in regard to Mr. Roosevelt's remarks about Soviet relations and the German efforts to create discord between Russia and its allies.

Hitler's Caucasus Venture Collapses in Rostov's Fall

Another Strong Link in Red Army Chain Forged at Strategic Don City.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 15 1943

For the second time in less than 15 months the once-powerful invaion forces of Adolf Hitler have been driven out of Rostov—Russia's gateway to the Caucasus.

When the Russians wrested control of the strategic Don delta city from the weakening remnants of Nazi legion which had occupied it twice in this war, Hitler's Caucasian venture finally collapsed.

The recapture creates another important link in the strengthening chain being forged by the Red army in answer to Premier Josef Stalin's rallying cry that every German be thrown out of Soviet Russia.

It was on Nov. 21, 1941, that the city of 500,000 first fell to the invaders and the German high command hailed it as a major victory.

Nazis Ousted in Weeks

Only a week later, however, a citizen's army of men, women, and children helped the Russian forces to drive the Nazis out. That was Hitler's first major reversal of the Russian campaign.

But when summer came the Germans struck back with more than a million troops and captured the city again on July 24, 1942. This time they rolled on into the Caucasus, driving 400 miles to Ordzhonikidze and to Mozdok, on the edge of the Gronzy oil fields.

Then winter approached once more and the Russians again started beating back. Their drive gained momentum and recently netted 20 to 25 miles a day.

Southern Anchor Smashed

Now the southern anchor of Hitler's Russian defense line has been broken. The Russians have the way for a thrust to the Crimea along the Sea of Azov.

Rostov, located on the north bank of the picturesque Don about 25 miles inland from the point where the river empties into the Sea of Azov, is an important railway junction and in normal times a busy river port.

It is the economic outlet of the long untamed country of the Don and Kuban Cossacks, whose life and character have been a favorite theme in Russian literature.

South and southeast of Rostov lie the rich oil wells of the Trans-Caucasus regions between the Black and Caspian seas.

Pipeline Run Through City

The northernmost of the two pipe lines which cross the Caucasus isthmus from sea to sea and link dozens of Soviet industrial and shipping centers runs through Rostov.

The Don country is only a part of the considerable north Caucasus region, of which Rostov is the principal city.

The fertile soil of this broad area has been made more productive in recent years by various irrigation projects. From it normally come many of the raw materials for the industries of Rostov, which include shipbuilding yards, a dyeing plant, zinc, tobacco, boot and shoe factories, and other enterprises.

Peacetime Rostov was the chief shipping point for much of the farm produce grown in the fertile steppes of the Don and adjacent regions.

Relatively Modern

Described as one of the best planned cities of the Soviet South, Rostov, as it stood at the beginning of the war, was relatively modern.

In the 18th century its site was occupied by a fortress, which saw heavy action during the Russian-Turkish war. The foundations of modern Rostov were laid in 1780, but it was not until the middle of the 19th century that it developed commercially, following the establishment of port facilities.

SIX NAZI TRANSPORT PLANES SHOT DOWN

Allied Airmen Score Success Over Sicilian Strait; Naples Bombed

FEB 14 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 14—(AP) Allied airmen blasted six German transport planes from a northbound formation of 50 over the Sicilian strait yesterday and bombed Naples and Crotone, Tunis and Bizerte in operations on both shores of the Mediterranean, communiques disclosed today.

U. S. Liberator bombers of the Ninth Air force struck across the sea by daylight to attack airdrome facilities of Crotone, on the "sole" of the Italian boot, and the oft-raided port of Naples, 200 miles to the northwest, it was announced at Cairo.

Every plane returned from these forays.

Warehouses Hit

"Results of the bombing of Naples could not be observed due to complete cloud coverage over the city," said a communique from American headquarters in Cairo. "At Crotone bombs were seen to burst on barracks and warehouses and large fires were left burning."

While ground action was limited, a dozen Axis aircraft in all were reported destroyed against a loss of three Allied planes, two in operations from French North African bases and one in Cairo's war theater.

The British Eighth army under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery made contact with the Axis forces of Marshal Erwin Rommel withdrawing toward Ben Gardane, 25 miles inside the Tunisian border but 35 miles in advance of the fortified Axis positions in the Mareth line area.

Allied Pressure Strong

(A Reuters dispatch from Cairo said the Axis withdrawal was "definitely made under pressure by our forward troops.")

(The German radio said the Eighth army "is again attempting to outflank the rearguard positions of the German and Italian tank army from the south.")

Northward, a British patrol engaged the Germans in a small clash five miles from Medjez-el-Bab.

Four American B-25 Mitchell bombers and three P-38 Lightning fighters knocked the six German transport planes into the sea when they encountered 50 of them headed north between Tunisia and Sicily, a headquarters spokesman said. Then the outnumbered raiders were forced to break off their attack.

Low-flying American fighter planes in the Tunisian battle area shot up seven German tanks west of Sened and raked two long Axis transport columns southeast of Faid, while another American force reported the destruction of fifteen 2 1-2-ton trucks in the same area.

Rail Lines Blasted

Allied planes also struck at rail communications in Sicily in a raid Friday night, a British announcement said, causing considerable damage."

Bombers attacking the big El Aouina airfield at Tunis brought down four Axis fighters who rose to oppose them and two enemy bombers were destroyed elsewhere during a night operation.

The docks of Bizerte were bombed again by night by R.A.F. Wellingtons.

"Two waves of 8-26's escorted b P-38's carried out the attack on th Tunis airdrome, reporting burst on enemy aircraft on the ground, the spokesman said.

"In a thirty-minute running gu fight over the target and on the way home the B-26's shot dow four ME-109's."

A recheck of B-25 bomber crew which attacked four troop-carrying vessels off Tunis on February 1 showed that all four were sunk o left in a sinking condition, an ai force spokesman said.

FRENCH SOLDIERS HELD HARMONIOUS

No Distinction Drawn Between de Gaulle, Giraud Veterans Reveal.

By DANIEL DeLUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 14—(AP) Two veteran French officers, one from the forces of the Fighting French leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and the other from the army of Gen. Henri H. Giraud, French African high commissioner, declared today French soldiers drew no distinction between the two French leaders and aimed only "to beat the Germans and liberate France."

The officers, who appeared at a press conference, were Lieut. Yves Perussel, first officer sent by General Giraud to establish liaison with Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth army on the Tunisian border, and Lieut. Roger Mallettes, for three years with a Fighting French brigade in the Middle East and wounded in the battle of Bir Hacheim, taken by Axis forces last November.

Lieutenant Malfettes, who participated in the Allied capture of Tripoli, was flown here by Lieutenant Perussel to see his family for the first time in three years.

General Giraud entertained Lieutenant Malfettes at luncheon and expressed the wish that more men like him had been fighting with General de Gaulle since the fall of France.

VICHY'S INFLUENCE WANING IN AFRICA

Dealt New Blow As Peyrouton Picks Cabinet Known For Anti-Nazi Views

FEB 15 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 14—A steady housecleaning of pro-Vichy elements in the French North African administration of Gen. Henri Giraud was indicated by the announcement today of the new Cabinet of Marcel Peyrouton, Governor of Algeria.

Peyrouton's aides, none of whom are well known outside of North Africa, are colonial functionaries long in office, without definite political leanings, but known as a group for their anti-German sentiments.

Appointment Significant

Also significant was the appointment of Antoine Gardel, a trusted lieutenant of Gen. Maxime Weygand, to the post of chief of the Government press bureau.

Gardel was Weygand's press representative but was removed when the Germans insisted Weygand return to France from his post as Vichy pro-consul in North Africa in 1941.

Interallied Club Opened

Giraud's action in opening an inter-Allied club in Algiers was a further step to bring French, Americans and British together socially as well as politically.

At the opening were Giraud, Harold MacMillan, British Minister at Allied headquarters; Robert Murphy, United States Minister to North Africa; Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, assistant high commissioner of French North Africa; Gen. Alphonse Juin, commanding French troops in North Africa, and two American officers from the staff of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief in the African theater.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF FOOD, CLOTHES REACHES AFRICA

60,000 Tons of Goods for Civilians Sent by U.S., Britain.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 14—(AP) The North African Economic board announced today that 60,000 tons of supplies for civilian consumption have reached North Africa from the United States and Britain, each nation sending equal amounts.

The shipments included 7,300 tons of sugar, 20,000 tons of flour, 7,000 tons of milk, 300 tons of tea, 600 tons of coffee, 650 tons of margarine, 2,800 tons of potatoes, 700 tons of canned foods, 500 tons of cheese, 2,600 tons of soap, 270 tons of matches, 900 tons of clothing, 60 tons of shoes, and 2,900 tons of copper sulphate for vines.

Normal Trade Channels

Almost all of these goods are being distributed through normal trade channels, although some will be given away, the board announced. Difficulties of inland transport slowed distribution, but the goods were expected to be placed on the market shortly.

"A stockpile of various consumer supplies also is being accumulated for distribution in Tunisia," the board announced. "Arrangements are being made for penalizing wholesalers or retailers selling at higher prices than those agreed upon by denying them the privilege of marketing any American or British goods."

London, Feb. 14 (AP)—Reuters reported today in a dispatch from Allied headquarters in North Africa that the French intelligence staff had lost track of Field Marshal Rommel's movements two weeks ago.

The agency correspondent added that "this lends some credence to a report he was wounded in a raid on Gabes and now is a hospital in Tunis, but there is no confirmation from any authoritative Allied source."

AXIS U-BOAT BASE IS DEVASTATED IN NIGHT ASSAULTS

Thousand Tons of Bombs Dropped; Two Planes Lost.

FEB 15 1943

RAIL TARGETS POUNDED

Locomotives Damaged in Raids in Northern France, Holland.

LONDON, Feb. 14—(AP) Royal Air force planes unloaded "over a thousand tons" of bombs in two heavy attacks on the German U-boat base at Lorient last night, the Air ministry reported today.

Stirling, Halifax and Lancaster bombers participated in the twin raids on the French coastal city—the first target to be hit by such a double-barrelled blow in a single night—the Air ministry news service said.

Bombers and fighters smashed at objectives in France and Holland again today, the Air ministry announced tonight, with Mosquito bombers hitting at railway workshops and engine sheds at Tours, France.

Locomotives Hit

Mustangs of the army cooperation command likewise attacked railway targets, damaging several locomotives in northern France and Holland. Fighter planes struck locomotives in Brittany, and two of the fighters were lost.

In the blows at Lorient, the first attack was made in bright moonlight shortly after 8 p. m., the Air ministry said, and "when the second wave of bombers set out they picked up the glow of fires from 160 miles away."

When they arrived over the target they reported finding the dock area a mass of flame, with smoke from one particular fire reaching a height of 15,000 feet.

Little Anti-Aircraft Fire

"Even the flak, which had been fairly intense at the beginning, had fallen off and the pilot of a Stirling found only six heavy guns, some light ones and five searchlights carrying on," the ministry said.

When the last bombs were dropped shortly before 10 a. m., dock buildings and installations "were being eaten up by flames, with red smoke billowing across the target," returning pilots reported.

Squadron Leader John D. Nettleton, who won the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest award, in a daylight raid on Augsburg last April, said one group of fires in the middle of the Lorient dock area "merged to make one huge carpet of flame."

The Air ministry described Lorient as the "most important" German submarine base on the Atlantic coast of France, with sufficient pens to hold 30 U-boats. The Germans, it said, recently had enlarged harbor installations, put up new workshops and brought in large quantities of equipment.

The R.A.F.'s new and deadly Typhoon fighters were credited by the Air ministry with shooting down four Focke-Wulf 190's in fights over the channel today. Two British planes were reported missing.

Eight Bombers Lost

Other R.A.F. formations attacked industrial objectives in western Germany and fighter planes shot up vital railway lines in northern France. Eight bombers were reported lost in the night's operations.

German bombers struck back with attacks on coastal areas in south and southwest England.

Coastal guns on both sides of the channel dueled across the Dover strait before dawn with 65 rounds whistling overhead in 45 minutes. British batteries opened up—perhaps against a German convoy—and within two minutes the Nazis were firing back.

The two destructive assaults against Lorient formed a double dose of the newly announced "saturation" raid policy in which a great number of planes hurl a tremendous weight of bombs upon the target in the space of a few minutes.

"Preliminary reports indicate very great damage was done," a British communique said.

Observers said that R.A.F. lightning striking twice in the same place in one night must have had a demoralizing effect on the ground defenses and fire fighters.

Task Nearly Complete

When the heavy Lorient raids started a month ago, the R.A.F. said the whole place was devoted to furthering Hitler's U-boat war and that it must be destroyed. This dictum is believed now to have been carried a long way toward realization.

The Air ministry said that last night's attacks were "very heavy and concentrated." With the weather described as favorable, all indications were that the attacks were of major proportions.

The Germans decided to remove civilians from Lorient after the last previous raid a week ago, the 65th of the war and the most destructive of them all to that time.

The ministries of Air and Home Security did not identify the targets attacked in the industrial sector of western Germany.

Small Nazi Raids

Nor did they disclose what points were hit by the German planes, although they said bombs were dropped at several points, causing some damage and a small number of casualties. Five persons were killed and a number injured in one southwest coast town when a small number of German planes dropped bombs in the residential section.

This apparently was the naval base of Plymouth, which the Germans said was attacked by a formation of bombers during the night. The German communique said numerous explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped and that hits in the industrial and supply installations caused "considerable damage."

A Bern communique said air alarms sounded in northwestern, central and eastern Switzerland during the night when planes of undisclosed nationality flew over.

U. S.-BRITISH AIRWAY RACE SEEMS SURE

Sky Likely To Be Limit In Post-War Struggle

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For Power

Freshman Congressman Credited With Opening Rift Between Allies

FEB 15 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 14—Official and unofficial comment indicates that the sky will be the limit when betting begins in the commercial air transport game after the war—a game in which the United States appears now to hold the best hand.

Representative Clare Booth Luce's "globaloney" remark in her freshman speech before Congress let loose a floodtide of talk on both sides of the Atlantic on the subject.

The British press has devoted thousands of words to anxious discussion of her call for American postwar domination of the world's airways. The men who shape British policy, recognizing the touchy issue, say the job at hand is to win the war.

(Mrs. Luce said in an address in New York Saturday night that some people might have "possibly misunderstood" her remarks in Congress "to mean I felt America must dominate the air."

("They cannot have read the text of the speech I wrote," she said. "It is true that I said that America must control its own skies. If this be treason, such critics must make the most of it. I did not say, I do not say, and I never will say that America should monopolize the air traffic of the world.")

Not So Reticent

The non-policy-making drum-beaters for British aviation are not so reticent.

One of the most outspoken criticisms of British government policy was voiced today by Peter Masefield, air correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, under a two-column, page on headline.

"The Government appears to be evading the issue," he declared, "and to be afraid of offending the United States, which not only is building up a virtual monopoly in transport aircraft among the United Nations but is acquiring nearly all the operational experience on the more important air routes."

World-Girdling Network

He asserted that the United States was building up a world-girdling network of air routes, dependent largely upon the free use of British bases and of inestimable benefit to the Allied war effort.

"But," he added, "British air and ground crews are gaining comparatively little experience on the major trunk routes—experience which will be indispensable in future development."

He said that Britain must rely largely on lend-lease American planes for wartime transport, but that "some Government pronouncement on the availability of these aircraft for commercial services after the war is urgently needed."

Stole A March

This week's issue of the popular magazine *Aeroplane* said the United States had stolen a march by arranging to concentrate on production of war transport planes while Britain builds bombers, thereby gaining an advantage in post-war civil aviation.

The magazine asserted that transports simply were "airliners without trimmings" and could be easily converted after the war, whereas the idea of converting bombers to passenger carriers presented, in the opinion of some British circles, only "pretty pickings for a middleman."

The magazine's bitter satirical editorial denounced the "spineless complaint that America is preparing to dominate the world air routes after the war," be[illegible] the British leaders responsible for the transport-bomber arrangement and praised American enterprise in effecting it.

100-Ton Plane

Some British quarters have demanded an immediate Government plan to build one-hundred-ton airliners for the transatlantic carriage trade when the shooting stops. Other gloomy critics said England would be left holding the bag, no matter what she does now.

The nearest thing to an official reply to this clamoring was a statement by Capt. Harold H. Balfour, Under Secretary of State for Air, that the British Government was considering "bold measures" to insure the nation's place in post-war aviation.

He declared that the day peace comes "all bets will be off on empire routes now flown by American transports for war purposes," and that the Government was giving thought to steps to prevent the wrecking of the British aircraft industry after the war.

Robert Perkins, one of the House of Commons' most vociferous air enthusiasts, has proposed that an American-British conference settle future spheres of air influence.

Concern over Britain's air future is echoed by the nation's shipping industry. The powerful General Council of British Shipping said after a discussion of the issue:

"Uncertainty as to the role of air transport will act as a deterrent to fresh construction of passenger ships until the policy in regard to the air is known.

"It is probable that, given sufficient financial support from governments as a matter of national policy, much high class traffic previously seaborne can be diverted to the air. If this were to be the government's policy, then fast passenger ships necessarily would disappear x x x"

Post-War Air Debate Spurs Committee Plan

FEB 15 1943

Washington, Feb. 14 (AP)—America's part in post-war aviation provided a rallying ground today for opponents and proponents of a proposal to set up a new aviation committee in the House.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign commerce now has jurisdiction over aviation as well as other forms of transportation. Its chairman, Representative Lea (D., Cal.), said today that "freedom of the air" among nations is not involved in the question of setting up a separate committee, but observed:

"There absolutely is no prospect of this nation ever surrendering its air sovereignty."

No Surrender

Nor, Lea said in an interview, will the United States grant foreign-controlled airlines "unrestricted operations in the air spaces over the United States" as an element of post-war settlements.

Lea expressed belief that when Vice-President Wallace recently referred to "freedom of the air" he was "speaking in a broad sense, meaning freedom as between nations and not that any nation would give up control over its own air spaces—at any rate, I wouldn't accept any other explanation until Mr. Wallace expands on his reference."

As if seeking to demonstrate their established committee's ability to deal with aviation problems, Lea and his colelagues will report tomorrow a bill intended to lay the groundwork for a broad expansion of air lines and facilities.

U. S.-BRITAIN PLAN DAY AND NIGHT RAIDS

Nazis Face Double Dose Of Death From Skies, Allies Promise

HAWKINS

2,000 Planes To Bomb Germany In Grand-Scale Assaults

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 14—When the planes are available and the time is ripe, the USAAF and the RAF each intend to throw air armadas of 1,000 or even 2,000 bombers against Germany in round-the-clock raids—the Americans by day, Britain by night.

The top men of American air operations in Britain have made this clear in interviews during which they explained why the projected grand-scale aerial assaults would be done by separate forces night and day, rather than by joint formations.

The generals feel that the idea of mammoth dual-force raids is tied in with a widespread misapprehension of the nature and functions of the kingpin bombers of the two nations—the Boeing Fortress and the Avro Lancaster—each of which is preeminent in its own field and which, working respectively on day and night raids, form an unbeatable team.

Situation Surveyed

The high army officers summed up the situation like this:

Granting that immense devastation could be achieved by a combined force of night raiders, such a policy would enable the enemy similarly to concentrate its defensive strength during the night hours.

For example, if it were required to work only at night each anti-aircraft gun station could be manned by a single crew working nights and resting days and, further, only night fighters would be needed for protection in the air.

Something approching this situation prevailed for Germany before daylight bombing raids were started by Americans, and the Nazis were much more comfortable then than now.

Reserve Gunners Needed

Now the enemy never knows whether he'll be attacked by day, night or both, and he must have reserve gunners and firefighters and maintain complements of both day and night fighter planes.

Also, business disrupted both day and night puts an increasing strain on production and defensive capacity—far more than could be done merely by stepping up the volume of night raids.

Converting the Fortress to night bombing would destroy the value of its precision bombsight, which, incidentally, really is a precision instrument. On one recent mission, six of thirty-six bombs, dropped from a height of more than four miles hit the roof of the target building which measured but 200 by 400 feet.

Another disadvantage would be the loss of the effective use of the Fortress' great armament of twelve .50-caliber machine guns, reducing the bag of enemy planes, which in daylight operations is proving of much value to the Allied cause.

Problem On Night Use

Still another problem on the night use of the Fortress would be the superchargers, which enable this plane to attain such great heights. The superchargers produce long, bright exhaust flames—excellent sighting points for enemy gunners—and could be muffled only at the sacrifice of speed and efficiency.

Working day and night in rotation on the same target offers an increased chance of wearing down enemy defenses and at times would enable the Fortresses, with their accurate bombing, to start fires that would guide the Lancasters to the same objective when darkness fell.

All of which is no intention to criticize the Lancaster, designed for night bombing and the best there is at that job. The Fortress, designed to meet the United States' need for a bomber to fly high and far and bomb small targets, such as invading ships, also does its job well.

Each plane serves the United Nations best when sticking to its specialty.

INTENSIFIED DRIVE TO STARVE JEWS IN EUROPE SEEN

Bohemia, Moravia and Berlin to Be Cleared in Month, British Report

FEB 15 1943

LONDON, Feb. 14—(AP) The British section of the World Jewish Congress, quoting what it said were direct reports from central Europe, charged today that the Germans had issued new orders to "speed and intensify the extermination by massacre and starvation of the Jews remaining in occupied Europe."

"The Nazis have decreed that by March 31 Bohemia and Moravia and Berlin are to be cleared of Jews," the Congress said.

"Not a single Jew is left in the ghetto of Warsaw, where before the mass extermination began, there were 430,000 Jews. Other Polish Jews have been confined to 55 ghettos awaiting extermination.

Ration Cards Seized

"The order virtually sentencing the Jews of Bohemia and Moravia to death by starvation was published in the official gazette. Under this decree local authorities were ordered to withdraw from the Jews their cards for rationed foodstuffs. Under existing anti-Jewish regulations they are forbidden to buy unrationed foodstuffs such as fish, poultry, and vegetables."

The Congress said Rumania had deported 130,000 Jews to Trans-Dniestria in 1941, and said "many thousands" since had been confined in labor camps and ghettos. Sixty-three thousands of those deported are dead and the remainder starving, it said.

It added that "deportations of Jews from Germany are continuing at a rapid rate. Special Gestapo agents from Vienna, where deportations of Jews already have been almost completed, have been sent to Berlin and Holland to speed up the expulsions."

BRITISH MINISTER URGES ALLIED PEACE PROGRAM

LONDON, Feb. 14.—(AP) R. G. Casey, British minister of state in the Middle East, said today it was essential for the principal Allied nations to agree in general outline how future peace "may be kept by common consent, or at least by majority consent."

In a speech prepared for broadcast by the B.B.C. Mr. Casey said:

"I believe nations must be willing to give up some part of their nationalism in the common interest—indeed in the selfish interest—to insure peace."

On the economic side of the post war period the central idea must be "that no country can get rich at the expense of others and that international arrangements must be designed toward an expanding world economy in the fruits of which all will share," Mr. Casey said.

The British and American peoples should get to know each other better, Mr. Casey said. He decried "enemy lies" intended to drive a wedge between the two nations.

London Services for Lincoln

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP).—American soldiers and the British belatedly celebrated Lincoln's Birthday in London today with special services in the Central Methodist Hall in Westminster. Wreaths were placed on Lincoln's statute in Westminster. One was inscribed: "To the memory of Abraham Lincoln from his British admirers. He belongs to us all and to the ages."

Goering Might Envy This British Soldier

London, Feb. 15 (AP)—Never have so many provosts been fooled so often by a single soldier as they have since Albert Thomas James, of Osgoode Station, Ontario, and Montreal, arrived in Britain.

Company Sergeant Major James, 44, a veteran of the Imperial army and an acting colonel at the end of his service in 1929, has so many decorations that almost every M. P. he encountered after his arrival here thought he was anything from a phony to a crank and acted accordingly.

He wears these decorations and campaign ribbons: D. S. O. and two bars, Great War, Victory with Mention, Territorial 1914 (Imperial), Indian Frontier, Mesopotamia and Persia, King Edward VII, King George V, King George VI, twenty-one years good conduct, Territorial Decoration for Officers, French Medaille Militaire and Belgian Croix de Guerre.

Utrecht Mayor, Dutch Puppet Of Nazis, Slain

Is Third Mussert Appointee Shot in Little Over Week; Killer Evades Capture

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP).—C. Van Ravenzwaai, Mayor of Utrecht and Minister of Social Affairs in the Nazi-controlled Netherlands government, was assassinated on Friday, Aneta reported today, quoting a Zurich dispatch to the Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau at Stockholm. The killer was said to have escaped.

The Netherlands News Agency said this brought to three the appointees of Anton A. Mussert, Nazi leader in Holland, shot within little more than a week.

Lieutenant General Hendrik Alexander Seyffardt, the lone Dutch general to go over to the Nazis after the Netherlands were overrun, was reported both by the Aneta news agency and the Berlin radio to have died on Feb. 8, after being shot twice in front of his home in The Hague.

On Thursday Dr. H. Reydon, Dutch propaganda chief, and his wife were reported killed by shots fired by an unidentified assassin. The Berlin radio said, however, that Reydon had been severely wounded and his wife killed, and Aneta commented today that "there have been conflicting reports as to whether he died as a result of the attack."

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 14 (AP)—An air alarm was sounded in Bern tonight shortly before 10 o'clock (5 P. M., Eastern War Time).

This may indicate that Allied raiders were over the continent Sunday night, perhaps raiding northern Italy from England.

Heap Big Firewater Palmed Off On AEF

Belfast, Feb. 13 (AP) — Yank soldiers are running afoul of heap big firewater in Ireland.

Magistrate John Campbell opined: "American troops are not sold bottles of whisky by city publicans, but, unfortunately, there are people selling them bottles of what is nothing but firewater at the price of champagne. In the interests of the troops, something should be done about it."

Post-War Role of Church Studied at Geneva Session

Eleven-Point Analysis of Peace Problems Is Drafted.

HAWKINS

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 14—(AP) The Geneva office of the World Council of Churches concluded in an 11-point analysis of peace problems today that the "hard lessons" of this war had increased the realization of the part the church must play in international life, but that agreement on concrete steps to be taken still was lacking.

The report, termed only "an attempt to clarify issues for further discussion," was compiled from statements of churches and church leaders throughout the world.

Punishment of Aggressors

Touching both political and economic subjects, it showed differences mainly on whether guilty nations should be punished after the war; whether all nations should be urged to introduce democratic parliamentary governments, whether trade restrictions should be abolished, and whether the present colonial systems should be approved.

Discussing the basic questions of operating a world at peace, the report touched even on the advisability of socialization of major industry.

Basic Agreement

General agreement was noted on these points:

First: That the church has a specific task in relation to peacemaking and the creation of international order. Some hold this should be done simply by reminding nations of the divine commandments and protesting against violations. Others favor concrete policies.

Second: That the church performs a task by being a worldwide fellowship under one Lord wherein national differences are transcended. Disagreement exists on whether the church should identify itself with a nation or a group of nations in international conflicts.

Third: That the church must preach to all nations that Christ is the Lord over all powers.

Federation Discussed

Another point deals with whether all nations should abandon part of their sovereignty to an international authority under which all would enjoy equal treatment, or whether like-minded nations should form a unit in which "certain other nations" would be allowed to participate only when they showed evidence they were ready to fulfil the obligations implied.

Discussions still are under way on whether, while the function of the state is to maintain an order guaranteeing fundamental rights, this should include the urging of parliamentary systems for all, whether post-war regimes refusing to enforce moral and legal rights should be forced to "respect the sanctity of the law," or whether, while urged to do so, no state should be interfered with so long as it does not disturb international peace.

Social Security Favored

Another point agrees that society must provide social security for all, asks if the communal ownership of principal industries and resources should be endorsed or should be regarded as a transformation which leads to the loss of freedom and initiative.

Nations should share in the resources of the earth, the church holds, but asks if all nations should have equal access to raw materials with trade restrictions abolished or whether this should be regulated by international planning, "taking into consideration existing economic differences."

Colonial System Questioned

"No people can claim the right to rule over another people," the church says, but asks whether the present colonial system should be abolished in favor of an international system or the present relationships should be continued under an international control instructed to insure the interest of colonial peoples.

Simultaneously, the publication of the reformed Protestant church here reported that the struggle of the church in Germany was being carried on by pastors of confessional church parishes, since most well known religious leaders had been forbidden to speak or to travel.

"The present silence about German churches," said a review of the 10-year conflict, "does not mean that peace has been concluded between the church and state because of the new world war. It only means, on one hand, that the state has become more prudent in its attack and, on the other hand, that the confessional church has been deprived of almost all possibilities of taking a stand."

Torpedoed Survivors Rescued

Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 14 (AP)—A Portuguese sloop picked up twenty survivors of the British steamer Dagomba, torpedoed 150 miles southwest of Freetown and landed them today.

Canadians of 3 Services Arrive Safely in Britain

By The Canadian Press.

A BRITISH PORT, Feb. 14—Another contingent of Canadians of sea, land and air forces has arrived in Britain, it was disclosed tonight.

The army troops included reinforcements for the infantry, artillery, service corps, engineers, armored corps and medical corps. With them came members of the Royal Canadian Navy and air and ground personnel for the Royal Canadian Air Force.

VAST DANISH WAR PLANT BLASTED IN R.A.F. RAID

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 14 — (AP) Eleven direct bomb hits on the Burmeister Wain shipbuilding plant in Copenhagen during a recent R.A.F. raid have put it out of production for the next six or eight months, the Swedish newspaper Afton Tidningen said today.

Eight departments of the factory in the Danish capital were destroyed and the day after the raid 2,500 workers were dismissed, the newspaper said.

Some sections of the plant were reported still operating, but the men refused to work until new air raid shelters were constructed. There have been a number of strikes recently in other Danish factories for the same reason, and the strikers were interpreted as anti-Nazi demonstrations.

The Afton Tidningen also said that sabotage was spreading in German-occupied Denmark, the latest case being the destruction by fire of a garage and the trucks and cars in it at Aalborg. The fire was described as the biggest one in 20 years in Denmark.

Archbishop Spellman Officiates At Mass in Madrid Cathedral

MADRID, Feb. 14 (AP).—The Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, pausing here en route to Vatican City, officiated today at a public mass in Madrid Cathedral at the invitation of Bishop Eijo Garay. Carlton J. H. Hayes, American Ambassador to Spain, and Mrs. Hayes were present.

The archbishop was invited by the Spanish primate, Bishop Enrique Play y Deniel, to visit Toledo this afternoon.

Peter's Pence Letter Read Here

A letter from the Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, announcing that the annual Peter's pence offering for Pope Pius XII would be made at all churches in the Archdiocese of New York next Sunday, was read yesterday at masses at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The archbishop, in his letter, noted the development of a "spirit of admiration and of love among men of good will everywhere" toward the Pope, whom he characterized as "an exponent of peace in the midst of the horrors of war," and the "rock on which still can be builded an enduring and glorious shrine of a victorious peace."

No mention was made at the masses of the archbishop's absence from New York.

The Very Rev. Joseph F. Flannelly, administrator of St. Patrick's, preaching at the 11 a. m. solemn mass, said that Catholics must present "a shining light of example" to members of other faiths throughout the world.

Monsignor Flannelly quoted from the Epistle of St. Matthew, Chapter 13: "The Kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven which a woman took and buried in three measures of flour until all of it was leavened." He said that those who had the faith of God were meant to be a leavening influence upon all those lacking the faith.

"Don't think that your religion is just a personal gift for you," he said. "Through you the leaven must be spread among all peoples. You have an obligation to go among those who do not believe, so that the word of the Lord may go out through you. You must become, as St. Paul said, not a stumbling block, but a pattern to the peoples of the world."

The Rev. Thomas Lester Graham, of the cathedral staff, was the celebrant of the mass. Pietro Yon, director of music, led the choirs in the mass "Fortitudo Martyrum," which he composed.

30 ALLIED PLANES ATTACK RABAUL

Two Ships in Harbor Hit, Huge Fires Started in Large Jap Base.

HAUGLAND

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Monday, Feb. 15—(AP) More than thirty Allied bombers gave Rabaul, New Britain, a terrific pounding Sunday, the Allied high command reported today.

It was one of the heaviest assaults yet made on the big Japanese base at the northern tip of New Britain, which the Allies have been bombing almost nightly for more than a week.

Fifty tons of high explosives and 3,500 incendiary bombs were dropped during the Sunday raid. Two ships in the harbor were believed to have been hit.

Struck in Four Waves

"Strong formations of our heavy bombers executed a coordinated night attack on the enemy base (of Rabaul)," the communique said. "Striking in four waves, our aircraft dropped over 50 tons of explosives and 3,500 incendiary bombs on the town and waterfront around the north shore of the harbor. Huge and numberous fires, with heavy explosions, were started from Talili bay to Kokopo.

"Smoke rose to 7,000 feet, with flames visible for 110 miles. Searchlights were destroyed and two ships in the harbor appeared to have been hit and damaged. The thick pall of smoke over the area hindered further observation of results. Intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered. There was no attempt at interception and all our planes returned."

A night-time raid on Buin, a town at the southern tip of Bougainville island in the northern Solomons, was carried out by medium bombers. The airdrome received particular attention and explosions were observed in the dispersal and supply dump areas, the communique said.

New Guinea was not neglected in the Sunday aerial assault.

Heavy bombers swept over the Madang area, bombing the airfield there, while medium bombers, with fighter escorts, attacked the airdrome and Lae and adjacent areas.

Lae Buildings Hit

Two enemy planes were caught on the ground at Lae and destroyed. Buildings were hit and many fires started. As at Rabaul, no interception was attempted.

Concerning the ground fighting in the Wau area, where Saturday a large Japanese patrol was ambushed and many of its personnel slain, the communique said simply:

"Our patrols are mopping up enemy stragglers."

Lieut. Com. Of S[illegible] Which Sank 5 Jap Ships Given DSC

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area, Feb. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Dudley W. Morton, whose submarine Wahoo prowling New Guinea waters sank a destroyer and a whole Jap convoy, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today.

The Wahoo recently returned to Pearl Harbor, a broom lashed to her periscope to signify the clean sweep she achieved over the convoy, which included two cargo ships, a tanker and a troop transport carrying an estimated 6,000

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enemy troops to help the Japs cornered by MacArthur's troops in New Guinea.

Morton, 35 and a Kentuckian, displayed extraordinary heroism in ordering his submarine into the harbor at Newak, New Guinea, a narro wbody of water in which the sub cornered and sank the destroyer, the citation said.

It was after disposing of the destroyer that the Wahoo came upon the enemy convoy and sent it to the bottom in a fourteen-hour battle.

FEB 5 1943

Ten Honored for Gallantry

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific Area, Feb. 15 (AP).—For acts of gallantry such as braving enemy fire to rescue a wounded comrade, returning to a bombed ship to aid wounded troops or snaking abandoned weapons from the reach of the Japanese, ten officers and men of the 32d Division have received the Silver Star for gallantry.

Among those decorated by Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of American troops in Papua, was Sergeant Frederick Kosak, of 104-119th Street, Richmond Hill, Queens.

The Japanese made what General Douglas MacArthur termed a deliberate attack on an American hospital in an area far behind the fighting front in Papua on Dec. 6. "Gallantry in action" during the attack brought a Silver Star to Sergeant Kosak of the Medical Corps.

United States Army Air Forces officers who flew more than fifty operational flights against the enemy in the Southwest Pacific have received the Distinguished Flying Cross for "extraordinary achievement."

Awards, announced by Lieutenant General George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the area, went to Lieutenant Jack Cohen, of 112 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn; Lieutenant Francis E. Widman, of 751 Penn Avenue, Elmira, N. Y., and Lieutenant Marion J. Wood, of Willard, N. Y.

MORE RECEIVE MEDALS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

Awards Go to Ground, Air and Submarine Officers and Men

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific Area, Feb. 13 (AP)—For acts of gallantry ten officers and men of the Thirty-second Division have received Silver Stars.

Among those decorated was: Sergeant Frederick Kosak, 104 119th Street, Richmond Hill, New York, who is in the Medical Corps.

"While continually being bombed and strafed by enemy planes Kosak continued his work with the wounded and sick entirely oblivious to his personal safety, taking every possible measure to protect his patients during the entire action," the citation said.

Distinguished Flying Crosses for "extraordinary achievement" were given to Lieutenant Jack Cohen of 112 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn; Lieutenant Francis E. Widman of Elmira, N. Y.; Lieutenant Marion J. Wood of Willard, N. Y.

Lieut. Comdr. Dudley W. Morton, whose submarine Wahoo, prowling New Guinea waters, sank a destroyer and an entire Japanese convoy, received the Distinguished Service Cross from General Douglas MacArthur today.

JAPANESE TAKE 2 CHINESE TOWNS

Capture Mafang and Lupao in Thrust Above Canton, but Meet Defeat in 2 Others

FEB 15 1943

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 14 (AP)—Japanese troops in the Canton area, bolstered by several thousand reinforcements, have captured Mafang and Lupao in a new effort launched last Thursday to drive the Chinese from positions above the port, a Chinese communiqué said today.

Chinagan and Tatang also changed hands, the bulletin reported, but Chinese counter-attacks routed the invaders from those points. Japanese survivors of the Tatang thrust were declared fleeing southward under pursuit.

ALLIED PLANES RAID JAP BASE IN BURMA

Kalachaung Attacked With Explosive, Incendiary Bombs.

FEB 15 1943

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.—(AP) Air war flared over Burma yesterday as ground fighting slackened.

Allied bombers and fighters struck at the Japanese-held village of Kalachaung on the Mayu peninsula, pounded the railroad in the Toungoo area, and shot down two Japanese planes while ground fire bagged a third, a British communique said today.

Explosive, Incendiary Bombs

Kalachaung was struck by explosive and incendiary bombs from a mixed fighter and bomber squadron, while a locomotive and three cars were damaged in the Toungoo attack, the British report said.

A fighter patrol over the Donbaik battle area and across the mouth of the Mayu river brought down two Japanese fighters, and damaged several others.

One Allied plane was missing.

U. S. Airmen Score in Far East

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 10 (AP)—(Delayed)—Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissel commanding the Tenth United States Air Force in China, Burma and India, reported today that his fliers in January destroyed thirteen enemy planes with the loss of a single fighter, and promised "great results" in his theatre of operations from the recent visit of Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Air Forces.

General Bissel's summary said Tenth Air Force planes scored hits on three 6,000-ton ships, on one of which the Japanese radio had admitted loss of 400 lives, and near hits on a fourth ship.

General Bissel said the American fliers had carried out forty-eight missions during the month, twelve from Northern India on Japanese communications in Northern Burma, twenty-two from other Indian bases and fourteen from bases in China.

ZERO CAPTURED INTACT

Craft Reaches U. S. Air Base in China En Route to U. S.

AT A UNITED STATES AIR BASE, Somewhere in India, Feb. 14 (AP)—A Japanese Zero fighter plane has been captured intact in China and has been flown here over the mountainous "hump" en route to the United States.

The plane is said to be the first Zero captured intact in the Eastern Hemisphere and only the second to be taken anywhere, one having been captured in the Aleutian Islands. No secrets were learned from a study of the Zero brought here, it was said.

The plane was reported to have been captured when its pilot brought it down to rescue a brother pilot and then was surrounded by Chinese soldiers.

The Zero was brought here by Major Grant Mahony of Vallejo, Calif. Tests showed that its wings fluttered dangerously at 400 miles an hour. It was found to be extremely fragile, with a thin skin, built in one piece and armed with two 20-mm cannon and two .30-caliber machine guns.

Condition Of Gandhi Reported Not So Good

Bombay, Feb. 14 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader in the fifth day of a fast intended to effect his unconditional release from a British Indian prison, "continues to be troubled with nausea and broken sleep and his condition is not so satisfactory as yesterday," a Government announcement said today.

Gandhi, imprisoned since last August when the India Congress (Nationalist) party opened a civil disobedience campaign against the British authorities, began the twenty-one day fast, the seventh major political hunger strike of his career, on Wednesday.

Gen. Arnold Has Dates In Berlin and Tokio

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 14 (AP). Lieutenant General H. H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, said in an interview today: "I believe the Axis air forces now are on the decline." He added: "Our boys everywhere are doing a great job."

In a jovial mood following the windup of a strategy conference with British Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell at New Delhi, General Arnold told United States Army air officers here: "I have an appointment in Berlin a year from today. I will meet you six months afterward in Tokio."

FEB 15 1943

SEVERE AXIS REPRISALS ARE TAKEN IN GREECE

ISTANBUL, Feb. 13—(Delayed)—(AP) Axis forces in Greece have taken severe reprisal measures against Greek guerrillas who recently derailed two trains carrying Axis troops and war materials at Platmona, Balkan sources said today.

The occupation authorities were reported to have executed twelve hostages at Piraeus, including the bishop of St. Nikla church. The informants, who cannot be identified by name, said the villages of Mikrohori and Chriso were burned and 22 of their citizens executed.

POST-WAR ACCORD SEEN

Russian-Turkish Agreement Rumored in Ankara

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 14 (AP)—The possibility of an imminent Turkish-Russian declaration on post-war problems was rumored in high diplomatic circles tonight.

According to these reports, the declaration would announce full understanding on post-war problems of common interest involving the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and the Balkans.

PUERTO RICO PROBE CONTINUES TODAY

Many Residents Face Starvation, Senate Committee Is Told

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 14—(AP) Members of the Senate committee investigating food and material shortages in Puerto Rico enjoyed a rest from conferences today and most of them sought various forms of relaxation, including baseball and picnicking.

Up bright and early after meeting scores of San Juan residents until a late hour last night, Allen J. Ellender (D.-La.) tossed out the first ball in the forenoon opener of the playoff series between Ponce and Santurce for the island professional baseball league title and drew a long round of cheers and applause from the crowd.

Ralph O. Brewster (R.-Maine) and Robert P. Taft (R.-Ohio) flew to the Virgin islands this morning and were expected to return tonight. Mr. Ellender and Dennis Chavez (D.-N. M.), the committee chairman, attended a picnic in the mountains this afternoon. Gerald P. Nye (R.-N. D.) and Homer T. Bone (D.-Wash.) rested in their hotel rooms.

Heavy Week Ahead

At 10 a.m. tomorrow the committee will plunge into a full week of inquiry, with spokesmen for Puerto Rican business and industry scheduled to continue on the stand.

Mr. Bone declared yesterday there was danger of many residents of the island starving to death after a representative of the Puerto Rican wholesale and retail merchants testified that the average citizen on the island was getting only 30 per cent of a normal diet.

The shortages of food and other materials in Puerto Rico have resulted largely from wartime shipping restrictions.

Mr. Brewster and Mr. Taft plan to leave Wednesday but other members of the committee expect to remain here until Saturday.

D'Hybouville Backs Giraud

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 14 (AP)—Paul D'Hybouville, Minister of the former Vichy French Government, informed the Foreign Office today he and members of his legation staff had decided to support the cause of General Henri Giraud, high commissioner of French Africa.

BULGARIAN NATIONALIST VICTIM OF ASSASSIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—(AP)—Gen. Christo Loukov, 56, former Bulgarian minister of war described by Axis sources as a fervent nationalist, was assassinated at his doorstep in Sofia last night after seeing a performance of the German movie, "Front Theater," the Berlin radio said today.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, quoted Bulgarian newspapers as saying that "only Bulgaria's enemies would be interested in Loukov's death" and that the crime "doubtless was organized abroad."

Loukov, who retired in 1938 after serving as war minister three years, was in the "closest contact with Bulgarian Nationalists quarters, and particularly, was a champion of the nationalist Bulgarin student's movement," the Berlin radio said. He commanded an artillery battery of the 185th German division in France in the first World War.

THAI PREMIER IS OUT, SAYS BANGKOK RADIO

Reports Cabinet Has Resigned —Graft Had Been Rumored

The Japanese-controlled Bangkok radio said yesterday that Premier Luang Bepul Songgram of Thailand had resigned. The Associated Press reported.

The broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, said that the 17-year-old King, Ananda Mahidol, had accepted the resignation of the Premier of the puppet Japanese State along with that of his whole Cabinet.

Field Marshal Songgram became Premier Dec. 17, 1938, but retired from active participation in the Thai Government in August, 1941. He retained the Premiership, although he gave up the portfolio of defense, foreign affairs and the interior, which ne had held in the Cabinet for three years.

Today's broadcast gave no reason for the resignations, but in recent months the Bangkok radio, apparently attempting to spike rumors of graft, assured Thailanders that Songgram's money came from his private income and from sums contributed by merchants and the public "on such occasions as his birthday."

A Bangkok broadcast last Wednesday said that food and other supplies in Bangkok, target of Allied raids against Japanese military objectives, had been restricted by decree of the Ministry of Trade and the Minister of the Interior.

Because of the scarcity created by the falling off of Thai's trade, privation among the people has aroused widespread discontent.

The Bangkok broadcast said that King Mahidol was in Switzerland, having returned to school at Lausanne a few weeks ago from a vacation in the Swiss mountains. The United Press reported.

PARIS NIGHT CLUBS CLOSED

Germans Report All but Four Will Be Shut Until Feb. 22

The German radio broadcast a report last night that all night clubs in Paris, with the exception of the four largest ones, including the Tabarin and the Casino de Paris, had been closed for the period Feb. 14-21. The Associated

Yess reported.

The broadcast, recorded in New York by The Associated Press, gave no reason for the sudden measure.

A London dispatch on Feb. 12 quoted the Soviet Information Bureau as saying twenty-three Germans had been killed by a bomb in a restaurant for German officers in [illegible] and that French patriots [illegible]ed hand grenades into a Paris [illegible]aurant, killing many and [illegible]nding others.

New Japanese Stand In Solomons Indicated

Allied Planes Runs Into Stiff Fight In Shortlands Area—Foe's Guadalcanal Losses Bared

FEB 15 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 14—American troops killed 6,066 Japanese and captured 127 in their final smashing campaign for complete domination of Guadalcanal, the navy reported today in a communique which also indicated the enemy was bulwarking his positions to the northwest of that strategic island.

American casualties were not stated.

The communique disclosed that in an attack on the strongly held enemy area around Shortland island, in the northwestern Solomons, on Saturday, American planes had shot down eight Zeros and bombed an enemy cargo ship.

Four U. S. Planes Lost

The Americans, however, lost four of their own planes to enemy fighters and two others to anti-aircraft fire.

The Japanese sent up a force of forty-five Zero fighters to intercept the American assault, which was aimed at both shore positions and shipping.

The number of intercepting craft, coupled with the navy's statement that anti-aircraft fire was "heavy," indicated that considerable fortifications have been installed in the Shortland area, which lies 295 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield.

Munda Heavily Raided

This is one of the two main fortified sections in the Solomons archipelago, the other being in the Munda area only 190 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

Munda has been heavily raided on sixty-three occasions since late November and there is some belief in Washington that concentrated aerial bombardment may render it relatively useless if not completely untenable for the enemy.

In such event, the Japs could place their main reliance on the Shortland section as a buffer for the growing American strength in Guadalcanal.

Drive Began January 15

The communique said that the 6,066 Japanese were killed in the offensive beginning January 15. The figure, a navy spokesman said, was based on an actual count of bodies. The final date on which a count was made was not given, but effective enemy resistance ceased about January 9, so that the offensive apparently lasted approximately four weeks.

Some Japanese stragglers probably are hiding out in the jungles and ridges and ravines. Therefore mopping up operations now in progress may add a few score more killed and captured to the total.

Navy spokesmen declined to estimate the over-all figure of Japanese killed in land fighting on Guadalcanal. A check of communiques showed that up to January 15 the enemy dead, as reported on an actual count of bodies, had reached 7,085. That would give a total to date of 13,151.

20,000 Total Indicated

There was no claim, however, that the pre-January 15 figures were by any means complete and some estimates in dispatches from the Southwest Pacific have placed the enemy dead as high as 20,000.

In items of Japanase personnel destroyed the offensive started on January 15 was, by all odds, the most furious of the entire six-months' Guadalcanal campaign. There were several other battles, however, in which the enemy suffred vry heavy losss in relation to the total number of his troops involved, which probably, was around 20,000.

1,000 Japs Killed

In the initial American invasion operations August 7-8 1,000 Japs were killed. When the enemy sought to land a flanking force of 700 men on the island August 21 the force was wiped out. An enemy attempt to penetrate American positions on the night of September 13-14 resulted in a Jap loss of 500 men and in a five-day battle October 22-27 2,000 Japs were killed.

In early November the enemy landed a flanking force of 1,500 men and lost half of them killed while the remainder was scattered and rendered ineffective. In early December, when American troops stepped up their then limited offensive operations, a marine raider force reported that 400 Japanese had been killed.

That was the last sizable report of enemy losses until today's communique.

POST-WAR PLAN STUDY SOUGHT

George Wants Senate Group To Probe Future Economic Policies For Peace

To Offer Resolution Today. Says Congress Will Have Final Responsibility

FEB 15 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 14—Declaring that Congress has the final responsibility for post-war policies whatever plans may be made in other quarters, Senator George (D., Ga.) drafted a resolution today calling for the creation of a Senate investigating committee to study future economic policies. The resolution is to be introduced tomorrow.

The committee, which would have subpoena power, would be charged with investigating "all matters relating to post-war economic policy and problems" with the view of advising Congress how to go about achieving a stable economy along with a just peace. It would be composed of five Democrats and four Republicans.

Responsibility Recognized

George, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said his chief objective is to see that Congress assumes its full responsibility for shaping the economic policies of the country after the war.

"This resolution recognizes the responsibility of the Congress to the people of the United States for our post-war economic policy," he declared. "Post-war plans and policies may be developed elsewhere. Finally the responsibility rests with the Congress. In order that the Senate as a coordinate branch of the Congress may be able to function with the whole economic picture before it, the resolution is offered."

Interpretation Of Move

George's action was widely interpreted as a move to counter the efforts being put forth by some executive agencies to draft post-war economic plans which have not met with favor in some Congressional quarters.

A leading exponent of after-war planning within the Administration thus far has been Vice-President Wallace, who also serves as chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare. Some policies of the BEW, particularly with reference to its possible operations in connection with foreign trade after the war, have been subjected to critical scrutiny at times by Congressional committees.

Synthetic Rubber Problem

The Vice-President's suggestion several months ago that the United States abandon most of its synthetic rubber production after the war to promote a freer exchange of commodities among nations also struck a discordant note in some Congressional quarters.

While Wallace would be called upon b ythe resolution to appoint the special committee, George and other Senators interested in the proposal are expected to have a great deal to say about the makeup of the group if the Senate approves it.

George said he proposed the special committee because he believed the standing committees of the Senate would find it difficult to deal systematically and comprehensively at this time with the economic problems of the post-war adjustment period.

AIR, LAND CARGO FACILITIES FOR AID TO CHINA RUSHED

Great Increase Being Made, Lend-Lease Official Reveals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. — (AP) President Roosevelt's recent report to Congress that more goods now were being sent to China by air than had been sent over the Burma road was officially amplified today with the statement that most Burma roads shipments consisted of supplies for improving the road itself and a parallel railway.

The Office of War Information made public a statement which J. Franklin Bay, chief of the Chinese branch of the Lend-Lease administration, presented at a closed session of the House Foreign Affairs committee during consideration of the Lend-Lease act's extension.

"With reference to the President's recent statement concerning the volume of Lend-Lease supplies," Mr. Ray said, "I might explain that while the Burma road was open, our first and main efforts, here at Lend-Lease, were devoted to providing materials and supplies for improving the road itself and the paralleled railway line. This emphasis was at the expense of goods intended for use within China, which could not be shipped all the way in until communications were improved. Over the airline we have been able to deliver a larger volume of Lend-Lease goods for actual use in China than traversed the Burma road."

Mr. Ray reported that both air and land cargo facilities for supplying China are "being greatly increased during the current six months." He also said that a number of new air fields have been completed at both the Indian and Chinese ends of the air route, and more planes are being assigned, and mentioned "new roads."

ASK GUARANTEE OF FREE PRESS

Editors Adopt Resolution Calling For World-Wide Assurance After War

Oppose Efforts To Put Any News Association Under Power Of Congress

FEB 15 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 14—The American Society of Newspaper Editors adopted resolutions today calling for "a world guarantee of freedom of the press" after the war and opposing efforts to put any press association "under the power of Congress to regulate commerce."

Another resolution commended Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for publishing the recent white book detailing American diplomatic policy up to the outbreak of war and expressed hope "that this marks the beginning of a policy whereby the Government will officially inform the public of facts to which the people are entitled instead of giving this information, as in the past, to privileged writers."

Discussion Of AP Suit

Members said the resolution dealing with news services followed discussion of the Government's pending anti-trust suit against the Associated Press and that many of them saw the action as threatening Government controln over the press.

The society, whose merbership is composed of some 250 working editors of newspapers with a combined circulation bf more than 22,000,000, closed its twenty-first annual meeting by appointing three Washington editors as a liaison committee with the Government on problems arising from the war. Committee members are, Ben M. McKelway, of the Washington *Star*, chairman; Alexander F. Jones, of the Washington *Post*, and David Lawrence, of the United States *News*.

Text Of Resolution

The text of the resolutions follows:

"1. Resolved, that the action of Secretary of State Hull in publishing the recent white book be commended, the hope of the American Society of Newspaper Editors being that this marks the beginning of a policy whereby the Government will officially inform the public of facts to which the people are entitled, instead of giving this information, as in the past, to privileged writers who, with their publishers, have reaped unearned financial rewards by commercializing that which belongs to all the people.

"2. Whereas, the American Society of Newspaper Editors takes the occasion of this annual convention to reaffirm the unity of the American press in support of the war; and

"Whereas, military victory must be followed by a settlement providing the basis of lasting peace; and

"Whereas, at its 1934 meeting thos society resolved that our Government should refuse to participate in any international conference with freedom of information for newspapers and press associations; and

"Whereas, freedom of expression and of communication, uncontrolled in any way by governments, i samong the strongest safeguards of peace; therefore be it

"Resolved, that this society affirms its adherence to a world guarantee of reedom of the press according to American tradition and practice.

"3. Resolved, that we are opposed unalterably to any efforts to put the news report of any press association in the United States under the power of Congress to regulate commerce."

"Flood Of Protests"

In the first resolution the editors recognized officially what a spokesman called "a flood of protests from newspapers throughout the nation" against "the Government practice of permitting privileges persons—often Federal officials or those close to them—to profit from exclusive publication of news which belongs to the people and should be made generally public."

The resolution on world press

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freedom followed the policy long advocated by Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, who has urged in speeches and writings that such a guarantee be written into the peace settlement.

MADAME CHIANG TO VISIT CAPITAL

Public Appearances in Several Cities Arranged for China's First Lady

FEB 15 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—(AP) The Chinese embassy announced tonight that Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, wife of the Chinese generalissimo, would come to Washington within a few days and later make public appearances at her alma mater, Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass.; Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

She has been in New York since last November recovering from an injury received in an automobile accident which occurred while she was visiting the Sino-Japanese battle front.

"According to her present plans, Madame Chiang will come to Washington in the middle of February," the embassy announcement said. "After two weeks' stay in Washington, she will go to New York for a visit of several days. She will then proceed to Wellesley college before going to Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles."

The announcement said Madame Chiang had been under continuous medical care in a hospital since her arrival from China but that her health had improved.

"Since Madama Chiang's arrival in this country, she has received a large number of the most cordial invitations to appear and address public meetings and gatherings of all kinds," the announcement said.

"She is deeply touched by the warmth and cordiality of these invitations, and wishes she could accept every one. But in view of her present state of health, she is obliged to reduce the number of her public appearances and social functions to a minimum."

Mrs. Roosevelt Reviews 4,400 Des Moines Waacs

Visits Iowa Headquarters of Auxiliary for First Time

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 14 (AP).—More than 4,400 Waacs marched in even precision today before Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in her initial visit to this headquarters of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Accompanied by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, W. A. A. C. director, Mrs. Roosevelt reviewed 2,800 bundled-up officer candidates and auxiliaries from a barracks porch at Fort Des Moines in Iowa winter weather. She went to downtown Des Moines to watch another 1,650 pass in review indoors in the Coliseum. Waac bands played at both reviews.

Addressing one Waac gathering in the new post theater, she said that the United States must be made to understand the scourge of war upon civilians, or else "we are going to be out of step with a great many of the populations in different parts of the world."

"I believe that if we do not really try to know what has happened to these other people," she added, "we will find that they have gone spiritually far beyond what we are able to understand.

"There is something that happens to people. Material values lose in importance and human beings gain in importance. I think we have to learn that charm from people in every country where the war has come, and I think that above everything else we must be willing to share here in our own country and at the same time to share with the rest of the world."

Johnston Starts Latin Tour

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 14 (AP)—Closer cooperation between business and labor groups of North and South America will be sought by Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who departed by Clipper today on a tour of six nations. He will begin in Rio de Janeiro a series of conferences with leaders of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru and Colombia.

Four Fliers Killed at Calgary

CALGARY, Canada, Feb. 14 (Canadian Press)—Three Canadians and one New Zealander were instantly killed yesterday when their training planes collided in mid-air and crashed just west of the main flying field of No. 3 Service Flying Training School here.

4 FREEDOMS FOR JEWS IN AFRICA URGED

"Legacy Of Nazis" Still Intact There, Two Congresses Charge

Immediate Implementation Of Roosevelt's Declaration Demanded

FEB 15 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 14—The American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress charged in a statement today that "The anti-Jewish legacy of the Nazis remains intact in North Africa" and that 330,000 Jews there still are victims of Nazi-inspired laws and decrees.

Recalling that three months had elapsed since the military occupation of North Africa by United Nations' troops under American command, the organizations stated that while "grudging concessions have been made" there, no changes "of an important character have been made in the political and economic situation."

Asking For Immediate Action

The organizations said they were asking for immediate action to implement the declaration of President Roosevelt calling for the abrogation of all laws and decrees inspired by Nazi governments or Nazi ideologists.

The statement said the organizations interpreted the implementation as meaning "action to insure that the four freedoms shall without further delay be declared as valid for all the peoples in North Africa, which means the total abrogation of all anti-Semitic laws and decrees, and—the release of those of whatever race or nationality who are being detained because of their support of democracy and opposition to Nazi ideology."

Jews Under Vichy Rule

In a memorandum accompanying the statement, the groups said that over a two-year period the Vichy administration had withdrawn citizenship from Jews, ousted them from economic positions, introduced forced labor and established ghettos and concentration camps.

They said they had remained silent during the past months because they understood the difficulties, "military and otherwise," of the situation and wished to avoid saying anything which might "embarrass those who share the burden of responsibility."

End To "Policy On Silence"

"This policy of silence can no longer be maintained," the statement continued, "since it has become clear that the principles of human rights and democracy have been suspended, if not waived, in North Africa.

"It is impossible for us by our silence to appear to acquiesce to this policy, which by implication denies the principles upon which these United States were founded and in defense of which we have accepted the Nazi challenge."

U-BOAT TOLL WELL BELOW WEEKLY MEAN

Number Of Sinkings Under Average Second Consecutive Time

3 Vessels, British Merchantmen, Lost In Atlantic Area

FEB 15 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 14 — Last week, for the second successive time, the number of Allied and neutral cargo ships announced sunk by the Axis in western Atlantic waters was well below the weekly average during the first year of the war.

Thre vessels—medium-sized British merchantmen—were announced during the week ended Saturday as sunk in teh area, raising to 614 the Associated Press tabulation of Allied and neutral losses in western Atlantic enemy action since Pearl Harbor.

10 Weekly Average

I nthe first year of the war, undersea raiders destroyed 548 ships in the western Atlantic, for a weekly average of about ten vessels, a review of announcements showed.

Since last December 7 this average was dropped to less than seven ships a week.

A low point far a seven-day period was reached two weeks ago when only one vessel was reported lost.

Fifty-Two Missing

In the latest announced sinkings—in the South Atlantic—one man was killed, fifty-two were reported missing, and 132 were rescued.

The master of one ship was taken prisoner aboard a submarine, the twentieth merchant captain to be seized by Axis submarine commanders since last June.

MONDAY, FEB. 15-(AP)-A LARGE FORCE OF BRITISH BOMBERS AGAIN HEADED ACROSS THE CHANNEL FOR AXIS-OCCUPIED EUROPE LAST NIGHT AFTER DROPPING "OVER A THOUSAND TONS" OF BOMBS IN TWO HEAVY ATTACKS SATURDAY NIGHT ON THE GERMAN U-BOAT BASE AT LORIENT, AND POUNDING GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IN FRANCE AND HOLLAND ALL DAY YESTERDAY. SECOND LEAD AN AIR ALERT SOUNDED AT BERN, SWITZERLAND, SHORTLY BEFORE 10 P.M. (5 P.M.E.W.T.) LAST NIGHT, USUALLY AN INDICATION THAT THE RAF WAS EITHER STRIKING AT NEARBY GERMANY OR CROSSING THE ALPS TO HIT ITALY. SOUTHEAST COAST RESIDENTS IN ENGLAND REPORTED HEAVY BOMBERS ROARED

FEB 15 1943

ER THE DOVER STRAITS FOR MORE THAN 20 MINUTES LAST NIGHT, FLYING ABOVE A THIN CURTAIN OF CLOUD OBSCURING THE MOON.

STIRLING, HALIFAX AND LANCASTER BOMBERS PARTICIPATED IN THE TWIN RAIDS SATURDAY NIGHT ON LORIENT--THE FIRST TARGET TO BE HIT BY SUCH A DOUBLE-BARRELED BLOW IN A SINGLE NIGHT--THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID.

BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS XXX 3RD GRAF PREV (MAKE TIME ELEMENT CONFORM)

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FEB 15 1943

LONDON, FEB 14-(AP)-BRITISH BOMBERS WHICH HANDED LORIENT THE SECOND OF TWO HEAVY POUNDINGS LAST NIGHT FOUND THE GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE "CLUTTERED WITH FIRES" FROM THE FIRST ASSAULT, SERGT.-PILOT D.V. CHILDERS OF WASHINGTON, D.C., SAID TODAY.

CHILDERS WAS THE SKIPPER OF A HALIFAX BOMBER IN A SQUADRON OF ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PLANES WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK.

"LORIENT WAS CLUTTERED WITH FIRES AND THERE WAS ONE REALLY LARGE ONE GOING WHEN WE ARRIVED," CHILDERS SAID.

"THE PLACE WAS BRILLIANTLY LIT UP BY HUNDREDS OF WHITE FLARES AND IT CERTAINLY LOOKED BUSY.

"THE FLAK WAS A LITTLE HEAVIER THAN IT WAS THE TIME BEFORE WHEN WE VISITED LORIENT AND THERE WERE THREE CONES OF SEARCHLIGHTS WITH ABOUT 12 LIGHTS EACH.

"NIGHT FIGHTERS WERE UP TOO. WE SAW A COUPLE OF JU-88'S, BUT WE WEREN'T ATTACKED."

AT AN RAF STATION, CANADIAN CREW MEMBERS OF TWO LANCASTER SQUADRONS SAID THE DUEL RAIDS WERE AMONG THE HEAVIEST CARRIED OUT AGAINST ANY TARGET IN MONTHS.

RN701PEW

RUSSIAN SEPARATE

LONDON, FEB 14-(AP)-"RECOVERY OF ROSTOV AND VOROSHILOVGRAD WRESTS FROM GERMAN HANDS WHAT STILL REMAINS OF THE GAINS THEY HAD MADE IN THEIR FIVE-MONTHS DRIVE," BEGUN LAST SUMMER, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN AN OFFICIAL COMMENTARY.

"THE ONLY EXCEPTION IS NOVOROSSISK AND THE STRIP OF COASTLINE AROUND IT WHICH IS CUT OFF," IT ADDED, AND "APART FROM THE MATERIAL AND STRATEGIC ASPECTS OF THIS NEW VICTORY THERE IS THE EFFECT IT IS BOUND TO HAVE ON THE MORALE OF THE GERMANS AND THEIR ALLIES X X X ITS ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE ALSO IS VERY GREAT."

JD751PEW

FEB 15 1943

BY JOHN COLBURN

LONDON, FEB. 13 -(AP)- THE RAPID APPEARANCE OF NEW WEAPONS IN RECENT LAND, SEA AND AIR WARFARE WAS BELIEVED HERE TODAY AS ONLY THE FIRST [redacted] OF ARMAMENT DEVELOPMENTS LIKELY IN THE NEXT NINTH MONTHS, WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAVE TERMED THE DECISIVE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

ALREADY THE BRITISH HAVE DISCLOSED THE USE OF A RADIO-LOCATION DEVICE TO DETECT SURFACED U-BOATS AND DEVELOPMENT BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE OF A REVOLUTIONARY TYPE OF DELAYED

30 24-1161

ACTION BOMB.

THE GERMANS HAVE PUT INTO SERVICE A NEW 75-MILLIMETER ANTI-TANK GUN AND A LONG RANGE FIGHTER-BOMBER.

FEB 15 1943

CHURCHILL'S OPTIMISM OVER PROSPECTS OF DEFEATING THE SUBMARINE MENACE TO ALLIED SHIPPING WAS BELIEVED BY INFORMED OBSERVERS AS BASED ON DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW DETECTION DEVICE.

WHILE THE SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES OF RADIO-LOCATION HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO ALL THE POWERS, THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN UNABLE, THE BRITISH SAY, TO OBTAIN THE SECRET OF ITS ADAPTATION TO U-BOAT DETECTION. THE DEVICE CAN BE USED FROM BOATS OR PLANES BY DAY OR NIGHT TO SPOT UNFRIENDLY WARSHIPS, BLOCKADE RUNNERS OR SUBMARINES SURFACING TO RE-CHARGE BATTERIES. RADIO-LOCATION HAS LONG BEEN USED IN NIGHT FIGHTER PLANES.

THE RAF'S NEW DELAYED ACTION BOMBS WERE DROPPED RECENTLY ON AN INDUSTRIAL AREA OF COPENHAGEN. THE TIME ACTION OF THE BOMB PERMITS FACTORY PERSONNEL TO ESCAPE BEFORE THE EXPLOSION BUT IF HANDLED BY A BOMB REMOVAL SQUADRON IT IS APT TO EXPLODE. THE PURPOSE OF THE BOMB IS TO COMPEL EVACUATION OF FACTORY AREAS.

FEB 15 1943

A DISPATCH FROM THE TUNISIAN BATTLE FRONT DISCLOSED THAT THE GERMANS ARE USING A 75-MILLIMETER ANTI-TANK GUN WHICH AMERICAN TROOPS ENCOUNTERED FOR THE FIRST TIME. SOME AMERICAN OFFICERS RATED THE WEAPON FULLY AS DESTRUCTIVE AS THE DEADLY 88-MILLIMETER WHICH SHATTERED MANY BRITISH TANKS IN WESTERN LIBYA LAST YEAR.

IN RECENT HIT AND RUN RAIDS OVER ENGLAND THE GERMANS HAVE USED THE MESSERSCHMITT 210, A NEW TYPE OF HEAVILY ARMED FIGHTER-BOMBER.

(Advance) London, Feb. 14-(AP)-Staid Cambridge is going to have a course in swing music.

A week's discussion will be included in a program at Village college of the university in April so men and women in youth service can consider some of the principles of music and drama for amateur presentations.

(End advance for use at 7:30 p.m., eastern war time. today, Sunday, Feb. 14)

FEB 15 1943

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT SAMUEL E.STAVISKY OF (60 GROVE STREET) CHELSEA, MASS., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

GUADALCANAL, JAN 16 (DELAYED)--SETTING OUT TO DESTROY THREE JAP NESTS IMPEDING INFANTRY ADVANCES, A MARINE TANK COMPANY GAVE THEIR COMMANDER, JUST OUT OF A HOSPITAL, A ROUSING "HOMECOMING" ON GUADALCANAL, BLASTING MORE THAN 12 EMPLACEMENTS WITH CANNON AND MACHINE GUNS DEEP BEHIND ENEMY LINES.

DURING THE SUCCESSFUL PUSH TWO CREWS, WHOSE TANKS WERE DAMAGED, RESCUED FOUR MEN OF A COMPLETELY DISABLED MARINE MACHINE STALLED IN JAP TERRITORY.

LEADING THE MISSION OF DESTRUCTION WAS MAJOR ROBERT L.DENIG, JR., U.S.M.C., 33, OF SANDUSKY, OHIO. A GRADUATE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY IN 1932, HE COMPLETED THE TANK COURSE AT THE ARMY INFANTRY SCHOOL IN 1937. HE HAS SERVED AT POSTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CHINA.

MAJOR DENIG IS A SON OF BRIG.GEN. ROBERT L.DENIG, U.S.M.C. HIS WIFE, MRS.MARY DRAKE DENIG, AND A 3-YEAR-OLD SON, ROBERT L., III, LIVE AT (4003 MONUMENT STREET) RICHMOND, VA.

A TANK COMMANDED BY SERGEANT WILLIAM T.UNGER, U.S.M.C., 22, OF (1127 UNIVERSITY AVENUE) WICHITA, KAN., WAS KNOCKED OUT OF COMMISSION SOME 300 YARDS INSIDE NIPPONESE LINES. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TRAPPED CREW WERE PRIVATE MERLE MCVEY, 19, PINE VALLEY, CALIF.; CORPORAL MAURICE MENSCH, 23, LEAVENWORTH, KAN., AND CORPORAL JEAN BAKER, BURBANK, CALIF.

FEB 15 1943

THE FOUR MARINES HOPPED OUT AND SET UP A GROUND MACHINE GUN DEFENSE UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM ENCIRCLING JAPS. THEY WERE OBSERVED BY LIEUT. CAL HANSEN, 24, OF (711 ADMIRAL BOULEVARD) KANSAS CITY, MO., WHO DIRECTED THE OPERATION. RADIOING ANOTHER TANK TO JOIN HIM, HE WHEELED HIS OWN BESIDE THE STALLED TANK, AND THE THREE FORMED A WEDGE, FACING JAP FIRE WITH THEIR BACKS PROTECTED BY THE SEA.

FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR THE JAPS PUMMELLED THE 12 MARINES WITH BULLETS AND MORTAR SHELL, AND SNIPERS TOOK TO THE TREES.

"I DIDN'T THINK WE HAD A CHANCE IN ALL THAT HEAVY FIRE," HANSEN SAID. "BUT THE BOYS FOUGHT LIKE THE LEATHERNECKS THEY ARE."

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD SERGEANT IRVIN NEELY, OF PENIEL, TEXAS, LEADER OF THE THIRD TANK, SEIZED TWO LIGHT MACHINE GUNS AND FIRED THEM SIMULTANEOUSLY. ANOTHER TEXAN AND A MEMBER OF HIS CREW, PRIVATE HENRY MCPHERSON, OF CORPUS CHRISTI, WAS CELEBRATING HIS 21ST BIRTHDAY. "TODAY I AM A MAN," HE YELLED AS HE SQUEEZED THE TRIGGER OF HIS TOMMY GUN.

30.24-1163

CORPORAL DUANE BRANAKA, 20, BELOIT, WIS., MANNED ONE OF THE CANNONS, AND KEPT YELLING TO HIS COMRADES' DELIGHT: "OH, BROTHER, THIS SURE AIN'T LIKE BELOIT."

SERGEANT GENE ROUSH, 22, OF PAMPA, TEXAS, CRAWLED UP ON AN ENEMY MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENT AND TOSSED IN TWO HAND GRENADES. IT DID THE TRICK NICELY.

FEB 15 1943

AFTER AN HOUR'S BATTLE, LIEUTENANT HANSEN MADE RADIO CONTACT WITH FRIENDLY ELEMENTS AT THE REAR. UNDER PROTECTIVE COVER OF MARINE "HALF-TRACK" GUNS, HE LED NINE OF THE MEN THROUGH WAIST-DEEP WATER BACK TO THEIR OWN LINES.

THREE MARINES VOLUNTEERED TO STAY BEHIND TO KEEP THE JAPS FROM CAPTURING THE TANKS. THE TRIO COMPRISED SERGEANT ROUSH, CORPORAL BRANAKA, AND PRIVATE MCPHERSON.

WITH THE AID OF FRIENDLY ARTILLERY FIRE THEY CHECKED THE ENEMY FOR ANOTHER HOUR. THEN THREE COMRADES RETURNED TO CONTINUE THE DEFENSE UNTIL ADVANCING INFANTRY TROOPS CAUGHT UP WITH THEM. JOINING IN THE DE WERE CORPORAL JOHN SILLS, 23, OF SILVER CREEK, MISS., PRIVATE LUTHER DUNKS, 20, OF GENTRY, ARK., AND CORPORAL WILLIAM GUSTAFSON, 22, OF BLAIR, NEB.

TWO OF THE THREE TANKS WERE SUCCESSFULLY WITHDRAWN, AND ALL HANDS RETURNED SAFELY.

MEANWHILE, A FOURTH TANK, LED BY SERGEANT CLAUDE J.DANIELS, 24, OF WEST FRANKFORT, ILL., SMASHED SEVERAL NESTS, AND ROMPED 800 YARDS THROUGH JAP TERRAIN INTO A BIVOUAC AREA. IT FOUGHT ITS WAY OUT SUCCESSFULLY.

SEVEN MORE NESTS WERE DEMOLISHED BY THE GUNS AND TREADS OF THE FIFTH TANK, COMMANDED BY LIEUT. DAVID FOOS, JR., U.S.M.C., 22, OF BRUSH, COLO.

IN ALL, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN A DOZEN JAPANESE EMPLACEMENTS WERE WIPED OUT BY MAJOR DENIG'S TANK OUTFIT.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT BEN PRICE, OF (35 LAFAYETTE DRIVE, N.E.) ATLANTA, GA., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MARINE OUTPOST ON GUADALCANAL, JAN.10-(DELAYED)-THE JAPS ARE ABOUT 200 YARDS TO THE FRONT OF THIS MACHINE GUN NEST AND ABOUT 300 YARDS TO THE RIGHT, BUT THESE MARINES DON'T GIVE A HOOT.

ONCE IN AWHILE ONE OF THEM SPOTS A NEW JAP EMPLACEMENT, BUILT DURING THE NIGHT, AND IDLY DROPS A FEW ROUNDS IN TO THE POSITION "JUST TO KEEP 'EM DOWN." IT IS THE ONLY FORM OF AMUSEMENT THE BOYS HAVE HAD DURING THEIR 28 DAYS IN THE FRONT LINES.

ALTHOUGH WE MAKE A SIZEABLE GROUP, WE'RE NOT BOTHERED MUCH SAVE FOR AN OCCASIONAL SHOT OVER OUR HEADS BY A JAP SNIPER. HOWEVER, THE BOYS KEEP THEIR EARS COCKED FOR KNEE MORTARS, WHICH THROW A HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELL WITH A GREAT DEAL OF ACCURACY.

FEB 15 1943

SINCE I'M COMPARATIVELY FRESH FROM THE STATES, THE BOYS ARE PLYING ME WITH QUESTIONS ABOUT HOME, PARTICULARLY THE LATEST SONG HITS. THEY'VE NEVER HEARD "PRAISE THE LORD AND PASS THE AMMUNITION" OR "WHITE CHRISTMAS," WHICH WERE COMING INTO POPULARITY WHEN MY OUTFIT STARTED ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

THESE BOYS ARE CLOSER TO EACH OTHER THAN BROTHERS. THERE'S PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN MANNING OF (3720 PULASKI STREET) INDIANA HARBOR, IND.; PRIVATE JOHN MAHRLING OF LOVELAND, CALIF.; PRIVATE

FLOYD SIMMONS OF (913 28TH AVENUE) TAMPA, FLA., AND LIEUT. FRANK MORROWS OF LONG CREEK, ORE.

OVER ON THE LEFT A COMPANY HAS STARTED A SMALL WAR. WE WATCH AS THE OUTFIT CROSSES AN EXPOSED RIDGE AND DISAPPEARS INTO THE WOODS. FROM THE CHATTER OF THEIR MACHINE GUNS AND AUTOMATIC RIFLES, WE KNOW THEY'VE MET OPPOSITION. "THAT'S A TRIGGER-HAPPY BUNCH," MANNING OBSERVES CASUALLY. SIMMONS BEGINS TALKING OF CATCHING SHEEPHEAD IN THE BAY AT HOME.

I NOTICE A PIECE OF V-MAIL IN THE GRASS. "THIS IS JUST TO CARRY MY LOVE TO YOU AND ASSURE YOU OF MY PRAYERS," IT SAYS. "CAN YOU SEND ME A PICTURE OF YOURSELF SOMETIME?" I WONDER IF THE BOY HAD A CHANCE TO FULLFIL THE REQUEST.

A LIEUTENANT, WHO HAS BEEN INSPECTING THE FRONT THROUGH A TELESCOPE, TELLS WITH A CHUCKLE HOW A PATROL WENT OUT A FEW NIGHTS AGO AND STOLE A MORTAR, A 77 MM. AND A COUPLE OF MACHINE GUNS FROM THE JAPS AND GOT BACK UNSCATHED.

SOMEHOW THE DISCUSSION TURNS TO JAP FOXHOLES. THEY ARE BUILT LIKE A SMALL, BUT DEEP HUB WITH SPOKES RADIATING OUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS. AT THE END OF EACH SPOKE IS AN ENTRANCE AND, AS THE LIEUTENANT EXPLAINED, "THE ONLY WAY TO GET 'EM ALL OUT IS GO IN AFTER 'EM. WE CAN KNOCK OFF THE GUY IN THE CENTER BUT THERE'S LIABLE TO BE 15 MORE. ONLY A DIRECT HIT DOES MUCH GOOD."

LT1023PEW

FEB 15 1943

(Add Copenhagen Cable)

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE NOW TAKING THOSE ACCUSED OF SABOTAGE TO GERMANY BECAUSE THE DANES APPEARED TO BE ESCAPING REGULARLY WHEN IMPRISONED IN [redacted] DANISH JAILS. THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE MOST RECENT CASE OF SABOTAGE WAS FOLLOWED BY THE SENTENCING [redacted] OF A 17-YEAR-OLD SCHOOLBOY TO FOUR YEARS IN PRISON.

(Add Gallagher)

P-38 PILOTS CREDITED WITH GERMAN JU-52 TRANSPORTS ON THE SEA SWEEP INCLUDED LIEUTENANTS ELMER HARTMAN OF BASIN, WYO., JAMES E.PATE OF TERRE HAUTE, IND., AND HARRY E.DAVID OF (5331 PLAINE AVE.) CHICAGO.

B-25 GUNNERS CREDITED WITH JU-52'S WERE SERGEANTS A.F.DALLAIRE OF (145 MERRIMAC ST.) LOWELL, MASS., AND D.J.DALY OF (25645 MICHIGAN AVE.) INKSTER, MICH. SERGEANTS J.P.THOMAS OF (RFD 1) JOHNSTOWN, PA., AND ROBERT M.BRUNNER OF DIXON, CALIF., SHARED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF A JU-52.

MJ-XM154PEW

FEB 15 1943

Guadalcanal, Feb. 3-(Delayed)-(AP)-Two old Hollywood friends -- Commander Gene Markey, writer-producer, and Lieut. Robert Montgomery, film star -- had a reunion today

30.24-1165

far from cinemaland's bright lights and sound stages.

When the met accidentally on Guadalcanal, they slapped each other on the back and retired to an obscure corner for a long talk.

"We hardly mentioned Hollywood," Markey said later. "It was mostly about the war situation in general and the Solomons in particular."

FEB 15 1943

Markey, ex-husband of Hedy Lamarr and Joan Bennett, was promoted to a full commander naval commander recently.

Lieutenant Montgomery is serving on a destroyer and has seen considerable action.

American movies still have a following among the Japanese in spite of the war.

A Jap prisoner, captured yesterday, gave a paper-bound snapshot album to Private Matthew Flynn of 6259 Sheridan road, Chicago, keeping only one photograph of his wife and children for himself.

The book contained many pictures of [redacted] the Jap's family and friends but in the middle of the album, on a page especially decorated, was a large portrait of Deanna Durbin, American film star.

Before the war Miss Durbin was Japan's favorite Hollywood actress and [redacted] American troops say they have found many pictures of her in the possession of captured Japs.

FEB 15 1943

(ADVANCE) SAN JUAN, P.R., FEB. 14-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL JOHN H.HOOVER, CARIBBEAN COMMANDER, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT EXTENSIVE MANEUVERS WOULD BE HELD FOR SEVERAL DAYS, WITH THE ARMY AND THE NAVY AND THEIR AIR FORCES ENGAGED IN EXERCISES FOR THE DEFENSE OF PUERTO RICO AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.

THE PROBLEM IS FOR LOCAL DEFENSE FORCES TO WARD OFF AN IMPENDING

"ATTACK."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WARNED PUERTO RICAN CIVILIANS THAT TROOP AND VEHICLE MOVEMENTS WOULD BE "ACTIVE" AND URGED CIVILIANS TO ACCORD THE RIGHT OF WAY ON HIGHWAYS TO THE MILITARY. IT ALSO ASKED PROMPT COMPLIANCE WITH BLACKOUT AND AIR RAID ALARMS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE IN AMS OF MONDAY FEB. 15 AND NOT TO BE BROADCAST BEFORE 8 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME MONDAY FEB. 15)

FEB 15 1943

WE1142PEW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FEB. 13-(AP)-THE SENATE COMMITTEE HEADED BY SENATOR DENNIS CHAVEZ(D-N.M.)HAD AS ITS FIRST WITNESS TODAY IN ITS INVESTIGATION OF FOOD AID MATERIAL SHORTAGES IN PUERTO RICO GOVERNOR REXFORD GUY TUGWELL, WHO OFFERED IT A BRIEF STATEMENT OF GREETING AND PROMISED TO SUBMIT A LONGER REPORT LATER.

TUGWELL'S BRIEF STATEMENT, IN WHICH HE SAID THE FOOD SITUATION IN THE ISLAND WAS BETTER THAN LAST AUTUMN BUT ADMITTED THAT DISTRIBUTION WAS STILL UNEVEN, BROUGHT IMMEDIATE MINUTES OF QUESTIONING FROM THE SENATORIAL GROUP, WHICH ALSO INCLUDES GERALD P. NYE(R-N.D.)ALLEN J. ELLENDER(D-LA) AND HOMER T. BONE (D-WASH).

TUGWELL, WHO HAS BEEN UNDER

POLITICAL FIRE IN THE ISLAND AND AT WASHINGTON, SAID:

"I UNDERSTAND YOU HAVE HAD TROUBLE WITH RATIONING EVEN IN THE CITIES."

(THE CORE OF THE PUERTO RICAN SUPPLY PROBLEM HAS BEEN A SHORTAGE OF SHIPPING. THE CASH CROP OF THE ISLAND IS SUGAR, N O T ALL OF WHICH CAN BE EXPORTED AT PRESENT, AND IT IMPORTS MUCH OF ITS FOOD, INCLUDING LARGE QUANTITIES OF DRIED BEANS, FISH AND RICE.)

TUGWELL DECLARED:

"IT IS JUST AS NECESSARY TO BRING IN MATERIALS AS FOOD, SO AS TO BE ABLE TO GIVE EMPLOYMENT.

"TO SEND O NLY FOOD IS TO PUT THE WHOLE ISLAND ON RELIEF."

FEB 15 1943

DASH MATTER FOLLOW MOSCOW RUSSIAN (BUDGET) X X X AREA."

THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) THAT WIRTSCHAFTSEINSATZ OST GMBH.,--EASTERN ECONOMIC COMPANY LTD., -- HAD ANNOUNCED A "COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM" FOR SUPPLYING GOODS TO GERMAN SETTLERS IN OCCUPIED EASTERN TERRITORIES AND TRADING WITH OTHER

30. 27- 1167

OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"THE NEW COMPANY, MOREOVER," IT SAID, "IS TO HAVE A SHARE IN THE TRANSFER OF INDUSTRIES FROM THE REICH TO THE OCCUPIED EASTERN TERRITORIES AND IN SUPPLYING MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN THE OCCUPIED EASTERN TERRITORIES WITH MACHINES AND RAW MATERIAL."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY'S ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD WAS IDENTIFIED AS DR.FRANZ HAYLER.

FEB 15 1943

XM3..8PLW

CONFIDENTIAL NOTE TO EDITORS (NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP RICHELIEU HAS ARRIVED IN NEW YORK HARBOR. A STATEMENT IS NOT EXPECTED UNTIL ABOUT 11 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TOMORROW, MONDAY, FEB. 15. AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, THE ONLY NEWSPAPERMAN ABOARD DURING THE CROSSING, WILL REPORT THE STORY IN FULL AS SOON AS A RELEASE IS OBTAINED.

THE AP

...AY CABLE...J...1

NCTO NYC I N AGENCIES O U T

FEB 15 1943

EMS SPORTS BUDGET

(EDITORS: RECENT DISCUSSIONS OVER THE WAR-TIME STATUS OF AMERICAN SPORTS HAVE BROUGHT UP THE QUESTION OF WAR-TIME SPORTS IN OTHERS OF THE ALLIED NATIONS. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAD ITS LONDON AND MELBOURNE BUREAUS PREPARE A ROUNDUP OF THE SPORTS ACTIVITIES IN THOSE COUNTRIES SINCE THE WAR STARTED. THIS IS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF TWO STORIES ON THE/SIZABLE SITUATION).

AUSSIE SPORTS

BY TOM YARBROUGH

MELBOURNE, FEB. 15-(AP)--THERE'S BE...

SCALE AMATEUR ACTIVITIES IN CRICKET AND ...

GENERALLY IN AUSTRALIA HAVE BEEN REDUCED ...

BUT WHILE THE NUMBER OF EVENTS HAS B...

DRAW CROWDS AS LARGE, AND SOMETIMES LARG...

ANYONE WEARING A UNIFORM EITHER GETS IN F...

SIX-DAY BIKE RACES, DOG-RACING AND MO...

INATED BY ONE STROKE WHEN THE BLACKOUT HI...

HAS BEEN SLICED FROM THE PEACE-TIME THREE ... BEEN

-HOWEVER, BASEBALL HAS/BEEN GIVEN A BIG BO...

SERVICE MEN; AND AUSTRALIANS HAVE BEEN WI...

GAME WITH SURPRISING FREQUENCY.

THE ONLY FULL-TIME PROFESSIONAL SPORTS ...

AS FAR AS ATHLETIC PARTICIPANTS ARE CO...

PROFESSIONAL SPORTSMEN IN AUSTRALIA ARE JO...

CALLED INTO MILITARY SERVICE BY NOW, BUT T...

SIDERABLE ACTION, BECAUSE SYMPATHETIC MILI...

ARRANGE THEIR LEAVES FOR SATURDAYS. HOWEV...

FEB 15 1943

POPPED UP--ABOUT 50 PERCENT OF THE JOCKEYS GAIN SO MUCH WEIGHT AFTER SIX MONTHS IN THE ARMY, THEY'RE TOO HEAVY TO RIDE ANY MORE.

PRIMARILY, ANY REPORT ON ORGANIZED SPORT IN AUSTRALIA MUST BEGIN WITH ONE THING--HORSE-RACING. TO SPORTS FANS IN THIS COUNTRY, IT'S WHAT BASE-BALL IS TO THE UNITED STATES. AND MOST AUSTRALIANS WOULD GLADLY PASS UP A CUP OF TEA TO BACK A GEE-GEE. THE REDUCTION FROM THREE MEETINGS

FEB 15 1943

A WEEK TO THREE A MONTH WAS DICTATED BY THE AUSTERITY DRIVE THAT STARTED SIX MONTHS AGO, BUT FOR A YEAR BEFORE THAT, THERE HAD BEEN A STEADY DE-CREASE IN RACING THROUGHOUT THE COMMONWEALTH.

FEB 15 1943

ONE STATE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA WENT WHOLE HOG AND ABOLISHED THE SPORT 12 MONTHS AGO BY ORDER OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT. IN OTHER STATES NOW, HOWEVER, THERE IS RACING THREE SATURDAYS EACH MONTH. THE FIRST SATURDAY OF EVERY MONTH, ON WHICH THE GALLOPERS DO NOT RUN, HAS BEEN DUBBED "AUSTERITY SATURDAY."

RACING PROGRAMS ARE RESTRICTED BY LAW TO SEVEN RACES EACH, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 1:45 AND 5:15 P. M. WHEN THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES EXCEEDS RE-GULATIONS, THE FIELDS ARE REDUCED BY BALLOT AMONG OWNERS AND TRAINERS.

THE TURF HAS BEEN HIT HARDEST BY TRANSPORTATION RESTRICTIONS. IT'S AGAINST THE LAW TO MOVE HORSES BY TRAIN FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER, AND REGULATIONS PREVENT FANS FROM GOING TO THE RACES IN ANOTHER STATE. FOR-BIDDEN ALSO IS THE TRANSPORTATION OF HORSES IN MOTOR-DRAWN VANS MORE THAN

25 MILES BEYOND THE RADIUS OF ART/CITY.
ZZZZZ THIS TRANSPORTATION BAN HAS LED TO THE DISCOVERY THAT THE HOOF OF AN OAT-BURNER IS AS GOOD FOR WALKING AS FOR RACING. WHEN SOUTH AUS-TRALIA RULED OUT THE SPORT, AND IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO MOVE HORSES BY TRAIN, SOME WALKED TO OTHER STATES--FROM 600 MILES UP. THERE'S THE STORY OF ONE TRAINER WHO WALKED HIS HORSE FROM ADELAIDE TO BRISBANE, A MERE 1,800 MILES IT ONLY TOOK HIM SIX MONTHS.

FEB 15 1943

AUSTRALIA'S BIGGEST RACE, THE MELBOURNE CUP, WHICH HAS A
CROWDS AS LARGE AS 150,000 IN PEACE-TIME, DIDN'T DRAW NEARLY THAT LAST NOVEMBER; BECAUSE, FOR THE MOST PART, ONLY MELBOURNE HORSES AND MELBOURNE PEOPLE WERE THERE. BUT SINCE PERSONS IN UNIFORM MAY ATTEND THE RACES FREE, THEY'VE KEPT ER THE CROWDS UP TO PEACE-TIME LEVELS. THE AVERAGE MELBOURNE TURNOUT IS FROM 25,000 TO 30,000 ER A DAY. IN SYDNEY IT'S 20,000 TO 25,000 AND IN BRISBANE 8,000 TO 10,000. HOWEVER, WITH GATE RE-CEIPTS FALLING OFF, PURSES FOR HORSES ALSO HAVE DECREASED.

BOXING HAS BOOMED TO SUCH AN EXTENT SINCE THE WAR'S START THAT CAP-ITAL CITIES NOW HAVE AS MANY AS TWO PROGRAMS A WEEK. THERE ARE, TOO, MORE BOUTS BETWEEN SERVICE SLUGGERS.

30.24-1769

NIGHT CABLE...J...3

THE MAJOR NATIONAL SPORTS--FOOTBALL AND CRICKET--HAVE NO PROFESSIONALS. STILL, THEY ARE PLAYED ON A BIG SCALE, BUT ON AN AMATEUR BASIS STRICTLY. THE BEST FOOTBALLERS AND CRICKETERS ARE IN THE ARMED FORCES, BUT COMPETITION AMONG SERVICE TEAMS HAS BEEN MAINTAINED ACTION.

SF..CBL..2A..

B42WX

--17--

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13)

- - -

THE SERGEANT FROM GUADALCANAL

- - -

FEB 15 1943

JOE MELTON WHITTLED JAP

WITH MESSKIT KNIFE

- - -

FOUGHT HIM 8 HOURS,

BUT STOPPED TWICE

TO SHARPEN BLADE (850)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING STORY APPEARS IN YANK, THE ARMY WEEKLY, AND IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BY SERGEANT MACK MORRISS

YANK STAFF CORRESPONDENT

FROM AN AIR BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--JOE MELTON, A SOLID MASTER SERGEANT WITH A G.I. HAIRCUT AND THE MOST INFECTIOUS GRIN YOU EVER SAW, LAY STRIPPED TO HIS UNDERWEAR. OUTSIDE, A TROPICAL RAIN PELTED DOWN ON THE PYRAMIDAL TENT.

JOE PUSHED ASIDE HIS MOSQUITO BAR AND OFFERED BEER ALL AROUND. HE DIDN'T GET UP. NOT THAT THERE WAS ANYTHING WRONG WITH HIM; IT WAS JUST SIESTA HOUR.

THERE WAS NO OPENER AT HAND, SO JOE TOOK OUT HIS .45, PULLED BACK THE SLIDE AND FLIPPED OFF THE BOTTLE CAPS WITH IT.

JOE'S FROM TEXAS, BEEN IN THE ARMY 14 YEARS, CAN GET BEER WHERE MOST PEOPLE CAN'T FIND WATER.

FEB 15 1943

LISTENING TO JOE WAS WONDERFUL. HE RECLINED BEHIND THE MOSQUITO NETTING LIKE SOME SPRAWLING PASHA AND TOLD OF HIS RECENT EXPERIENCES ON GUADALCANAL, WHERE HE PUT IN TWO MONTHS AS RADIO MAN FOR AN ARMY FIGHTER SQUADRON.

THERE WAS THAT NIGHT THE JAP BATTLESHIP SHELLED THEM. . .

B43WX

"WELL, SIR, I WAS ASLEEP WHEN THE FIRST ONES HIT, AND JUST SORT OF INSTINCTIVELY I FOUND MYSELF OUT OF MY BUNK ON MY HANDS AND KNEES. THOUGHT IT WAS AN EXPLOSION OF SOME KIND--MAYBE ONE OF

OUR OWN GUNS--BUT THEN THERE CAME FOUR MORE. HELL, I KNEW IT WAS NO EXPLOSION WHEN THE DIRT FROM THEM FIRST ONES STARTED FALLING ON THE TENT, BUT WHEN THE NEXT FOUR HIT I JUST ZZZZZT! INTO THAT FOX HOLE. I'M NOT SAYING I WAS FIRST, BUT I'LL BE DAMNED IF I WAS LAST."

FEB 15 1943

JOE ROCKED BACK AND FORTH AND LAUGHED AT THE RECOLLECTION. HE TRIES TO MAKE HIS STORIES SOUND AS IF HE WAS SCARED TO DEATH, BUT ONE LOOK AT HIM AND YOU CAN TELL HE DOESN'T SCARE VERY EASILY.

THEN THERE WAS ANOTHER TIME. . . .

"THIS LIEUTENANT CAME UP TO ME ON THE BEACH AND SAYS, 'JOE, I GOT A RADIO OUT BACK THERE--LET'S GO FIX IT.' I LOOKED AT THE JEEP HE'S DRIVING AND SAYS, 'HOW FAR BACK?' AND HE SAYS, 'OH, JUST A LITTLE PIECE BACK--COME ON, LET'S GO FIX IT.'

"SO I GOT IN WITH HIM AND WE STARTED BACK TOWARD THE FRONT AND PRETTY SOON I HEAR THIS TAT-TAT-TAT-TAT OFF IN THE TREES SOMEWHERE AND I SAYS, 'WHAT'S THAT?' AND HE SAYS, 'OH, THAT MIGHT BE ONE OF OUR OWN MACHINE GUNS.' I SAYS, 'WHATTA YOU MEAN--IT MIGHT (CAPS) BE?' AND HE SAYS, 'WHAT'S THE MATTER, YOU SCARED?' I SAYS, 'WELL, I'M NOT SAYING I AM, BUT I'LL BE DAMNED IF I'M SAYING I'M NOT.'

"THIS LIEUTENANT SAYS, 'WELL, IT'S NOT BUT A LITTLE FURTHER ON,' AND JUST THEN CAME THIS TAT-TAT-TAT RIGHT UP CLOSE AND HE SAYS, 'THAT'S ONE OF OURS.' I TELL HIM, 'SIR, I'M MIGHTY PROUD IT IS,' AND THEN WE GOT TO THE PLACE WHERE THE RADIO WAS.

"ABOUT THAT TIME I HEAR SOMETHING GO 'BOOM,' AND I LOOK BACK AND THERE'S TREE BRANCHES FALLING AND DIRT AND STUFF FLYING. THE JAPS HED PUT A MORTAR SHELL IN THERE AND THIS LIEUTENANT WANTING ME TO DO A HIGHLY TECHNICAL JO[illegible] SITIONS LIKE THAT!

B44WX

FEB 15 1943

"WELL, SIR, THE BOYS WERE ALL STANDING AROUND AND THEY MUST HAVE THOUGHT I WAS A MIRACLE MAN, BECAUSE I PUT MY HAND RIGHT ON THE TROUBLE. JUST LUCK. I STARTED TO SHAKE THE LITTLE RESISTERS TO SEE IF THERE WAS ANY LOOSE CONNECTIONS AND ONE OF THEM CAME APART IN MY HAND. JUST BURNED UP, THAT'S ALL. SO I FIXED IT AND THEN I SAID TO THE BOYS, 'WHERE'S THE JAPS?' AND THEY POINTED AND SAID, 'OVER THERE.' I LOOKED AND COULDN'T SEE ANY, SO I SAID, 'LET'S GO. . . .'"

JOE HAD A JAP MESS KIT AND CANTEEN ON THE TABLE, AND HE DISTRIBUTED SOME JAP STREET CAR TICKETS TO HIS AUDIENCE.

"IF THE JAPS DIDN'T KNOW BEFORE, THEY KNOW NOW WHAT THE AMERICAN ARMY'S FIGHTING FOR--IT'S SOUVENIRS. UP THERE, THEY'LL SHOOT A JAP AND HE'LL JUMP IN THE AIR. BEFORE HE HITS THE GROUND, THE BOYS WILL BE ALL OVER HIM, FRISKING HIM FOR SOUVENIRS. DAMNDEST BUNCH OF BOYS YOU EVER SAW. ONE TIME THE JAPS TRIED A PUSH AND WE MOWED DOWN A MESS OF 'EM. OUR BOYS WERE ALL OVER 'EM BEFORE THE LAST SHOT WAS FIRED.

"THEY FIND SOME FUNNY THINGS--AMERICAN MONEY SOMETIMES, PICTURES AND THINGS THE JAPS HAD TAKEN OFF OTHER MARINES AND SOLDIERS. ONE BOY EVEN FOUND A PICTURE OF HEDY LAMARR ON A DEAD JAP.

30-24-1171

30.24 — 1171

"I WAS WITH A MARINE ONE TIME," JOE CONTINUED, "AND HE POINTED OFF INTO THE TREES AND SAID, 'LET'S GO 'WAY BACK THERE.' I SAID, 'WHAT'S BACK THERE?' AND HE SAID, 'JAPS.' I SAID, 'DEAD OR ALIVE?' AND HE SAID, 'WELL, SOME OF 'EM ARE DEAD.' I TOLD HIM, 'LET'S WAIT'LL THEY ALL DIE.'"

FEB 15 1943

JOE BROUGHT OUT HIS PRIZE SOUVENIRS--A JAP BATTLE FLAG AND AN OFFICER'S SABER. THE FLAG WAS MADE OF SILK AND WAS INSCRIBED WITH JAP LETTERING, RUNNING IN RADIAL LINES FROM THE BIG ORANGE SPOT IN THE CENTER. JOE SAID THE MESSAGES WERE MESSAGES OF GOOD LUCK WRITTEN BY DIFFERENT PEOPLE, AND SENT OUT TO THE JAP SOLDIERS. THE FLAG WAS RIPPED IN A SCORE OF PLACES BY FRAGMENTS FROM AN 81-MM. MORTAR SHELL.

B45WX

THE OFFICER'S SABER WAS A BEAUTIFUL THING, DELICATELY BALANCED AND WITH A TWO-HANDED GRIP INLAID WITH SEED PEARLS. THE SCABBARD AND HILT SHOWED FINE METAL WORK AND THE SWORD LOOKED VERY OLD AND VERY WELL KEPT. IT WAS RAZOR-SHARP. THE WEB BELT THAT HELD THE SCABBARD WOULD GIRD A 27-INCH WAIST.

JOE LIKES TO TELL HOW HE GOT THE SWORD.

"WHY, I FOUGHT THAT JAP OFFICER FOR EIGHT HOURS AND 15 MINUTES, AND ME WITH ONLY A MESS-KIT KNIFE. FINALLY, I WHITTLED HIM DOWN, BUT I HAD TO STOP TWICE AND SHARPEN MY BLADE. HE DAMNED NEAR GOT ME ONCE. IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT, LOOK AT MY HEAD."

JOE'S G.I. HAIRCUT IS AS BEAUTIFUL AS HIS GIFT OF GAB.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS SATURDAY, FEB. 13)

SU918AEW NM

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, FEB.13

FINNISH ELECTION

WITHOUT VOTERS

OLD ELECTOR COLLEGE

TO NAME PRESIDENT

RYTI BEST BET (1,000)

BY EDWIN F. SHANKE

FEB 15 1943

(ADVANCE)...STOCKHOLM-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FINLAND WILL HOLD HER FOURTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, AGAINST A DREARY BACKGROUND OF WAR WEARINESS, A GROWING SCARCITY OF GOODS AND A DECLINE IN VITAL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT; AND ANXIETY OVER THE COUNTRY'S RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

THERE HAS BEEN NO POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING AND THE COUNTRY'S MALES WILL NOT GO TO THE POLLS. VOTING HAS BEEN SUSPENDED FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR BECAUSE SO MANY MEN ARE AT THE FRONT AND REFUGEES HAVE NOT RETURNED TO THE KARELIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

INSTEAD, THE COLLEGE OF ELECTORS CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE SIX YEARS AGO AND REPRESENTING CANDIDATES THEN RUNNING FOR OFFICE BUT NOW OUT OF THE POLITICAL PICTURE, WILL GATHER IN PARLIAMENT TO SELECT THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS "HAVING TO GUIDE THE UNHAPPY COUNTRY THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL PERIODS IN ITS

HISTORY."

UNDER EMERGENCY LAWS, THE NEW PRESIDENT WILL HOLD OFFICE FOR ONLY TWO YEARS, INSTEAD OF THE NORMAL SIX YEAR TERM.

PRESIDENT RISTO RYTI, THE LIBERAL BANKER WHOSE TERM EXPIRES MARCH 1, IS BELIEVED TO STAND A GOOD CHANCE OF RE-ELECTION, ALTHOUGH AN OPPOSITION COMBINATION SUCH AS AN AGRARIAN-SOCIAL DEMOCRAT COALITION COULD BLOCK HIM.

FEB 15 1943

While considered the best fitted candidate by many standards, Ryti must accept responsibility for Finland's break with England and the worsening of relations with the United States.

There have been recurring reports of movements to draft Field Marshal Baron Karl Gustav Mannerheim, the ageing militarist who is Finland's foremost leader and who enjoys the fullest confidence of the Finns.

If Mannerheim should become the nominee--which many doubt in view of the present serious situation in Finland--it is predicted he would be elected without opposition in order that the country might present a united front.

Of equal importance with the new president will be the new cabinet. Most observers expect the most important government change will be the ousting of Johan Rolf Witting, foreign minister and chief collaborator with Germany, who is especially distrustedby Americans.

If Witting is replaced, is could be regarded as a gesture towards the United States. Many Finns have recently expressed a desire to improve relations with America.

WITTING HAS BEEN SEVERELY CRITICIZED BY BOTH PARLIAMENT AND THE PRESS, PRINCIPALLY ON THE CHARGES THAT HE HAS NOT BEEN TAKING PARLIAMENT INTO HIS CONFIDENCE. THIS IS A SORE POINT WITH THE FINNISH PARLIAMENT, WHICH IS ALREADY COMPLAINING THAT THE GOVERNMENT CONSULTS THE PEOPLES' REPRESENTATIVES ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS ONLY WHEN FORCED TO DO SO. IF WITTING FALLS, IT WILL BE A BLOW TO GERMANY.

THE FINNISH PRESS HAS BEEN EMPHASIZING THE NEED FO STABILIZING FINLAND'S FOREIGN POLITICAL SITUATION. CRITICIZING THE GOVERNMENT IN THIS RESPECT, THE HERSINGIN SANOMAT, LIBERAL ORGAN OF FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER ELJAS ERKKO, DECLARED, "NO ONE IN THE WORLD DOUBTS OUR WILL TO DEEPEN OUR RELATIONS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. BUT, SADLY, IT MUST BE STATED THAT OUR TIES ARE NOT ALWAYS HANDLED WITH SUFFICIENT CARE."

FEB 15 1943

ONE FINNISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL TOLD AN AMERICAN IN FINLAND, "EVERY DAY I PASS THE AMRICAN LEGATION AND SEE THE STARS AND STRIPES STILL FLOATING, I FIND MYSELF BREATHING A SIGHT OF THANKSGIVING."

THE SWEDISH PRESS HAS BEEN OUTSPOKEN IN POINTING OUT FINLAND'S DANGER AS AN ALLY OF GERMANY.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE DAAGENS NYEHRWE SAID, "IT COULD HAPPEN THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND ITS PEOPLE PLACED FINLAND IN THE SAME CATEGORY AS THE NAZIS' VASSAL STATES, RUMANIA AND HUNGARY."

SOURCES WITH CONNECTIONS IN FINLAND REPORT THE PEOPLE UNDOUBTEDLY ARE LOOKING FOR PEACE, BUT THEY ARE APPARENTLY IN A HOPELESS POSITION, BEING DEPENDENT ECONOMICALLY ON GERMANY. IN ADDITION, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE BETWEEN 150,000 AND 200,000 GERMAN TROOPS IN THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE COUNTRY.

ALTHOUGH THE FOOD SITUATION IS SAID TO BE SOMEWHAT IMPROVED OVER

30.24—1173

30.24—1173

A YEAR AGO, IT IS STILL DESCRIBED BY PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH CONDITIONS IN FINLAND AS THE WORST OF ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

CITY DWELLERS ESPECIALLY ARE FARING BADLY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE WHO CAN AFFORD TO DEAL IN THE BLACK MARKET. THERE IS BITTERNESS AGAINST THE PEASANTS, WHO ARE ACCUSED OF WITHHOLDING FOODSTUFFS FROM THE CITIES.

FEB 15 1943

RECENT REPORTS FROM SWEDISH SOURCES SAID THE USE OF BREAD AND OTHER FLOUR PRODUCTS HAD TO BE CUT DOWN 30 PER CENT IN COMPARISON WITH NORMAL CONSUMPTION, WHILE CONSUMPTION OF FATS WAS REDUCED 60 PER CENT, SUGAR 66 PER CENT AND MEAT 80 PER CENT.

WAR IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE DRAINED 18 PER CENT OF FINLAND'S 3,880,000 POPULATION. MEN ARE SO PRECIOUS THAT EVERY TIME A MILITARY MOVE IS PROPOSED TO FIELD MARSHAL MANNERHEIM, HE IS QUOTED AS ASKING, "HOW MANY MEN WILL IT COST US?" FOR OVER A YEAR, FINLAND HAS NOT UNDERTAKEN ANY OFFENSIVE ACTION.

INDUSTRY IS CRIPPLED BY A SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES. FINLAND'S TIMBER RESOURCES NORMALLY SUPPLY THE WOODWORKING INDUSTRY, WHICH PROVIDES 80 PER CENT OF THE COUNTRY'S EXPORT PRODUCTS. FINLAND DEPENDED ON THOSE EXPORTS TO PAY FOR THE IMPORT OF FOOD AND OTHER VITAL NECESSITIES.

YET PREMIER JUKHA RANGELL RECENTLY SAID THAT TO KEEP THE WOODWORKING INDUSTRY OPERATING AT ONLY HALF OF NORMAL SPEED WOULD REQUIRE COLOSSAL EXERTION BECAUSE THERE WAS NOT ENOUGH LABOR TO FELL THE TIMBER AND HAUL IT OUT OF THE FORESTS.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF LEATHER SHOES FROM THE MARKET IN FINLAND'S CITIES IS ONE OTHER SIGN OF THE COUNTRY'S SUPPLY PROBLEM.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, FEB.13. MOVED FEB.10)

BLANK

30.24 — 1175

30.24 — 1175

Heavy Fighting Rages in Tunisia As Nazis Cut Through U. S. Lines; Germans Battle to Hold Kharkov

ROMMEL'S TROOPS LAUNCH POWERFUL TANK, PLANE DRIVE

Veteran Panzer Divisions Refitted with Newest Weapons.

FEB 16 1943

75 TANKS IN ATTACK

American Artillery Units Overwhelmed at Exit of Faid Pass.

GAFSA THREATENED

Southern Anchor of Allied Line Imperiled by Nazi Assault.

DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 15—(AP) American and German forces, identified as part of Marshal Rommel's Africa corps, were locked in violent fighting today along the southern end of the Axis corridor in Tunisia, where the powerful initial Nazi drive had broken through for more than 20 miles and imperiled the American anchor position at Gafsa to the south.

Noland Norgaard, Associated Press correspondent with American forces in southern Tunisia, reported that one spearhead of the German advance had cut the Gafsa-Sidi Bouzid road in a thrust from the Maknassy area which carried to a point nine miles southwest of Sbeitla in the mountains 45 miles northwest of Faid pass.

Use Newest Tanks

He said that an elite panzer division of veterans of Marshal Rommel's Africa corps, refitted with the newest German tanks in Tunisia, was being hurled against American tank units, many of which were in battle action for the first time.

The Germans attacked west of Faid pass in central Tunisia, with tanks, infantry, artillery and dive bombers in such force as to indicate to officers here that armored forces from Marshal Rommel's army were in the action, and thus that an effective junction had been made with the Axis Tunisian army of Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim.

"Heavy fighting took place and is continuing," said the day's communique from General Eisenhower's headquarters.

The British Eighth army, which has thrown Marshal Rommel out of Libya and pursued him into Tunisia, still was about 200 miles south of the scene of this new battle and was reported engaged only in patrol activity while it appeared that Marshal Rommel's forces still apparently having plenty of punch left, were behind the savage new German offensive action.

Heavy Tank Force Attack

The initial assault was launched at 7 a. m. yesterday. The Germans smashed in with possibly 75 to 150 tanks and overwhelmed the American artillery positions holding the westward exit of Faid pass, although the young, relatively inexperienced American artillery men stayed with their guns to the last and American fighters and light bombers harried the enemy relentlessly.

The latest information indicated that the Germans were threatening to roll the front from Gafsa about 35 miles northward to Feriana.

The Germans delivered the assault in two columns. One cut the road between Sidi Bouzid and Gafsa and proceeded in a northwesterly direction, presumably attempting to link up with another column rolling toward Sbeitla, which lies in a gap in the mountains 40 miles to the northwest of Faid pass and which the Americans obviously must attempt to hold at all costs.

An Allied officer declared that the Rommel attack—he accepted it as one delivered by the marshal's forces—was to have been expected, for he had been known to have been concentrating armor around Faid and it was necessary for him to gain more room to maneuver from the coast.

This officer added that it was doubtful that Marshal Rommel would develop a major battle for he could hardly afford the losses this would entail, particularly in view of the menace to him posed by the British Eighth army.

Marshal Rommel's advance tanks were within 15 miles of Sbeitla at 6 p. m. yesterday. At that time a report received here at headquarters showed that he had shoved his line forward about 20 miles. A very small British element was known to have been in the area of the German attack.

Difficult to Supply

This push was in a sector most difficult for the Allies to supply from the Mediterranean. Men and equipment must move hundreds of miles across the difficult mountain roads to reach the front.

From Gafsa, however, the Allies have been on a vital springboard for a quick attack toward the Axis on the good north-south coastal road near Sfax. Should Marshal Rommel consolidate his gains of Sunday he would in effect have turned the Allied line into a right angle with the south Allied flank [illegible] difficult and weakened state.

Gafsa itself obviously was in danger of being cut off by the spearhead of a Nazi panzer division and it was assured here that the town might soon be evacuated.

The American force at Sidi Bouzid, 10 miles southwest of Faid pass, suffered heavily yesterday morning at 9 a.m. was last reported moving back to the southwest.

(The German radio claimed the capture of Sidi Bouzid and the destruction of 14 American tanks; the German communique, however, spoke only of "lively patrol activity" in Tunisia.)

Palermo Bombed

The Allied air force in North Africa loosed its first raid against Sicily, sending American Flying Fortresses to bomb Palermo. Their bombs fired a large merchant vessel and oil tank stores, and struck drydocks. None of the big planes was lost.

In fiery battles over Tunisia, three American P-38 pilots each shot down a Messerschmitt 109, in addition to two German planes reported destroyed and three damaged earlier in the day over an American advanced airfield.

The 12th American air force attacked the enemy's troops, gun positions and motor convoys from dawn to dusk yesterday, striking heavily in an effort to weaken the thrust at the Allied line. The German dive bombers, however, took an important hand in the enemy's initial success, hitting hard at the American ground forces.

(The chief German aim apparently was to seek to prevent an effective juncture of the British Eighth army with the Allied Tunisian forces.)

Eighth Army Advances

The British command in Cairo reported further progress for the Eighth army into Tunisia — near Ben Gardane, 25 miles inside Tunisia—but only small-scale ground activity.

Gen. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief, conferred at tent headquatrers Saturday with the British First army commander, Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, and with Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, U.S.A.

Gen. Eisenhower announced afterward that U. S. forces on the Tunisian front were being regrouped in order to send them into battle in the largest possible tactical units under American commanders.

He said that the mixing of United States, British and French units at the front had been dictated only by the exigencies of the past three months campaign. While there were no conflicts whatever in command, he said "it will be better for all of us because our troops have been trained differently in many respects and their weapons and equipment differ."

Attack Starts at 7 A. M.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—German armored forces believed to be from those of Marshal Erwin Rommel have smashed against American positions west of Faid Pass for a twenty-mile breakthrough, endangering the United States anchor at Gafsa, farther south, it was disclosed here today.

Overwhelming the American artillery positions guarding the westward exit of Faid Pass, German tanks, possibly fifty in number, branched out to the northwest and southwest after the initial attack at 7 A. M. yesterday, spokesmen said.

Gafsa, a rail town sixty miles southwest of the Faid Pass area, was reported in danger of being cut off by a spearhead of a Nazi division. Informants here said that it was assumed that Gafsa soon might be evacuated.

Heavy Fighting Continues.

The Allied Headquarters communique announced that "the enemy launched attacks by tanks, infantry and artillery, supported by dive bombers," in the Faid area.

"Heavy fighting took place and is continuing," it said.

From dawn to dusk light bombers and fighters of the Twelfth United States Air Force swept over enemy troop concentrations, gun positions and motor convoys, bombing and machine-gunning them heavily in an attempt to weaken their thrusts.

The German Stukas played an important role in the initial success, hitting American ground forces hard.

United States troops at Sidi Bouzid, ten miles southwest of Faid Pass, suffered heavily yesterday morning and at 9 A. M. were reported withdrawing in a southwesterly direction, a spokesman said.

The strength of the German attack suggested that Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's forces had been reinforced by men from Marshal Rommel's African Corps.

[The Berlin radio broadcast a Transocean news agency dispatch which said that the Germans had captured Sidi Bouzid, ten miles southwest of Faid Pass, which the Germans captured earlier from French forces and then held against American counter-attacks.]

Fighter Planes Active.

The Allied communiques said: "Our fighters were active in support of our troops throughout the day, carrying out attacks on enemy vehicles and other ground targets.

"Light bombers battered enemy tanks and transport columns and targets in the vicinity of Sened and Maknassy, south of the Faid battle area.

"Fighter cover for one light bomber raid intercepted and drove off enemy fighter bombers," the communique said. "They broke up their formation and forced them to jettison their bombs."

One enemy fighter was shot down, and Allied losses for the day's entire operations were placed at two planes.

Rommel's advance tanks were within fifteen miles of Sbeitla at 6 p. m. yesterday. At that time, according to a report received here at headquarters, Rommel had shoved his line forward about twenty miles. A small British element was known to have been in the area of the German attack.

Blow No Surprise

An Allied officer declared that the Rommel attack—he accepted it as one delivered by the marshal's forces—was to have been expected, for the enemy had been known to have been concentrating armor around Faid and it was necessary for him to gain more room to maneuver from the coast.

This officer added it was doubtful that Rommel would develop a major battle, for he could hardly afford the losses this would entail, particularly in view of the menace to him posed by the 8th Army.

The German push was in a sector most difficult for the Allies to supply from the Mediterranean. Men and equipment must move hundreds of miles across mountain roads to reach the front.

From Gafsa, however, the Allies have been on a springboard for an attack against the Axis-held north-south coastal road near Sfax, a port about 110 miles east of Gafsa. Should Rommel consolidate his gains of yesterday he would, in effect, have turned the Allied line into a right angle, with

Insert

the Allied southern flank in a difficult and weakened state.

Gafsa itself obviously was in danger of being cut off by the spearhead of a Nazi panzer division, and it was assumed here that the town might soon be evacuated.

The American force at Sidi Bouzid, ten miles southwest of Faid Pass, suffered severely and at 9 a. m. yesterday was reported moving back to the southwest.

The American 12th Air Force attacked the enemy's troops, gun positions and motor convoys from dawn to dusk yesterday in an effort to weaken the thrust at the Allied line. The German dive-bombers, however, took an important hand in the enemy's initial success, hitting hard at the American ground forces.

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"Fighter cover for one light bomber raid intercepted and drove off enemy fighter bombers," the communique said. "They broke up their formation and forced them to jettison their bombs."

A force of American Flying Fortresses attacked Palermo today in the first raid against Sicily by the Allied Air Force in North Africa, raining bombs on the port's docks and scoring a direct hit on a large merchant vessel, which burst into flame, a communique said. The raid was conducted without loss among the bombers. Oil tank stores were set afire and drydocks in the northeast section of the harbor were hit.

Gales which for three days lashed the battle area along the Tunisian-Tripolitanian border all but immobilized ground action there. Seas broke over the coast and rain turned the inland salt marshes into bogs.

Air activity over the Tunisia-Tripolitania frontier area also was on a small scale, but airdromes in Crete and other targets in southern Italy and Sicily were attacked Saturday night, it was reported.

Axis bombers approached Bengasi Saturday night, but withdrew without bombing when Allied night fighters intercepted them, it was shot down. One Axis bomber was shot down.

Nazis Cut U. S. Lines in Tunisia; Gain 20 Miles and Menace Base

Use Latest Type Tanks to Overwhelm Americans at Faid Pass—Our Flyers Blast Rommel's Veterans.

FEB 16 1943

With American Forces in Southern Tunisia, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Swift stabs by Axis armored columns, resulting in a furious tank battle on the plateau between Faid Pass and Sbeitla, have gravely endangered the American and French garrison at Gafsa.

The tank battle pitted American armored forces, some of which were in their first major tank action of the war, against an elite Nazi panzer division, veterans of Marshal Erwin Rommel's desert campaign, who had been refitted in Tunisia with the newest German tanks and guns.

The Germans threw in at least 100 tanks and used dive-bombers repeatedly.

In a desperate effort to knock out an advanced United States air base in Tunisia, German planes bombed and strafed the field this morning, but American flown Spitfires took to the air quickly and shot down four out of six attacking Messerschmitts. The others fled.

A German tank column which drove northwest from Maknassy yesterday, encountering only scattered French and American outposts, reached a point nine miles southwest of Sbeitla last night, after cutting the road which links Gafsa and Sidi Bouzid and dropping off an Italian force which dug in on the Djebel Meloussi.

Attika Korps by Marshal Erwin Rommel.

American forces at Sidi Bouzid, 10 miles southwest of Faid Pass, were said to have suffered heavily yesterday morning under dive bomber attacks, and at 9 a.m. were last reported moving back to the southwest.

A spokesman at Allied headquarters indicated there was little doubt from the forces engaged in the attack that it was sprung by Rommel's veterans, the advance guard of his tank corps.

Heavy Fighting Continues.

An Allied communique announced that "heavy fighting took place and is continuing."

At Allied headquarters it was disclosed that the American anchor position at Gafsa, 60 miles southwest of Faid Pass, was in obvious danger of being cut off and might have to be evacuated temporarily.

The Germans attacked at 7 a.m. yesterday, sweeping through Faid Pass, overwhelming American artillery positions which guarded the westward exit of the pass and fanning out to the northwest and southwest.

A Reuters dispatch from the front said another spearhead was thrust westward from the hills north of of Sened toward the road to Gafsa from Sidi Bouzid, 10 miles southwest of Faid Pass.

A Berlin broadcast quoted a German military spokesman as saying that "a mobile German force has captured Sidi Bouzid," destroying 14 American tanks.

The German high command's communique made no mention of such a gain, however, and told only of "lively patrol activity" on the Tunisian land front.

Gales Lash Area.

Unprecedented gales which for three days lashed the battle area at the opposite flank, along the Tunisian-Tripolitanian border, all but immobilized ground action there. Heavy seas broke over the coast and rain turned the inland salt marshes into bogs.

The British 8th Army moved slowly ahead, however, along the coastal road toward Ben Gardane, 25 miles inside the Tunisian border. Air activity from the east was curtailed sharply.

From the west the Allied air force was reported giving its ground forces strong protection and hitting hard at German tank and transport columns.

United States Liberator bombers sped across the Mediterranean by daylight Saturday to smash again at the important Italian supply base of Naples on the Italian mainland and attack the airdrome, barracks and warehouses of Crotone in the extreme south of Italy.

Formation of 50 Attached.

Other airmen fell on a formation of 50 German transport planes bound north over the Mediterranean and sent six crashing into the sea. Twelve more Axis planes were reported destroyed in aerial operations stretching over a wide area. Only three Allied planes were lost.

Allied bombers raided the main Axis stronghold in Tunisia at Bizerte and Tunis and in a 30-minute running over Tunis and on the return flight sent four Messerschmitts crashing to earth.

The Algiers radio said early today that Rommel's forces were continuing their withdrawal in the Ben Gardane area 25 miles west of the Tunisia-Tripolitania border.

Four American bombers and three fighters were credited with sending the six German transports into the sea in an engagement over the Sicilian Straits between Tunisia and Sicily.

The results of the raid on Naples could not be determined because of heavy cloud formations, but fires were left burning in Crotone, it was announced.

Giraud Continues Cleanup.

Meanwhile, Gov. Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, high commissioner of French Africa, continued his gradual cleanup of the North African administration. The new cabinet of Marcel Peyrouton, Governor of Algiere, contained the names of French colonial officers who are without definite political alignments except for a common dislike of Germans. Antoine Gardel, formerly a trusted lieutenant of Gen. Maxime Weygand, was named chief of the government press bureau.

Lt. Roger Malfettes, an officer of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's fighting French forces, and Lt. Yves Preussel of Gen. Giraud's army appeared at a press conference yesterday and said French soldiers made no distinction between the two French leaders and aimed only "to beat the Germans and liberate France."

Eighth Army Advances.

Cairo, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—The British Eighth Army continued to advance yesterday along the coastal road in the Tunisia-Tripolitania frontier region where Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops were reported withdrawing toward Ben Gardane, a British communique said today. Ben Gardane is twenty miles inside the Tunisian border.

Airdromes in Crete and other targets in southern Italy and Sicily were attacked on Saturday night, it was reported.

Axis bombers approached Bengasi Saturday night, but withdrew without bombing when Allied night fighters intercrepted them, it was said one Axis bomber was shot down.

Anchor at Gafsa Is Endangered; Toll Heavy

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A battle for Central Tunisia was developing today west of Faid Pass, with the Germans driving some 20 miles into American-held positions in a strong attack with infantry, artillery, dive bombers and tanks perhaps sent on ahead of the

RUSSIANS REPULSE THREE ATTACKS BY NAZI ELITE TROOPS

Reds Surge Deep Into Donets River Basin, Clear Railway.

GAIN NEAR OREL

FEB 16 1943

Soviet Forces Drive Beyond Hitler's Winter Line of Last Year.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Feb. 16 — (AP) Red army columns surged deep into the very heart of the Donets river basin in southern Russia yesterday, and to the north near the Nazi bastion of Orel drove behind German lines which had been stabilized over a year, the Soviet midnight communique announced early today.

The furious battle for Kharkov still raged on, and the Soviets declared they beat back three counterattacks by SS (elite guard) troops in the Chuguyev area 22 miles southeast of that German supply base.

Railway Cleared

The Donbas drive cleared the Stalingrad railway southwest to Voroshilovsk, overrunning the towns of Krasnodon, 15 miles west of Likhaya, and Verkhne-Duvannaya, 20 miles northwest of Likhaya on the railway to Voroshilovsk.

Other fast-driving columns reached out from Rostov and Shakhty to take Boishie-Saly, 20 miles north of Rostov and Rodionovones Vetaiskoye, 20 miles southwest of Shakhty. These Soviet forces were approaching the German's last winter line north of Taganrog.

Capture of Droskovo, 15 miles north of Kolpna in Orel province and 20 miles east of Livna indicated that the Russians were surging behind the German positions that had held for over a year.

(A German broadcast recorded by Reuters said the Soviets had breached the German defense lines in the Kharkov area, but the mid-night Soviet communique made no direct mention of Kharkov itself.)

Thirty populated places were captured west of Krasny Sulin, and Soviet offensives continued south of Voroshilovsk and in the Krasnoarmiesk area, the Soviet war bulletin declared.

Admit Fall of Rostov

The German communique announced the fall of Rostov and Voroshilovgrad and acknowledged the Nazi plight in the Donets area saying the Russians "once more are trying to force a decision by outflanking and break-through operations." Berlin said the Russians were throwing fresh units into the battle. Attacks at Novorossisk were declared repelled. The Russians also were reporting attacking on a broad front south of Leningrad to Volkhovo and at Kronstadt bay west of Leningrad.

The British radio said the bulk of the Germans in the Donets basin had been trapped and that Taganrog, 40 miles west of Rostov, was under artillery fire.

The noon communique listed the destruction of 119 German tanks, 73 of them on the approaches to Kharkov. The Russians declared that they had extended the Kharkov encirclement by an advance from Zolechev, 20 miles northwest after crushing German counterattacks. A large town was reported captured.

Four Columns Drive on City

Four strong Russian columns were driving in on the city of 800,000—the greatest railway hub in the vast Soviet union except for Moscow. Troops were reported seven miles east, and about 20 miles south and southeast.

The grimmest fighting centered in the Chuguev area, southeast of Kharkov, where the communique declared:

"The enemy is attempting to check our advance by throwing into action his picked units, including some SS (elite guard) divisions recently arrived from France. Our troops overcame the enemy resistance."

The Russians said they also advanced west of Kursk, another great German base which fell last week.

Soviet troops on the east, north and northwest of the Donets basin over a 200 mile front from Likhaya to beyond Lozovaya all were declared advancing and closing like a giant iron fist on the Germans in the Donets. A large town was reported captured in the Likhaya area north of Rostov where 26 tanks were knocked out and seven locomotives seized. Southwest of Voroshilovsk, 25 miles southwest of Voroshilovgrad, the Russians said they captured several towns and wiped out an enemy battalion of at least 800 men.

The Russian press glowed with accounts of the capture of Rostov and Voroshilovgrad.

Rostov Capture Described

Rostov, a city of 500,000 and the southern anchor of German defense, had been ordered held by Hitler, the agency Tass reported.

"The Don was first crossed to the west near Azov," Tass said.

"Having overwhelmed enemy resistance, Red army troops reached the city where street engagements ensued. German machine-gunners and automatic riflemen kept our advancing troops under incessant fire from courtyards and houses.

"A few days ago huge posters were posted on house walls on the city's main Friedrich Engels avenue saying 'Do not believe rumors. We will not leave Rostov.'"

Tass declared that defenses of Voroshilovgrad were powerful and "over 3,000 blockhouses were built in the city area alone."

"At its approaches, the Germans constructed networks of anti-tank and anti-finantry obstacles well protected by arms of all kinds. They dug in dozens of heavy tanks converting them into stationary firepits. The Germans x x x in cer-

30.24 — 1177

30.24 — 1177

tain counterattacks used as many as 100 tanks."

The Russians said the Germans sustained "heavy losses in manpower and war material."

Taganrog Shelled.

Moscow, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Rostov fell before Red Army infantry and swarming Cossacks in a bloody struggle [illegible], some of its building, blaze and hundreds of corpses of its German defenders littering streets and alleys where they attempted to hold under a mandate from Adolf Hitler to his generals to defend the city to the last, dispatches from the front said today.

[The British radio said that Taganrog, forty miles west of Rostov on the Sea of Azov, already was under Russian artillery fire and that the bulk of the Germans trying to flee from the Donets Basin had been trapped. It did not bring out whether the Soviet guns were those of batteries stationed on the recaptured shore of the Taganrog gulf or from a spearhead that had lanced down through the Ukraine.]

The Soviet armies of the southern front also took Voroshilovgrad, a prime industrial city in the mineral-rich Donets Basin, and Krasny Sulin, about fifty-two miles north of Rostov. Today the Germans were desperately trying to form a line to hold off the Red Army push driving west in a snowstorm.

Dispatches also reported that the assault on Kharkov, Ukraine capital, continued along an arc bowed about the city, with one column last reported within seven miles of the strongly fortified German stronghold.

It was said in Moscow that the Red Army was driving with such steamroller force that great events may be expected shortly.

A dispatch to Pravda, the Communist party newspaper here, said that powerfully equipped reserves and tank forces had been ordered by Hitler to die rather than to retreat from Rostov, and that numerous Cossack towns in Rostov's suburbs were the scenes of bloody battles that progressed from yard to yard and from house to house.

The first attack on the city itself came from troops in Azov, on the southern bank of the Don River, Pravda said. After the last resistance was smashed there, the Red Army men made several crossings of the river.

Cossacks Make Saber Charge.

Cossacks, slashing with their sabers and charging with rapid-fire rifles, struck from the southwest and the dispatch said that hundreds of Germans lost their lives as they were cut down by these fighters. Within the city, Pravda reported, the Germans directed streams of machine-gun and rapid rifle fire from yards, from behind walls and trees, from rooftops and attics, but the Russians poured in more and more troops to force the enemy troops out of their positions.

Many buildings and houses in the city were said to have been destroyed. Some were still burning but the populace, which had seen the city change hands four times, appeared in a joyous welcome for the Red Army. The Red Army men charging down Friedrich Engels street—a modern thoroughfare running east and west through the heart of Rostov—found a German poster which read: "Do not believe rumors. We will not leave Rostov."

Mopping up north of Rostov, on the eastern approaches to the Donets Basin, the Russian troops were said to have advanced in the Likhaya area and to have captured several towns southeast of Voroshilovsk in the campaign to spread a vast net about the German corridor north of the Sea of Azov.

The offensive rolled on west of Kursk with another large town occupied, it was announced.

In addition to the threat against Kharkov, an army at the top of the southern front was building up an ever-greater menace to Orel, another German stronghold.

Reds Smash Nazi Blows South of Kharkov, Draw Net Tighter About City

Advance Narrows Rostov Escape Path

30 More Places Retaken in Donets Basin Drive; Taganrog Is Under Fire

FEB 16 1943

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 15.—German counter-attacks at Chuguyev aimed at breaking the tightening Russian arc around Kharkov have been beaten off with severe enemy losses, the Russians announced tonight in the midnight communique broadcast from Moscow.

German S. S. (Elite Guard) troops were thrown into the assault at Chuguyev, twenty-two miles southwest of the Nazi base at Kharkov, but were smashed back three times with "hundreds of enemy dead and six disabled German tanks left on the battlefield," said the communique as recorded by the Soviet monitor at London.

A German broadcast recorded by Reuters said the Russians had breached the German defense lines in the Kharkov area.

The Rome radio, quoting a report from Berlin, said the Russians were attempting to throw masses of troops and war material into the battle for Kharkov "to achieve decisive results."

Advance in Donets Basin

The Soviet communique said Red Army units advanced in the Donets basin and captured thirty populated places, while to the west a Russian column driving south toward the Sea of Azov "conducted stubborn offensive battles" and repulsed German counter-attacks.

These advances swept into Krasnodon and Verkhne-Duvannaye, forty-five and fifty miles northeast of Stalino, and other Soviet units captured Rodionovo-Nesvetaiskoye, twenty miles north of Rostov, the communique said. In fighting west of Krasny-Sulin, captured yesterday with Rostov and Voroshilovgrad, a battalion of German infantry was killed, the bulletin declared.

The offensive southwest of Voroshilovsk, twenty-five miles southwest of Voroshilovgrad, rolled on, and 200 Germans were killed in the capture of a large populated place, the Russians said.

In the Krasnoarmeisk area, where troops under Colonel General Nikolai F. Vatutin had come to within seventy miles of the Sea of Azov and threatened to close off the escape corridor for Germans in the Rostov area, "our troops conducted stubborn offensive battles," the communique said.

Counter-Attacks Repulsed

"The enemy launched several counter-attacks which were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy," and Red Army men captured eighteen locomotives, 1,500 trucks and other war material, it added.

The capture of Droskovo, fifteen miles north of Kolpna, in Orel Province, indicated that the Russians were surging behind the German positions that had held for more than a year in this sector, 200 miles south of Moscow.

Picked German Forces Battle For Kharkov

FEB 16 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 15—The Germans are throwing picked units, including some elite divisions just brought back from France, into the defense of Kharkov, the Russian midday communique as recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor said today.

(The British radio said that Taganrog, forty miles west of Rostov, on the Sea of Azov, already was under Russian artillery fire and that the bulk of the Germans trying to flee from the Donets basin had been trapped.)

Shock Troops Engaged

The Russians said that Red army troops were fighting stubborn offensive engagements in the Chuguev area, southeast of Kharkov, and that they were met in this fighting by the German shock troops.

"Our troops overcame the enemy resistance," the Russians said.

In three days' fighting in the sector, they announced, sixty-two German tanks were destroyed and about 1,200 of the enemy were killed by one Russian formation. In another sector, eleven tanks were knocked out.

Advance Near Likhaya

Mopping up north of Rostov, on the eastern approaches to the Donets basin, the Russian troops were said to have advanced in the Likhaya area and to have captured several towns southwest of Voroshilovsk, in the campaign to spread a vast net about the German escape corridor north of the Sea of Azov.

The offensive rolled on west of Kursk, with another large town occupied, it was announced.

The Moscow radio announced that Major General Chernyakovsky, who led the attack that recaptured Kursk, had been promoted to lieutenant general and that Colonel Skrylev had been promoted to major general.

NAZI WITHDRAWAL FROM EAST DENIED

Germans Reinforcing Lines in Russia, Not Weakening Them, Say Reds.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—(AP) Reports that German troops were being moved from the Russian front to reinforce Axis positions in other countries were denied by the Russians tonight for the second time.

The Soviet midnight communique, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, termed one such report, which it said was published by the London Daily Express, as "the exact opposite of the truth."

The communique recalled that on Jan. 31 the Soviet Information bureau reported that the German command had transferred 19 infantry and three tank divisions to the Soviet-German front, 11 of them from Germany and 11 from France, Belgium, and Norway. The Jan. 31 communique denied that the Germans had moved "a single division" from the Russian front.

Nine other German divisions were on their way to Russia at that time, the communique added, and said that since Jan. 31 six of them had been engaged in fighting on the Soviet-German front.

The names and numbers of German divisions which it said had arrived from France since Jan. 31 were listed by the communique as the 711th, 335th, 257th and 233rd infantry divisions and the "Reich" and "Adolf Hitler" SS tank divisions.

GERMANS DISCLOSE KHARKOV REVERSE

Say Russians Pierced Defense Lines of Fortress After Several Hours of Battle

KNOCKOUT TRY EXPECTED

Rome Radio Says 'It Cannot Be Said Where New Defense Lines Will Be'

FEB 16 1943

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A German broadcast recorded by Reuter said tonight that the Russians had breached the German defense lines in the Kharkov area after several hours of battle.

The Rome radio reported from Berlin that the Russians were attempting to throw great masses of troops and tremendous quantities of war material into the battle in the region of Kharkov "to achieve decisive results."

"The Russian attacks in the Kharkov region were particularly fierce today," the Rome radio said. "After the evacuation of Voroshilovgrad and Rostov, it cannot be said where the new defense lines will be established."

Kursk Victor Is Promoted

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Moscow radio announced today that Major General Chernyakovsky, who led the attack that recaptured Kursk, had been promoted to lieutenant general and that Colonel Skrylev had been promoted to major general.

Cologne, Milan, Spezia Raided By RAF

FEB 16 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 15.—Royal Air Force squadrons, bombing Germany and Italy in a double-barrelled assault, attacked the Rhineland city of Cologne and the Italian arsenal city of Milan last night, it was announced today.

The naval base of Spezia, on Italy's west coast 100 miles south of Milan, also was attacked.

It was Spezia's second raid of the war. The first was made the night of February 4.

Text Of Communique

The Air Ministry's communique said:

"Last night aircraft of the bomber command were out in strength over Germany and Italy.

"A great weight of explosive and incendiary bombs was dropped on objectives in Cologne.

"After a heavy attack on Milan, large fires were observed in industrial areas.

"Bombs also were dropped on the naval base of Spezia.

"Eleven of our aircraft are missing."

Huge Force Used

The greatest RAF bomber force employed for weeks was sent out to blast two targets of the Axis. The actual number of planes used was not disclosed, but expert observers in the path of the bombers were impressed by the strength shown.

The Cologne raid was concentrated and a "great weight" of high explosives was rained on the city in a half hour, authorities said. Defenses of the oft-bombed Rhineland city were reported less active than usual.

Heavy Damage Admitted

Milan also was subjected to a concentrated attack and large fires were started in the city's industrial

section where war industries and transport facilities are centered, it was reported. Italian defenses also were described as weak.

An Italian communique said the attack on Milan was carried out by several waves of planes. The Rome broadcast reported heavy damage and at least 16 dead 224 injured.

The first bombs fell on Cologne shortly after 8 P. M., and the attack on Milan got under way at 10.30 P. M.

From a British coastal town accustomed to the sound of large flights of heavy planes, one resident reported that the sky fleet heard flying toward the Continent at dusk last night made a noise "louder than anything of the kind I have ever heard."

"Planes were streaming over for about an hour," he said.

Reports from Geneva said that heavy explosions were heard from across the Italian frontier in the Lake Geneva region after the mighty air armada passed southward.

A Swiss communique reported that a great number of planes passed over Switzerland and that alerts were sounded throughout the country. Planes were reported passing over Zurich uninterruptedly for fifty minutes.

The renewal of the attack on northern Italy and western Germany followed a twin assault by the RAF, in which more than 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped on the submarine base at Lorient Saturday night.

Dock Area Set Aflame.

The trial of fire and explosion for Lorient Saturday started shortly after 8 P. M. when a wave of bombers appeared over the French coastal city in bright moonlight and unloaded explosive and incendiary bombs. The second wave picked up the glow of fires while still 160 miles from the target, the Air Ministry reported. Pilots in this wave reported that the dock area was a sea of flames when they arrived and that smoke from one fire spiraled up 15,000 feet.

Lorient has been raided more than sixty times and the Germans announced a week ago that civilians were being removed from the city after a particularly devastating attack. The Air Ministry described the port as the most important German submarine base on the Atlantic Coast of France. It contains pens for thirty U-boats.

Squadron Leader John D. Nettleton said one group of fires in the center of the dock area

Danish Plant Wrecked.

Bombers and fighters kept up the almost constant attacks on the German transport system in the Netherlands and France in daylight yesterday. Swift mosquito bombers battered railway workshops and engine sheds at Tours, France, and fighters damaged several locomotives in northern France and Holland, the Air Ministry said. Two of the fighters were reported lost.

A Stockholm dispatch said that eleven direct bomb hits were scored on the Burmeister Wain shipbuilding plant in Copenhagen during a recent R. A. F. raid. The Swedish newspaper Aftontidningen said the plant would be out of production for six or eight months.

Britain enjoyed a night of quiet, although German planes raided several places on the southwest coast Sunday, killing five persons in one town. The Germans said their bombers had attacked the naval base of Plymouth.

R.A.F. Hits Cologne, Milan; Dunkerque Docks Smashed

Heavy Attack Pressed Home on Axis War Industry Centers.

FEB 16 1943

LONDON, Feb. 15.—(AP) British bombers struck in force last night straight at the heart of Axis war production at Cologne in Germany and at Milan and Spezia in Italy, and by daylight today U. S. Liberators and R.A.F. Bostons executed two attacks on the docks at Dunkerque.

The German and Italian cities were made to "burn and bleed" last night in the heaviest R.A.F. attacks in many weeks which gave explosive accent to the words of Prime Minister Churchill last week.

The Air ministry said the four-engined bombers "were out in strength over Germany and Italy." The number of raiders was not specified but one seasoned British coastal watcher declared that the cyclonic roar of the passing bombers raided northwest Germany.

"Visibility was excellent and good bombing results were seen," a communique from the U. S. Eighth air force said. "Toward the end of the attack by the Liberators smoke from bomb hits made observation difficult, but much wreckage was seen."

The raid last night was Cologne's 113th raid of the war and first since Feb. 3. Clouds obscured the results of last night's attack but the Air ministry said "a great weight of explosive and incendiary bombs was dropped."

The German radio said several places in western Germany were attacked and "the civilian population, particularly of Cologne, suffered losses." The German High Command said fires were started chiefly in the residential sectors, and that eight bombers were destroyed.

The Air ministry called the Cologne attack a "thunderbolt" type in which the R.A.F. employed its famous saturation tactics in a half hour.

Large Fires in Milan

Milan was bathed in brilliant moonlight and bomber crews said large fires were started in the industrial area where war industries and transport arteries are concentrated.

The Italian communique described the raid in these words:

"Enemy planes in several waves dropped bombs on Milan, causing considerable damage to numerous civilian buildings. Victims so far ascertained are 16 dead and 224 injured.

Milan has been a favorite target since the Americans and British landed in French North Africa. Spezia, 100 miles to the south, received its second raid of the war.

Dispatches said crowds gathered on Swiss streets to watch "the biggest force of planes ever to fly over Switzerland."

Pilots on the three attacks said they encountered night fighters over Cologne but that the defenses at all three cities were weaker than usual. The Italian opposition was termed especially ineffective with only light anti-aircraft fire and no fighters.

"This leads to the conclusion," a military observer commented, "that the enemy hasn't been able to strengthen his defenses and that some defenses knocked out in previous raids have not been replaced."

New Type Shell Used

An R.A.F. pilot who was over Milan said the city was criss-crossed by fires within six minutes. He said that although the ground fire was light, a new type of shell resembling a rocket was used. After exploding, the shell thrust long fingers out horizontally.

"It was the best concentration of fires I have yet seen," this veteran pilot reported. "By the time we left the whole area was ablaze and I could see the glow of flames when we were 150 miles away."

The bombs were dropping on the chief Italian industrial city and most important railway center two minutes after the first flares were dropped. After 15 minutes, the blazes ran in parallel lines across the city and bombs were exploding between the fires, pilots said. Whole buildings were seen disintegrating.

Canadians participated in the attack on Milan and one of a crew of a Canadian bomber was Sgt. Bill Pickens, San Antonio, Texas. He said he saw his plane's two-ton bombs bursting on Milan when the ship circled back over the target.

"I saw six of seven two-tonners bursting and good fires were started everywhere," Sgt. Pickens said. "The best fire was started by the first cookie I saw explode. It must have hit an oil or gas tank to start a blaze of that size."

One R.A.F. Spitfire pilot who participated in the Dunkerque attack said, "On our way over we were not troubled by enemy fighters but over the target area there was some very heavy flak."

"The weather was clear and the bombing was most impressive," he said. "I saw heavy salvoes drop right across the turning basin and it looked as though nothing there could have lived."

Nazis Attack Bombers

German planes attacked the returning American bombers from about 10 miles out of Dunkerque to within 10 miles of the English coast. The attacks were broken up, with at least one Focke-Wulf destroyed and two others hit. Finally a Norwegian wing of the R.A.F. came to the aid of the Liberators and destroyed seven Focke-Wulfs and damaged two.

While Dunkerque was being raided, the Mosquitoes hammered the railway shops at Tours for the second successive day. The yards there are a key position on the supply route to the submarine base at St. Nazaire and are on the main line between Paris and Bordeaux.

The workshops were full of cars being repaired for the Germans. In yesterday's raid large workshops were seen to disintegrate in flame and smoke. More damage was done in the low level attack today.

Reuters reported that the Paris radio went off the air twice tonight, the first time at 10 p. m. for 15 minutes and the second time at midnight, indicating that Allied airmen might again be attacking the continent.

GEN. EAKER HEADS 8TH U.S. AIR FORCE

FEB 16 1943

Takes Command of American Aviation Units Stationed in Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—(AP) Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker was appointed commander of the Eighth United States Army Air Force today, succeeding Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, assigned to the North African theater.

Gen. Eaker's appointment was announced by the War department.

He was second in command to Gen. Spaatz of the U. S. Army Air forces in Europe. Gen. Spaatz arrived in North Africa early in December and was appointed commander of all American and R.A.F. air operations there on Jan. 9.

Leads Bomber Raids

Gen. Eaker has personally led some of the attacks against the continent, and headed the first All-American bombing blow at Rouen in occupied France last Aug. 17.

Gen. Eaker's appointment was effective as of Dec. 1, when he took over from Gen. Spaatz, the announcement said.

Born at Field Creek, Texas, Gen. Eaker was second in command of the Pan-American flight which made a goodwill trip around South America in 1926.

Flew in "Question Mark"

While on duty at Bolling field he participated in the endurance flight of the plane, "Question Mark."

Last July he was appointed commander of bomber forces in the European theater, and led the raid which launched the Eighth Air Force bombers against Germany.

An Associated Press dispatch from Allied headquarters in North Africa said that Air Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder arrived at Allied headquarters yesterday in a Flying Fortress from England.

He was accompanied by Vice Marshal Arthur Coningham.

It was disclosed that Marshal Coningham is to take over command of the Allied air forces operating in Tunisia under Gen. Spaatz, the dispatch continued.

Under an arrangement announced by Gen. Eisenhower, Marshal Tedder will be in control of air strategy in the North African theater, but operations in North and West Africa will be carried out under direction of Gen. Spaatz.

British Minister Insists Empire Will Be Held

Bracken Sees No Yielding of 'Our Goodly Heritage'

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP).—There is enough toughness in the fiber of the British Empire to guarantee that it will be held together after the war, Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, told the Empire Press Union here today.

"If anybody thinks this generation, which has made so many mistakes, is going to make the catastrophic error of destroying or handing over our goodly heritage, I think there is enough toughness in the fiber of the empire to resist such a suggestion," he said.

"If the United Nations are to succeed after the war, then their architects had better have in mind the structure of the British Empire."

Bracken said he had been sickened the last two years by the "whining of apologists for our failures."

"We must fight for our rights," he declared. "Having been a foundation member of the United Nations, we are not going to tell our people they can be pushed around by any other nation in the world."

FRANCE TO ADOPT COMPULSORY LABOR

Two-Year Period Established by Cabinet, Berlin Radio Reports

FEB 16 1943

LONDON, Feb. 15—(AP) The Berlin radio said tonight that the Vichy cabinet had decided to introduce compulsory labor service in France.

A communique issued after the cabinet meeting said, according to Berlin:

"The cabinet has decided to introduce general labor compulsion. The law agreed upon provides special measures for farmers. The period of labor compulsion is to be two years.

"A general commissariat will be set up for all questions connected with this service. The session was presided over by Chief of State Petain.

Chief of Government Laval reported on employment of the first contingent of repatriated prisoners of war."

30.24 — 1179

30.24 — 1179

Americans In Germany

FEB 16 1943

(By the Associated Press)

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 15—The first details of the transfer of 137 American diplomats and journalists from internment at Lourdes, France, to Baden Baden, Germany, was told today in a letter from Taylor Henry (Associated Press correspondent, who was among those interned when the Germans took over southern France.

"I am writing you my first letter from our delux internment camp at Baden Baden so you may have the address," Taylor wrote to the Associated Press bureau here in a letter dated January 21.

". . . We were put on a special train at Lourdes last Thursday night and left Friday morning at 7.30 via Bordeaux, Paris, Nancy and Strassbourg. We reached Baden Baden at 11.30 A. M. Saturday on schedule.

One Of Best Hotels

"Immediately we were taken to a hotel that is one of the most luxurious in Germany (Park) where the lucky one among us found their bags waiting for them.

"But there the merry-go-round broke down and it was not until Tuesday that the remainder, the bulk of our luggage, arrived. One or two pieces still are missing.

". . . The greatest incident has been the battle of the dogs. Dr. Brenner, who owns and runs the hotel, while professing to be a dog lover, ordered all our dogs—twelve cats—four—out of the hotel into an unheated kennel where they would get little care and be fed a sort of bran mash.

Dog Owners Win

"Naturally we dog lovers raised ned, created a virtual diplomatic incident involving the American, German, Swiss and French Governments, and after two days of proposals and counter-proposals, with protocols drawn up in the best of style, we have for the moment won the argument and are allowed to keep the dogs with us provided we are extremely careful that they do not damage either the inside or outside of the hotel.

"I can see Brenner's point, as he says the furnishings are not replaceable.

"He told us he had all the money he needed but couldn't find anything to buy with it to replace damaged material.

"Comfortably Lodged"

"It is a good hotel. We are comfortably lodged although some of us have to double up.

". . . We are in a double bedroom and sitting room looking over the park, where we are allowed to walk without guards from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. after which we are confined to the hotel.

"Food is good and plentiful although not so copious or varied as that in France. Our main lack is cigarettes and coffee.

"We number 137 including the embassy, newspaper, Red Cross and Quaker relief groups. All who were at Lourdes came except Captain Ball who had to have a slight operation and was left behind.

"Another who didn't come was a man named Roger King who before the war was a sort of oil man in Pari sand then became attached to the Marseille consulate. Anyway, he escaped through the cellars of the Hotel Gallia two days before we left and hasn't been heard from since. Apparently he couldn't take the idea of going to Germany and headed for Spain. . . ."

LATIN-AMERICANS TAKEN TO GERMANY

Interned Diplomats Will Join Colleagues at Baden-Baden

FEB 16 1943

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 15—Several Latin-American diplomatic representatives in France, removed by the German authorities from Vichy to Mont-Doré, have now been transferred to Baden-Baden, in Germany, where they have joined the North American diplomatic groups made up of United States diplomats, newspaper correspondents and Red Cross workers formerly in Vichy.

The Latin-American party is headed by L. M. da Souza Dantas, veteran Brazilian Ambassador, and includes also the envoys of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. Mr. da Souza Dantas, who has lived twenty years in France, was universally respected. All the files of his embassy were searched as soon as the Germans entered Vichy on Nov. 11.

Two motives are seen for this transfer. One is to prevent friendly demonstrations on the part of the French; the other is to hold as many diplomatic hostages as possible in Europe. In these conditions it is believed that the Mexican, Cuban, Guatemalan and Haitian missions still at Amélie-les-Bains in the Pyrenees will soon join the others at Baden-Baden.

Measures are still being taken against neutral newspaper correspondents. Miss Rathsmann, representing in Vichy the Goteborg Handels Tideninngen, was requested to leave French soil.

NINE ARE DOOMED BY NAZIS

2 Women Among Alsatians Sentenced—13 Sent to Prison

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 15 (AP)—A Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch from Strasbourg today said that a Nazi court had passed death sentences on nine Alsatians, including two women, on charges of so-called "Communist" activities and of aiding the escape of war prisoners and German military deserters into formerly unoccupied France.

Thirteen others, including four women, received prison terms at hard labor, charged with the same offenses, the dispatch said.

Another Dutch Official In Nazi Occupation Government Slain

C. Van Ravenzwaai, Mayor Of Utrecht and Minister Of Social Affairs, Victim

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The third attack in little more than a week on Hollanders who have been functioning with the Nazi occupation government in the Netherlands has been reported here by Aneta, the Netherlands news agency.

The agency, citing a dispatch from Zurich to the Stockholm Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau, named the latest victim as C. van Ravenzwaai, minister of social affairs and mayor of Utrecht. The report said his slayer escaped.

The death of Lt. Gen. Henrick Alexander Seyffardt on February 8 was reported, and last Thursday Dr. H. Reydon, the Dutch propaganda chief, and his wife were said to have been shot.

The Netherlands news agency reported first that both the Reydons were fatally wounded. The Berlin radio later said that only Dr. Reydon's wife had died of her wounds, and Aneta then commented that there were conflicting reports of Dr. Reydon's fate.

Gen. Seyffardt was the only Netherlands general to go over to the Nazis after occupation of his country.

The men all were high in the council of Anton Mussert, the Dutch Nazi leader in Holland.

Finns Re-elect Ryti as Russians Bomb Helsinki

FEB 16 1943

College of Electors Casts Almost Unanimous Vote as Mannerheim Declines

HELSINKI, Finland, Feb. 15 (AP).—Risto Ryti was re-elected President of warring Finland today by the College of Electors, and a few hours later the strong Social Democratic party council, in a political manifesto, urged removal of hindrances to friendlier relations between Finland and the United States. The Social Democratic party is the largest in Finland, with eighty-five seats in Parliament, and is strongly represented in the coalition Cabinet.

The manifesto demanded that the next Cabinet correspond more closely with parliamentary representation, an action which would give the party two additional ministerial posts. By custom the present Cabinet would resign with expiration of Ryti's first term March 1.

The document also emphasized that Finland was engaged in a battle apart from the war, and reserved the right to withdraw from hostilities "when the right moment strikes and her liberty and independence are secured."

Air-raid warnings delayed for twenty minutes the meeting of the electors who returned Ryti to the Presidency.

The 302 electors cast their ballots in the Parliament as the capital, for the first time in more than a year, was under bombardment by Russian planes. Bombs fell inside the city and on the outskirts, but there was no material damage, a communique said.

Under a war-time emergency law there was no popular vote. The electors were those chosen six years ago when an entirely different set of candidates were running for the Presidency.

Ryti's term was limited to two years under the emergency procedure instead of the normal six-year period. He took office in December, 1940, following the death of resident Kyosti Kallio.

Election of Ryti, a liberal Helsinki banker, came after a powerful agrarian bloc had announced it favored Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim. Mannerheim called the move "unauthorized" and refused to accept a candidacy which would have split the electoral vote. Most newspaper comment before the election had indicated that either Ryti or Mannerheim was acceptable to the Finnish people.

Ryti's election was assured when Liberal and Nationalist blocs added their votes to the Social Democratic support of the President.

Political observers saw Ryti as confronted with leading the country through one of the most critical periods in its history, involved in war with Russia in alliance with Germany.

While most neutral observers considered Ryti the man best fitted for the job, it was pointed out that he was responsible for Finland's diplomatic break with Great Britain and its worsening relationship with the United States.

269 Out Of 300 Votes

Ryti won on the first ballot, with 269 votes out of a total of 300.

The Electors met twenty minutes late because air-raid alarms delayed the arrival of many. The Helsinki area was raided by Russian planes, but little damage was done.

(The Finnish high command reported in a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio that a flight of ten Russian planes had dropped bombs in the vicinity of Helsinski without causing any damage. It described aerial activity over the Gulf of Finland as "extremely lively.")

Nazi Agency Comments

(The British radio, in a broadcast recorded in New York by CBS, quoted a Transocean, German news agency, dispatch from Helsinki as saying "the Soviets would appear determined to do their utmost to disturb" the election proceedings.)

Members of various groups in the electoral college conferred all day yesterday, but last night the situation still was unsettled. There was no political campaigning, since the selection was being made not by popular ballot but by the electoral college chosen six years ago. Voting has been suspended for the duration of the war with Russia.

Ryti Succeeded Kallio

President Ryti, Liberal banker, succeeded the late President Kyosti Kallio, in December, 1340, to finish Kallio's unexpired term.

The agrarian bloc in the electoral college had announced that Mannerheim was its tentative candidate, but the marshal responded that he had not been asked to run and had not given his sanction.

Mannerheim's election was vigorously urged by Finland's largest newspaper, *Helsingin Sanomat*, which said: "When the opportunity is offered to the Finnish people to rally as one man around their marshal, it shouldn't come into question that they would do otherwise."

Uusi Suomi, another influential Helinski newspaper, said the public was calm about the election, feeling that either candidate would fulfill the requirements of the office.

The new president, under existing emergency laws, will hold office for only two years.

Ryti Reelected President Of Finland

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Feb. 14—Risto Ryti was reelected President of Finland by a practically unanimous vote today.

The decision was made in an election with puzzled factions, including the tentative projection of the name of Field Marshal Baron Karl Gustav Mannerheim, commander in chief of Finland's armed forces, as a candidate without his sanction.

New Russo-Turkish Developments Seen

FEB 16 1943

By the Associated Press.

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 15.—A week of intense British, Russian and Turkish diplomatic activity here aroused rumors today that fresh developments were coming soon in relations between Russia and Turkey.

Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Premier; Sergei A. Vinogradov, Russian Ambassador, and Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador, met Saturday night in an evening of good fellowship during which the Russian envoy kissed the Turkish Premier.

Soheily New Iran Premier

Teheran, Iran, Feb. 15 (AP)—Ali Soheily was named Premier of Iran today and was charged by the Shah with the formation of a new cabinet. Soheily, former Minister to Britain, held the Premiership before Premier Ahmed Qavan Sultaneh, who recently appointed him Ambassador to Afghanistan. He was preparing to leave for his new post when Quavan's cabinet resigned. Soheily was expected to announce the new cabinet tomorrow.

Allied Bombers Attack Jap Bases At Rabaul

[By the Associated Press] FEB 16 1943

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 15.—In the greatest mass bomber raid carried out by the Allies in this war theater, more than thirty heavy bombers rained upward of fifty tons of explosives and 3,500 incendiary bombs early yesterday on the Japanese naval and air base of Rabaul, New Britain.

Four waves of Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked the city and its harbor for more than two hours, starting huge and numerous fires, a communique said, and apparently hitting and damaging two ships.

Had Waited A Week

For more than a week the crews of the heavy bombers had been waiting for a chance, in the words of one, "to burn Rabaul down again."

Capt. Kenneth McCyllar, of Batesville, Miss., said "the Japs have been building up Rabaul since our bombers burnt her down months ago, until now she's heavily fortified.

"She's a regular Malta in regard to concentration of searchlights and anti-aircraft positions."

Port Ubili Attacked

This was only a part of Sunday's aerial offensive against the Japanese in the Solomons and on New Guinea and New Britain.

Liberators twice bombed New Britain's Port Ubili yesterday afternoon while Catalinas raided Buin airdrome in the early morning darkness, causing explosions in dispersal and supply dump areas.

In New Guinea, a Liberator bombed Madang airfield while Mitchell medium bombers escorted by Lightning fighters attacked the Lae airdrome, destroying two grounded Japanese planes and starting fires.

Hits From Kokopo To Talili

The Rabaul attack ranged from Kokopo Village, site of a new airstrip southeast of Rabaul, to Talili Bay, across a narrow isthmus to the north.

Large fires were started over a wide area, it was announced, followed by numerous explosions. Smoke rose almost a mile and a half into the sky and flames were visible more than one hundred miles, airmen reported.

Reconnaissance showed especially big fires along Sulphur Creek running into the harbor and two large ones in Kokopo.

1,000-Pounders Dropped

Demolition, fragmentation and incendiary bombs were used, with the largest missiles weighing 1,000 pounds.

The first Flying Fortress wave started a large fire along the harbor which was seen for eighty miles, airmen said. The second wave hit the town and harbor area and apparently struck a large fuel dump, it was reported, for smoke rose to 7,000 feet.

Wharves Set Afire

The third wave, of Liberators, concentrated on the wharf area, where many fires were started.

The final wave centered its attack on the east side of the town of Rabaul, while a few hit Kokopo. In addition to shipping and buildings, bombs were reported also to have struck searchlights, especially in an area north of the Lakunai airdrome.

RABAUL BLASTED BY ALLIED RAIDERS

Jap Base on New Britain Island Set Afire; Dobo Wiped Out.

SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Tuesday, Feb. 16—(AP) America's far-flying heavy bombers struck at Rabaul again last night in a second successive damaging raid that left part of the Japanese New Britain base a mass of flames.

Flying Fortresses, smashing in two waves, dropped thirty-eight tons of demolition bombs and over 1,500 incendiaries to add to the ruin left in Sunday night's raid, which was the greatest mass attack ever carried out by the Allies in the southwest Pacific.

Dobo Base Destroyed

Today's Allied noon communique said that other bombers under General MacArthur's command carried the aerial warfare to the enemy with smashing blows at Dobo, leaving the island base completely useless; scored two direct hits and probably destroyed an 8,000-ton transport at Ambon, and hit at Dili in Timor, at Stettin bay in New Britain, and at Lae and Finschhafen in New Guinea.

Allied ground action continued in the patrol stage, although our mountain troops near Wau added to the Japanese killed. They counted 72 additional enemy dead on one of the trails northeast of Wandumi.

"Destruction was again believed to be heavy," said Gen. MacArthur's communique, in evaluating results of the raid on Rabaul.

Entire blocks of buildings in the northeast section of the town were reported engulfed in flames before the pilots turned their big ships homeward.

The Japanese attempted no interception of our nocturnal flyers but cut loose with everything they had in the way of anti-aircraft fire, both from ground emplacements and ships in the harbor.

All our planes returned to their bases, the communique said.

A single Fortress, ploughing through the darkness a few hours after midnight, started the attack by bombing the important Rapopo airfield, then stayed around the area while other planes picked up the aerial assault.

The first wave hit shortly afterwards and stayed over their targets more than an hour, concentrating on the northeastern side of the harbor and starting four big fires that converged into one flaming mass before they left.

Second Wave Hits

The second wave hit the area before the first wave left and their bombs brought crashing explosions from the Toboi wharf area.

In the northwestern sector of the southwest Pacific Australian Hudson bombers finished the job they started once before as they completed destruction of Dobo, a small village in the Aroe Islands used by the enemy as a base. Three-fourths of the port was destroyed on Feb. 8.

"The town is now in ruins," the communique said, "the enemy apparently has been forced to abandon the position as a base."

Consolidated B-24 heavy bombers struck at Ambon, after driving off four intercepting planes. Two 500-pounders smashed a transport ship in the harbor and numerous fires were started in the town.

B-25s and A-20s, with P-38s as a cover, dropped nearly seventeen tons of explosives and heavily strafed Lae in a coordinated attack which started numerous fires in supply dump installations. The attack centered in the Malahang area.

This was one of the biggest days for Gen. MacArthur's airmen, with about 70 planes taking part in various raids throughout the southwest Pacific.

Japs' Navy Fled Showdown Fight

FEB 16 1943

By Norman Bell

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, Feb. 15—The Japanese navy, after apparently extensive aerial scouting of the strong United States Pacific fleet, refused battle in the final phases of the fight for Guadalcanal.

Thus the Pacific fleet—repeatedly reduced to impotence according to Japanese claims—stopped a Japanese attempt to heavily reinforce Guadalcanal merely by showing itself in strength.

Apparently the Nipponese fleet kept to the protection of its New Britain and Shortland bases, north of Guadalcanal, after finding the strength of its American foe.

"Out In Force"

An explanatory bulletin broadcast to the crew of the warship to which I am assigned stated the situation succintly. The enemy was "out in force, without question," it said. "Then, after finding out what they were up against," it added, "they withdrew instead of reinforcing Guadalcanal."

(Reports of what then seemed to be on hand February 8. The captain of this ship issued readiness instructions through a loudspeaker. The crew cheered, and marines jigstepped on deck.

No close contact with the enemy was made, however, the Japanese apparently refusing to send their fleet south of their New Britain-Shortland bases.

The frequent presence of Jap reconnaissance planes over our task forces—some of these snoopers were shot down—indicated extensive scouting prior to the decision not to risk battle.

The only important action involving surface units during the two-week period of tension was a night attack by enemy aircraft on a task force near Guadalcanal January 29.

Our crew members are asking "where now?" and wondering whether trickery is involved in the Japs' decision to withhold their strength. Admirals Chester W. Nimitz and William F. Halsey, Jr., are being trusted by their men, however, to outwit and outmaneuver the enemy.

(Subsequent navy communiques reported a number of air and surface engagements between the opposing forces, in which both sides were said to have suffered losses. But the expected pitched battle failed to develop—for the now disclosed reason that the enemy was frightened off—and on February 9 Guadalcanal fell finally to the Americans without an important naval struggle.)

Prepare For Action

Following days of sea and air scouting and feeling out operations by both sides, a battle was thought like an impending fight to the finish between large units of the American and Japanese fleets were current early this month, and in a communique February 2 the Navy Department told of increased activity by the enemy in the Solomons area which it believed "indicates a major effort to regain control" of the entire zone.

WE LOSE 8 PLANES IN SOLOMONS RAID

Americans Bombing Shortland Island Area Encounter Heavy Resistance a Second Time

THEY DOWN 11 OF 25 ZEROS

But 2 of Our Bombers and 6 Fighters Are Missing—U. S. Fliers Batter Kiska

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Further evidence that the Japanese are concentrating powerful air defense forces in the Shortland Island area of the Solomons was contained in a Navy communiqué today reporting that a force of twenty-five to thirty enemy planes intercepted an American attack on shipping in that sector Saturday.

Eleven of the enemy Zero fighters were destroyed, but the American attack group, which succeeded in scoring three bomb hits on a large Japanese cargo ship, also suffered losses. Two United States bombers and six fighters failed to return to their base, presumably Guadalcanal air field, 295 miles to the southeast.

The attack, directed specifically against shipping near Buin on Bougainville Island, in the Shortland area, was the second in as many days. The first on Friday was opposed by forty-five enemy Zeros and on that occasion, too, both sides suffered losses.

Today's communiqué told of heavy aerial activity in both the North and South Pacific. In addition to the Shortland raid, which was made by Liberator heavy bombers with Corsair and Lightning fighter escort, dive bombers, torpedo planes and fighter craft twice assaulted Munda, enemy air base on New Georgia Island. A large fire was started there and all American planes returned from the action.

The first raid was made by Dauntless dive bombers, Avenger torpedo planes and Airacobra and Wildcat fighters. Later in the day they returned to strafe enemy positions.

Ground activity in the Solomons was confined, the communiqué said, to patrolling on Guadalcanal, where organized enemy resistance stopped on Feb. 9.

In the North Pacific, meanwhile, Army Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers and Lightning fighters raided the Japanese base at Kiska Island and scored hits in the target area. Five Zeros tried to intercept the atttack and three were shot down. An enemy reconnaissance plane which tried to operate in the American positions in the Western Aleutians was shot down.

In the single days actions in the North and South Pacific [Saturday in the Aleutians and Sunday in the Solomons] the Japanese lost a total of fifteen planes, as compared with the American loss of eight.

This raised their plane losses in the Solomons alone to 814 since last Aug. 7. The damage to the cargo ship near Buin raised their ship casualties to 167, including 103 damaged, seven probably sunk and fifty-seven sunk.

Considerable interest has been apparent among naval men here as to which base area north of Guadalcanal the enemy would choose for a defensive stand and for possible future offensive actions, particularly air raids, against Guadalcanal. Because of the lack of resistance by the Japanese at Munda, there has been speculation that the real enemy base area is being developed on and around Shortland Island.

15 JAP AIRPLANES DESTROYED BY U. S. IN PACIFIC ZONES

Navy Reports Results of Action in Aleutians and Solomons Areas.

FEB 16 1943

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—The Navy reported today that fifteen Japanese planes were destroyed and one cargo ship hit in a series of air actions in the Aleutian and Solomon islands which cost the American forces two bombers and six fighters lost.

The communique contained the second consecutive report of strong enemy resistance to air attack in the Shortland area of the South Pacific, occurring on February 14 (east longitude). A communique yesterday said that the Japanese had sent up a force of forty-five Zero fighters to intercept an American attack. Eight of the enemy planes were shot down, but four United States Planes were destroyed by the Zeros and two more were lost to anti-aircraft fire.

The use of Vough - Sikorsky

30.24 — 1181

30.24 — 1181

Corsairs in the Shortland raid on February 14 marked one of the first combat actions for that speedy fighter. Today's was the first Navy communique in which its name has appeared.

Corsair's Speed 400 M. P. H.

The Corsair is a very heavy high altitude, long range fighter characterized particularly by its dashing, gull-wing design. It is believed by air authorities to be one of the fastest carrier type planes in the world and its 400 mile per hour speed has been described authoritatively as equal to the best of the land-based fighters.

A Navy spokesman said that the Consolidated bombers also used on the Shorthand raid on Sunday, were the four-engine plane the Army calls B24 and the Navy, PB4Y. It is a land plane now used by both.

An enemy cargo ship was bombed during the raid reported yesterday on Japanese shore positions and shipping northwest of Guadalcanal airfield.

Heaviest Raid on Rabaul.

Somewhere in New Guinea, Feb. 14 (Delayed) (A. P.).—American crews in Flying Fortresses and Liberators plastered Jap dock areas and supply dumps at Rabaul today in the heaviest raid the Allies have carried out in the entire Pacific area.

The bombs left fires visible more than 180 miles away. The only American casualties were suffered by two men who cut themselves with their own knives while opening a can of peaches on the flight home.

Heavy bombers loosed seventy tons of bombs on enemy installations, the bombs ranging in size from thousand-pounders to light incendiaries.

All our planes returned safely, with no more damage than a few holes from ack-ack bursts.

What's more, Lieut. William E. O'Brien of Milwaukee, Wis., covered a sizable distance to the target on only three engines, made two bombing runs, then brought his plane home.

22 Fires Started.

There was no fighter-plane opposition.

The raiders left at least two huge fires, and twenty smaller ones. There was such a wall of smoke that one plane crew reported it started flying home on instruments and suddenly broke out into clear weather before realizing they'd been "fog-bound" only by the smoke they'd helped raise.

The group commander, who piloted his own plane in the raid with Major Jack Roberts of Beebe, Ark., as his co-pilot, went over first, dropping flares. Then he hung around 10.000 feet and said even at the height the smoke was still rising in a column well above him.

Capt. William A. Thompson of Canton, Ohio, was credited with a hit which set off what was believed to be a major Jap ammunition dump while making a run over a target area at the northwest corner of Rabaul Harbor. One of his incendiaries touched off a huge fire and explosions near Rabaul on the shore of Talili Bay.

This fire burned with a fierce, white flame such as is produced only by cordite. Frequently there were outbreaks of what appeared to be exploding tracer bullets.

The other big fire was set among major wharves, possible fuel dumps, repair installations and a seaplane landing.

Capture of More Islands Hinted as Next Pacific Move

FEB 16 1943

U. S. Victory on Guadalcanal Backs Up Halsey's Prediction of Early Triumph.

By J. NORMAN LODGE

U. S. HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Feb. 15.—(AP) Evacuation of Guadalcanal island by the Japanese—a tacit admission that they no longer were able to supply their soldiers with necessary food, ammunition and reinforcements—brought Admiral William F. Halsey's prediction that the Pacific war will end this year a step closer to fulfillment.

While there are few persons in this area who share the optimism expressed by the commander of the fleet's South Pacific forces, the fact remains that Admiral Halsey has a habit of making what he predicts come true.

It is a fact, as well, that there were few who would have gone along with the idea that opposition on Guadalcanal could have been wiped out by Lincoln's birthday.

Allies Gain Advantage

There is little doubt that the capitulation of Guadalcanal gives the United Nations a top-heavy advantage not enjoyed previously. It gave them a first class airfield from which heavy bombers can fly to their targets. Heretofore heavier planes have had to fly from islands farther south, limiting their range by a thousand miles on a round-trip.

Now Flying Fortresses, Liberators and other heavy bombers can use Henderson field, journey far to the north and west and return with a safety margin of fuel. The use of Guadalcanal as a bomber base, if that is the use it is going to be put to, brings the entire southern Japanese island empire into range. Truk and other Japanese strongholds now can be the prey of our heaviest bombs.

May Take Another Base

While both Secretary of Navy Knox and Admiral Halsey have said time and again that we will not fight an island to island war, the taking over of another island base to the north seems imperative. It would be used, of course, as a base for fighter and lighter bomber craft. There again Admiral Halsey's strategy will come to the fore.

Admiral Halsey is not the type of fighter who takes time building airfields. He would rather let the opposition do the ground work and get the field into working condition and then move in with a landing force to take over. That was the system used last August when Henderson field fell to our Marines. That, most likely, will be the system used in gaining a base farther north.

The Japanese now will have to worry whether a thrust will be made at Munda, Russell, Bougainville, Rekata bay or any one of the numerous other islands on which it is known that the Japs have begun to clear spaces for airfields.

Japs Must Split Forces

With the choice of the next landing place a secret from the Japanese, they at least must split their defense forces among every base in this area. Munda, Kolombangara, Retaka bay and a base on New Ireland all have been coming in for a share of attention from our bombers. Which one is the objective is the Jap's worry and our secret.

During the entire withdrawal of the Japanese from the northern tip of Guadalcanal the largest fleet ever assembled by the United States lay within striking distance if the Japs left any opening where there was a chance of success.

The Nips chose not to fight. Had they done so there is little doubt that the largest naval battle in history would have ensued. And there is little doubt that it would have been an all-out American victory with control of the Pacific at least as far as the Philippines as the victory plum.

Great Fleet Ready to Fight

For more days than censorship will allow me to tell, naval units patrolled seas formerly controlled by the Japs. Every type of craft was included and there were plenty of carrier-based aircraft for protection. I was aboard one of the naval units. The brewing battle of the South Pacific hinted by Secretary Knox during the past ten days did not jell.

The Japs could not have won for we had concentrated more fire power than even fanatical patriots would care to face.

As it takes two men to make an argument it also takes two navies to make a battle. Ours was ready. The Japs were looking out the window. That window was many hundred miles nearer Nippon than it was at the start of the phase of Admiral Halsey's bid to end the South Pacific war in 1943.

With the withdrawal of the opposition from Guadalcanal the Halsey school gained many disciples. Another successful raid on a correctly chosen base to the north or northwest ending as did Guadalcanal, together with eastern China bases and the clearing out of the Japs from New Guinea, and the United Nations will narrow their operations with Tokyo as the target.

INDIA LEGISLATURE BARS GANDHI PLEA

FEB 16 1943

Both Houses Reject Demands for Release of Fasting Leader.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15—(AP) The government emphatically rejected demands in both houses of the Indian legislature today for release of the fasting Mohandas K. Gandhi from internment at Poona.

Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Affairs member of the Viceroy's council, asserted in the assembly that Gandhi's 21-day fast, begun last Wednesday, was simply a new effort of his All-India Congress party "to regain the position and credit they have lost."

The movement has been decisively defeated and the government is not planning any action permitting the issue to be reopened, Sir Reginald said.

The blast at the Manchester Man. Gandhi's condition "showed some deterioration" yesterday, the fifth day in which he had limited himself to citrus fruit juices and water. The bulletin added that the wispy 73-year-old Nationalist leader "has found some difficulty in taking water and had a rather restless day."

Protests Violence

Gandhi seeks unconditional release from the guarded palace of the Aga Khan at Poona, pursuing the joint objective of compelling the government to cease locking up members of the Congress party and protesting against the violence he accused officers of using to suppress the civil disobedience campaign.

Appeals for his release "on the grounds of humanity" and on the basis that it might break the political deadlock were voiced by Hindu members of the legislature and one or two Moslems.

But a solid phalanx of government members, plus the Moslem league, stood against the proposal. In any event, the legislature has no power. The Viceroy himself, Lord Linlithgow, is the final authority and he stated in a communique issued at the time the fast started that Gandhi must sweat it out on his own hook.

Gandhi Passes Restless Day

Bombay, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Government announced today that Mohandas K. Gandhi's condition "showed some deterioration" yesterday, the fifth of a twenty-one-day fast he undertook after his demand for unconditional release from internment was rejected.

"Mr. Gandhi has found some difficulty in taking water and had a rather restless day yesterday," a communique said.

140 Rail Cars Hit In Two-Day Attack

FEB 16 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Bombay, Feb. 15—Fighters and bombers of the Tenth American Air Force have carried out a series of destructive raids against Japanese installations and rolling stock in Burma the past two days, destroying or damaging an estimated 140 freight cars and leaving fires blazing among enemy barracks and storage dumps, an official communique reported today.

The two-day assault was climaxed yesterday when a large formation of American fighters armed with light explosive and fragmentation bombs attacked the advanced Japanese headquarters at Maingkwan and destroyed its barracks.

Ten Barracks Wrecked

Not a plane was reported lost from the raids, which began Saturday when Allied fighters made a heavy attack on enemy installations at Lonkin in northern Burma. Direct hits were reported on Japanese headquarters buildings and on storage warehouses.

Reconnaissance yesterday showed that ten barracks had been destroyed, while smoke still was rising from fires in Lonkin, the communique said.

Two formations of heavy bombers carried out raids on rolling stock in central Burma on Saturday. They were reported to have damaged or destroyed an estimated sixty freight cars at Wetlet and to have scored hits on a string of eight at Paukkan. Fires also were set among enemy buildings at Wetlet, the report said.

Akyab Area Pounded

New Delhi, India, Feb. 15 (AP)—RAF bombers in the Burma area concentrated their attacks Sunday on villages about Akyab, Japanese-held port on the Bay of Bengal, a British communique said today.

Ai-t Zigaing and Auk Zigaing, both about thirteen miles north of Akyab, and Padali and Kyauktaw, on Akyab Island, were the targets for the formations of Blenheims, the British said.

Pauktawgyi, a few miles east of the Kaladan river, and east of Akyab, also was reported bombed.

Chinese Demand Early Aid Against Japanese

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Feb. 15—President Roosevelt's promise Friday night of great and decisive actions against Japan was welcomed by the Chinese press over the week end with expressions of hope that the final offensive would not be long delayed.

The newspaper *Ta Kung Pao*, controlled by a political scholars' group, asked: "Is the offensive against Japan included in the nine-month plan mentioned by Prime Minister Churchill?"

"The Chinese cannot help but feel disappointed that (defeat of) Germany is first in the strategy," *Ta Kung Pao* said. "If the nine-month plan excludes the offensive against Japan, it would be inexcusable negligence toward the Far Eastern war."

Similar Views Expressed

Similar views were expressed by the *New Szechwan Daily*.

"If the Allies do not take the initiative in the Pacific, Japan will," it declared.

The official *Central Daily News* said it hoped that Roosevelt's promise would come true, for, "after six years of war, the Chinese people are not psychologically prepared to hear which aggressor should be exterminated first.

"There is much doubt among the Chinese people as to when the American Air Force will launch the great offensive against Japan," the newspaper commented.

Supreme Council Urged

It urged that President Roosevelt establish a supreme war council for the Pacific theater.

The Catholic newspaper *Social Welfare* said Mr. Roosevelt's message was the key to Allied victory and captioned its editorial "The Road of Justice."

(Mr. Roosevelt declared in his Friday-night speech that "great and decisive actions against the Japanese will be taken to drive the invader from the soil of China. Important actions will be taken in the skies over China—and over Japan itself.")

Chinese Sink Jap Transport

Chungking, Feb. 15 (AP)—Japanese transport laden with coal, gasoline and rice from the south seas was sunk by Chinese shore batteries off the coast of Fukien province February 8 after the vessel had been disabled by a floating mine, the Chinese Central News said today.

The transport was seriously damaged when it struck a mine off Tsinkiang January 30 and Chinese shore units put to sea and took thirty-two Formosan seamen prisoner after killing a number of Japanese, Central News said.

A Japanese gunboat appeared February 6 when the Chinese attempted to salvage the ship's cargo, but was driven off by the Chinese batteries. Two days later the Chinese shelled and sank the transport, it was reported.

U. S. HAZARDOUS TO TULAGI HERO

At an Advance Base in the South Pacific, Feb. 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Sergt. Angus Goss, Marine hero from Tulagi, finds training camp life a mite on the hazardous side.

The 33-year-old gunnery sergeant, whose home is in Tampa, Fla., was sent to the hospital with an accidental bullet wound in the upper part of his left leg when a Marine in the tent next to Goss's accidentally fired a clip while cleaning his rifle.

That was worse than Goss's injuries on Tulagi where he engaged four Japs in a grenade and TNT throwing duel on August 10 and was recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

ARNOLD IN BRAZIL HOLDS WAR TALKS

General Somervell and Field Marshal Dill Join in Pernambuco Conference

DINED BY AIR MINISTER

Three United Nations Officers Inspect Defenses on Bulge of Country in Atlantic

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb 15 (AP)—Three general officers of the United States and British Armies en route from North Africa have conferred at Pernambuco with Brazil's Air Minister Joachim Salgado Jr., the official news agency announced today.

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces; Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general of the United States Army Services of Supply, and British Field Marshal Sir John Dill were the military visitors.

They stopped in Pernambuco en route to the United States and inspected military installations along the vital northwest section of the Brazilian coast, it was announced.

Pernambuco lies on the Brazilian bulge, 175 miles south of Natal, where President Getulio Vargas conferred aboard a United States destroyer Jan. 28 with President Roosevelt upon the latter's journey back from the Casablanca "unconditional surrender" conference.

President Vargas announced that a complete accord on the war effort had been reached between the United States and Brazil as a result of the Natal discussions.

Field Marshal Dill and Generals Arnold and Somervell were reported to have been guests of honor of Minister Salgado at a banquet last night.

[General Arnold and Field Marshal Dill flew to Chungking after the Casablanca conference to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek while General Somervell, who accompanied them as far as India, inspected the Burma front with Field Marshal Wavell.]

The announcement, made by the Agencia Nacional, said:

"Air Minister Joaquim Salgado Jr. last night offered a banquet for high United Nations officials passing through Peinambuco.

"Among those present were General H. H. Arnold, chief of the North American Air Forces; General Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the United States Services of Supply, and General Sir John Dill, hero of the evacuation of Dunkerque.

"The three officials interrupted their voyage from Africa to the United States at the special invitation of Salgado. Air Brigadier Eduardo Gomes (commander of Brazilian Air Forces in the northeast) also was present at the conferences."

[During a recent interview in Bombay, General Arnold said "I believe the Axis air forces now are on the decline." At that time he told United States Army Air officers there: "I have an appointment in Berlin a year from today. I will meet you six months afterward in Tokyo."]

Cuba Renews Pledge to U. S.

HAVANA, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Republic of Cuba pledged anew today her solidarity with the United States in a ceremony commemorating the forty-fifth anniversary of the sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor. Minister of State Dr. Jose Agustin Martinez compared the Spanish-American War tragedy with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and said Cuban hearts beat with those of the people of the United States in the desire to overthrow for all time the monster of totalitarianism. Among those attending the ceremony were President Fulgencio Batista and American Ambassador Spruille Braden.

Puerto Rico Sugar Men Tell Senators of Crisis

Assail Output Restrictions While U. S. Has Shortage

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Puerto Rican sugar industry is now facing a crisis greater than that created by the disastrous 1929 hurricane, J. A. Dickey, representative of the island's sugar producers, told an investigating committee of the United States Senate today.

Mr. Dickey listed current restrictions on sugar refining, quotas on cane growing, a shortage of fertilizer and the inability to ship or store molasses as being at the root of the trouble, in testifying before the committee headed by Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat of New Mexico, which is investigating Puerto Rico's war-time economic problems.

Puerto Rican growers, Mr. Dickey said, "can't understand why the government has limited 1942 production to 962,000 tons, although there is rationing and a shortage in the United States, and although Puerto Rico can raise 1,200,000 tons. He added that unless the Puerto Rican plantations obtain additional fertilizer, production in coming years will decline because it will be necessary to make new plantings.

Ricardo Betancourt, a representative of the Retailers Association, told the Senators there was a widespread black market in essential commodities such as lard and pork fat because wholesalers were selling direct to consumers through "peddlers."

Senators Chavez and Allen G. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, urged Betancourt's association to help the O. P. A. by reporting violations of its regulations.

DRILL IN PUERTO RICO

San Juan, P. R., Feb. 15 (A. P.)—Vice-Admiral John H. Hoover Caribbean commander, announced today that extensive maneuvers would be held for several days with the Army and Navy and their air forces engaged in exercises for the defense of Puerto Rico and adjacent islands. The problem is for local defense forces to ward off an impending attack.

The announcement warned Puerto Rican civilians that troop and vehicle movements would be "active" and urged civilians to accord the right of way on highways to the military. It also asked prompt compliance with blackout and air raid alarms.

Salgadao Confers With Arnold

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Brazilian official news agency announced today that Air Minister Joaquim Salgadao Jr. conferred yesterday with Lieutenant General H. H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces; Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Service of Supply, and British Field Marshal Sir John Dill, who stopped in Recife en route from Africa to the United States.

EXPLOSION IN BERLIN

The Berlin radio reported in a broadcast recorded here by the Associated Press today that two persons were killed and several injured Saturday in an explosion at the Friedrichstrasse subway station of the Berlin Metropolitan Railway, an important junction of the system. The German announcement said that the cause of the explosion had not been determined.

SHIP TOLL UP TO 614

Announcement last week of the sinking of three merchant vessels raised to 614 the Associated Press tabulation of Allied and neutral losses in western Atlantic enemy action since Pearl Harbor.

It was the second consecutive week in which western Atlantic sinkings were well below the 1942 average of ten ships lost a week.

In the recently announced sinkings, all in the south Atlantic, one man was killed, fifty-two were reported missing and 132 were rescued. One shipmaster was taken prisoner aboard a submarine, the twentieth merchant captain seized by U-boat crews since last June.

U. S. Interests in Aviation Being Guarded, Says Berle

Committee of High Officials Watching Over Post-War Air Rights.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—(AP) Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle assured Congress today that this nation's post-war interests in international air commerce are being safeguarded.

Mr. Berle told the House Foreign Affairs committee, during discussions on extension of the Lend-Lease act, that a committee of high ranking officials of the War, State, Navy and Commerce departments and of the civil aeronautics board had been created and has been giving "consideration over many months to the problem of protecting American rights in post-war aviation."

He asserted that the air policy of the future should be determined "on a fair and equitable basis and not upon "narrow nationalism."

Asked For News of Britain

Pressed for an accounting of what Britain is doing to protect her interests in commercial aviation, Mr. Berle replied:

"When a full review is had, it will be found that the interests of the United States have never been lost sight of. In saying that, I don't want to give the impression that we are going to take unfair advantage of our Allies. If inequities should result, then we should consider that we have done a bad job."

Other developments reflecting rapidly-mounting interest in Congress over the subject of post-war air development and trade plans—which is drawing increasing attention in the British press — were these:

1. A proposal by Rep. Vorys (R., Ohio), that the United States "protect" its interest by obtaining titis to foreign flying fields built with Lend Lease money, and retain it as "trustee" until there has been a post-war settlement of the mutual aid pacts.

Favors New CAA Act

2. Approval by the House Interstate Committee of a measure rewriting the Civil Aeronautics act of 1938 to make it certain that "we should never permit cycles of decadence to overtake our American flag air-transportations system."

3. The Interstate committee's argument that research and technological improvements in aviation must be encouraged "so that the unquestioned supremacy which the nation enjoys today in civil aeronautics will be maintained during the period of great international rivalry which unquestionably will follow the war."

4. A prediction by Chairman Sabath (D., Ill.) that the Rules committee tomorrow would give a go-ahead signal to a resolution setting up a standing committee on aviation, despite the objections of the Naval, Military and Interstate committee on jurisdictional grounds.

Despite pleas by Chairman Bloom

30.24 — 1183

30.24 — 1183

(D., N. Y.) for speedy extension of the Lend-Lease act, Rep. Vorys expressed belief that an attempt would be made to amend the measure to obtain formal assurance of American rights in foreign flying fields.

His opinion was expressed after Mr. Berle's declaration that "access to these fields, through the air over countries of our Allies, necessarily involves discussion of the larger question to the extent to which we are prepared to afford access to landing fields in our own country."

Red Citizenship Rehearing Set

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 15.—The Supreme Court ordered reargument today of litigation involving the right of the Government to cancel the American citizenship of an alien on the ground that he had been a member of the Communist party.

FEB 16 1943

Wendell Willkie, the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, argued the case on behalf of the Communist last November 9. Presumably he will participate in the reargument.

This action by the tribunal indicated that it might have been evenly divided on the decision and that Justice Rutledge, who took his seat today, may cast the deciding vote. There might, however, have been other reasons for holding up the decision and ordering a reargument.

Decision To Be Reconsidered

The court also took the highly unusual action today of agreeing to reconsider a 5-to-4 decision last June 8, holding constitutional municipal ordinances imposing license taxes upon the sale of printed matter distributed by members of Jehovah's Witnesses.

Rutledge also can cast the deciding vote in this case since former Justice Byrnes, whom Rutledge succeeded, was among the five who held the Opelika (Ala.), Fort Smith (Ark.) and Casa Grande (Ariz.) ordinances valid.

Reargument Ordered

Reargument also was ordered of another case involving whether the Federal Power Commission has authority over a power company operating in one State but which sells electric energy to another company for transmission across a State line.

The litigation involved the New Jersey Power and Light Company and the Jersey Central Power and Light Company.

The Federal Circuit Court at Philadelphia ruled that the power commission had the authority.

Other Actions Taken

Among other actions today the court:

Upheld in a 6-to-0 opinion by Justice Douglas the conviction of Enoch L. ("Nucky") Johnson, former Atlantic City Republican leader, on a charge of evading Federal income taxes for 1936 and 1937.

Refused to review the conviction of William Dudley Pelley, former leader of the Silver Shirts of America, on a charge of criminal sedition.

Refused to review the conviction of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, Emanuel Weiss and Louis Capone, alleged leaders of "Murder, Inc.," on a charge of slaying Joseph Rosen, a Brooklyn storekeeper.

Petrillo Ruling Upheld

Affirmed the action of the Federal District Court at Chicago in denying an injunction sought by the Justice Department to restrain James Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, and the union, from enforcing a ban against making recordings.

Refused to review a decision holding constitutional provisions of the 1934 Securities Act authorizing the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System to regulate the extension of credit by brokers to their customers.

Agreed to review a decision holding unconstitutional a section of the 1938 Federeal Firearms Act making it unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a crime of violence to receive any firearms that had been shipped in interstate commerce.

Dog Estate Case

Refused to review the case of a woman who was alleged to have left the bulk of her $250,000 estate to a dog training institution in conformity with her personal motto: "The more I see of men, the better I like dogs."

That description was given of Mrs. Isabel D. McHie, who died in 1939, by attorneys for her husband, Sidmon McHie, of Hammond, Ind. He sought a Supreme Court review of a decision by the Federal Circuit Court at Chicago holding that he was not entitled to her estate.

SENATOR HAILS RUSSIA

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Chairman Connally of the Foreign Relations Committee told the Senate today Russia had "earned the right" to a voice in settlement of post-war problems.

"The most that can be accomplished now (on post-war planning) is agreement upon a few general policies and principles that shall activate the United Nations when victory is won," he said.

FEB 16 1943

The gray-haired Texas Democrat asserted he did not "subscribe to the political concepts" of the Soviet Republic but "Russia's domestic policies are not the proper concern of the United States," and "whether we like her domestic policies or not, they are not matters for our determination."

519 Casualties Listed By Army for Pacific

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The War Department made public today a partial list of United States Army personnel wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific area since early November, 1942. Some of the wounded on the list have recovered and returned to duty.

The list includes 519 officers and enlisted men from forty states.

Names of the men from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut follow:

NEW YORK

ALLEN, PRIVATE MARTIN J.; wife, Mrs. Martin Allen, Homestead Avenue, Syracuse.
BERNSTEIN, SERGEANT HARRY; mother, Mrs. Pauline Bernstein, 710 Gerard Avenue, the Bronx.
JOYCE, PRIVATE THOMAS E. JR.; sister, Mrs. Veronica Wesil, Pawling.
KATZ, PRIVATE SIEGFRIED, mother, Mrs. Celia Katz, 2184 Davidson Avenue, the Bronx.
RADLIFF, PRIVATE FOSTER A.; son, Roger H. Radliff, Cobleskill.

NEW JERSEY

FARRAR, LIEUTENANT COLONEL BENJAMIN R.; father, W. M. Farrar, 51 Chestnut Street, Milburn.
LANG, PRIVATE PHILIP C.; mother, Mrs. Barbara Lang, 118 Forty-third Street, Sea Isle City.

CONNECTICUT

BLASCO, SERGEANT HENRY J.; father, John Blasco, 151 Broad Street, New Britain.
BREEN, STAFF SERGEANT JOHN J., father, Guy Breen, 56 Forest Court, Torrington.
HERMANN, TECHNICAL, FIFTH GRADE GUSTAVE T.; mother, Mrs. Theodore L. Hermann, 507 West Street, Bristol.

TREASURY ASKS FOR REJECTION OF RUML PLAN

Randolph Paul Voices Opposition as Tax-bill Framers Meet.

PROGRAM'S CHANCES SLIM

FEB 16 1943

Author of Pay-as-you-go Proposal Predicts Acceptance of Idea in Some Form in '43.

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—The Treasury reasserted today its opposition to the proposal by Beardsley Ruml to cancel the 1942 individual income tax year as a means of facilitating the transition of taxpayers to a pay-as-you-go basis.

Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee in executive session as the committee started actual writing of current income tax legislation.

Mr. Paul declared the Ruml plan would bestow the greatest benefits "on those best able to pay."

"It would be injurious to the morale of the armed forces, since it would imply economic gain rather than economic sacrifice on the home front," he said. "It would lead people to expect lower taxes at a time when higher taxes cannot be escaped. It would release funds which have been set aside for taxes already due and would thereby contribute to the psychology of inflation.

"About sixty taxpayers with million-dollar incomes in 1942 would each receive a benefit of at least $854,000."

Earlier, in the open hearings, Mr. Paul contended the Ruml plan would erase $10,000,000,000 of Treasury "assets" and would benefit principally those persons with high incomes. However, he said "a certain amount of forgiveness" might be desirable to facilitate the transition to a system of collecting the current year's income taxes through deductions from earnings.

Representative Doughton of North Carolina, the chairman, said he hoped that the group would be able to draft legislation within a week making tax collection processes easier on 44,000,000 Americans.

Little Chance Seen for Plan.

As the two weeks of testimony ended, there appeared to be but scant chance that the committee would approve the Ruml proposal. However, the committee members indicated a disposition toward abatement of a part of last year's taxes to facilitate the shift to current collection machinery. The question unanswered was: How much?

While the committee is expected to write a bill speedily, the legislation still must pass through House debate, Senate Finance Committee consideration, and Senate action, all requiring several weeks.

Whatever the final action is, income taxpayers must file their 1942 returns and remit at least one-quarter of the tax by March 15, as usual.

Sees Pay-as-you-go Winning.

Atlanta, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Beardsley Ruml predicted virtual certainty of a pay-as-you-go tax plan for 1943 in an interview here today.

"The question isn't whether we will have the pay-as-you-go tax plan, but whether we will have it with or without double taxation," he asserted.

Mr. Ruml suggested that several methods of collection be used:

"Farmers, for example, could make two payments in the fall of the year. Professional men could pay on the quarterly basis, and employers could take the tax from employees' pay envelopes," he said.

"I would say that the Treasury Department is rather cold on the plan," he declared. "The members of the Senate and House committees are about evenly divided. The chief objection I have found is that they fear it will cause a cancellation of debts."

Hull Parries Question On Spellman Journey

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Questioned today about the visit of Archbishop Spellman of New York to Madrid with particular reference to whether the United States had arranged safe conduct for him through Italy to the Vatican, Secretary of State Hull replied that all he could say was that this Government was advised of the Archbishop's journey and that he was not in a position to give any information about his further itinerary.

White House Silent On Timoshenko Report

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—The White House had nothing to say today in reply to inquiries about the possibility that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, noted Russian military leader, was coming to Washington. Reporters asked whether Timoshenko was here and Presidential Secretary William D. Hassett replied:

"I anticipated that question and I checked with the President and got nothing but a Mona Lisa smile."

HITLER'S INTUITION LEAVES HULL COLD

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Because he's still recovering from a cold, Secretary of State Hull said today he was afraid he would be unable to find the language to do full justice to the subject of Adolf Hitler's intuition as a factor in Germany's recent defeats.

His comment was in response to a press conference question as to whether he cared to say anything on the matter. He indicated he might devote a few appropriate remarks to it later.

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull, asked for comment on the re-election of President Risto Ryti of Finland, replied today that this Government was interested not so much in the personalities as in the policies of the Finnish Government.

The re-election of Risto Ryti as President was forecast in a Helsinki dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press in New York. The broadcast said that "an absolute majority" of the electoral votes was assured Ryti after the Swedish People's party of Finland swung their twenty-three ballots to his support.

MME. CHIANG'S VISIT WELCOMED BY HULL

FEB 16 1943

Washington, Feb. 15 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that Washington would welcome with particular warmth the visit of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek this week.

The Secretary referred to the wife of the Chinese Generalissimo as a wonderful person for whom all Americans have the highest regard and whose movements and utterances they follow with the interest habitually shown those of the outstanding statesmen of the world. No representative of a foreign country, he told a press conference, could be more welcome here.

Mme. Chiang is expected to arrive in Washington within a few days as the guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. She will make later public appearances in Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and at her alma mater, Wellesley (Mass.) College.

Since last November she has been in New York recovering from an injury received in an automobile accident while visiting the Chinese war front.

The Chinese embassy, which announced her plans last night, said: "Since Madame Chiang's arrival in this country she has received a large number of the most cordial invitations to appear and address public meetings

and gatherings of all kinds.

"She is deeply touched by the warmth and cordiality of these invitations and wishes she could accept every one. But in view of her present state of health, she is obliged to reduce the number of her public appearances and social functions to a minimum."

An informal reception for Madame Chiang is planned by the House of Representatives, but Representative Bloom, Democrat, of New York, said last night she probably would not appear before next week.

Crippled Richelieu Arrives With Cruiser and Destroyers

French Battleship, With 40-foot Hole in Her, Slips Out of Dakar, Dodges U-boats and Weathers Gale

FEB 16 1943

By JOSEPH MORTON,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

The 35,000-ton French battleship Richelieu, crippled but still far from impotent, slid into New York Harbor last Thursday after dodging a pack of submarines in mid-Atlantic and riding out the toughest gale many of her crew had ever experienced.

The 7,600-ton French cruiser Montcalm, a six-inch gun vessel which, like the Richelieu, had been based at the West African port of Dakar, made most of the Atlantic crossing with the battleship and berthed at Philadelphia. The two parted company two and a half days out.

Two large new French destroyers, La Fantasque and Le Terrible, each 2,569 tons, also made the crossing from Dakar and put into an east coast port.

Censorship permitted the disclosure today of their arrival.

Richelieu at Dakar 2 Years.

The Richelieu had lain at anchor at Dakar for more than two years.

Naval officials permitted me to make the 3,700-mile trip from Africa with her "just in case anything should happen."

United States destroyers escorted us all the way, safeguarding against an attempt by Germany and Italy to sink such a prize while she was able to move only at low speed.

The men aboard were excited and happy as the Statue of Liberty broke through a heavy fog at journey's end.

"Our coming will show the American people that France still has a navy," Capt. Marcel Deramond told me. "It will show them, too, that our sailors are anxious and eager to fight."

The Richelieu is one of the world's most powerful battleships and the transfer to the United States conclusively ends the one-time fear of Washington and London that she might fall into Axis hands.

Armor plating of the Richelieu is strong enough to withstand a direct hit by a 16-inch shell directly above one of her magazines. Her main batteries are eight 15-inch guns. Measuring 815 feet from stem to stern, she is equipped to carry four planes and has a normal complement of 1,460 men. The battleship can attain a top speed of thirty-two knots.

The Montcalm, completed in 1937, is one of six cruisers of La Galissonniere class. She is equipped to carry four aircraft, launched by catapult. Her normal complement is 540.

The Richelieu came to the United States under terms of the broad agreement enacted between the French and the Allies last December 8 at Algiers. Her pierced hull, useless propellor shaft and damaged guns will be repaired and she will be completely overhauled and refitted. On return to battle a few months hence, able to make full use of her tremendous striking power and her heavy armor, she will take a place among the world's greatest battleships.

Stole Out of Dakar at Dusk.

The voyage began January 30, after a single trial run outside Dakar's harbor. The ship stole away quietly at dusk, apparently headed for Casablanca where, by carefully-calculated reports, she was to obtain parts from her sister ship, the Jean Bart. But we moved steadily westward past the Cape Verde Islands instead, then set a course directly for the United States.

The first four days were uneventful but on the fifth—just as we were reaching the halfway mark—a radio message warned of submarines dead ahead. We changed course abruptly, almost 90 degrees, and maneuvered carefully for several hundred miles. Some thirty-six hours later we returned to a direct course without having seen a trace of the enemy.

Up on the bridge a gunnery officer read special significance into this side-stepping.

"It is very gratifying to the men on this ship, adrift from France," he commented, "to realize that officers in Washington are studying charts and plotting our course—carefully steering us around dangerous places."

The storm struck on February 8, hundreds of tons of water crashing across the bow and damaging the forecastle. At the stern, where a temporary hull had been built over a forty-foot rent caused by a British torpedo, great timbers were used to bulwark buckled steel plates. The crippled ship, operating also with but three of her four propellers, banged and shuddered in the tumultuous seas for twenty-four hours, but she rode out the ordeal without material harm.

The escorting destroyers meanwhile virtually disappeared into the waves, provoking the liaison officer, Lieut. (J. G.) T. B. Moreland Porter Jr., of Erie, Pa., to wonder, out loud, "if those boys over there shouldn't be getting submarine pay."

Fog closed tight about the ship on the final day of the voyage and Capt. Deramond, hesitant about entering mined waters under such conditions, twice ordered the anchors lowered. Twice before the order could be carried out one of the destroyers cut across the bow out of the thick haze to lead the way into port, and before the harbor was reached a big friendly blimp sauntered down from nowhere to say "Hello" and offer a helping hand.

Half of the battleship's crew occupied battle stations during the entire trip, high spirited and anxious for action. Eighty per cent were old-timers, tested previously in battle, but only a few had been to sea before on the Richelieu. Those assigned to the four- and six-inch armament practiced daily, and the crews of the fifteen-inch guns devoted two entire afternoons to loading drills.

Admiral Commends Crew.

For a job well done they received a personal word of appreciation from Vice-Admiral Raymond A. Fenard, head of the French Naval Mission to the United States, who came aboard the ship at New York before she had docked.

"I was anxious to come aboard the Richelieu as soon as she arrived in New York," he said, "to express my satisfaction to her officers and crew. Thanks to their skill and to their devotion, the Richelieu has succeeded in accomplishing a difficult crossing which does the utmost honor to all."

The Richelieu and the escort vessels went into navy records as the "Cardinal convoy" at the start of the voyage, memorializing her namesake, the seventeenth century Cardinal who laid the foundation for France's sea power. Symbolically, the trip put the French Navy on the ascent once again, turning a page on the two years of suspended animation in which it sought to retain independence of the Axis an Allies alike.

The Richelieu had been at Dakar since June, 1940, having sailed there uncompleted from Brest a day before the German Army entered the city. A few hours after her arrival, British forces sought to knock her out, and succeeded in scoring the torpedo hit. Striking astern on the starboard side, it smashed a propellor shaft, bent the keel, blasted the great hole in the hull and flooded nearly one-fifth of the ship.

A coffer dam had been floated under her and repairs just begun when British and Free French forces launched their attack of September, 1940, on Dakar. In repelling this assault the Richelieu lost the use of some of her guns and suffered damage to her superstructure.

The men now aboard believe that ability to absorb this punishment, remain at anchor two years in tropical waters, and then ride out a severe gale in crossing the Atlantic with but temporary repairs, are a fair indication of her worthiness for future battle.

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EDITORS NOTE: Joseph Morton, Associated Press correspondent, who rode 300 miles in a jeep from British Gambia to Dakar last Dec. 22, was the only reporter aboard the battleship Richelieu on her voyage to New York, which he describes.

Revue
Blanche

30.24 — 1185

LONDON, FEB.15-(AP)-THE MOTHER OF ONE OF THE MOST SERVICE-MINDED FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ARRIVED IN ENGLAND AS A WAAC CAPTAIN.

SHE IS MRS.ZELMA F.HANSON, 40, OF 424 SOUTH COLUMBUS AVENUE, GLENDALE, CALIF.

FEB 16 1943

SHE HERSELF WAS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE BEFORE ENLISTING IN THE WAACS, THE ARMY AUXILIARY, LAST JULY. HER HUSBAND IS A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE AND SHE HAS TWO SONS IN THE ARMED SERVICES.

WITH ONE OF THEM SHE BECAME THE FIRST MOTHER TO BE SWORN INTO THE ARMY AT THE SAME TIME AS HER SON.

THE SONS ROBERT HOLMES, 22, NAVAL AVIATION MACHINISTS MATE AT LOS ALAMEDA, CALIF., AND RICHARD HOLMES, 18, A PRIVATE IN THE AIR FORCES SOMEWHERE OVERSEAS, ARE BY A PREVIOUS MARRIAGE.

THE HUSBAND, CLARENCE W.HANSON, IS IN THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT AT LOS ANGELES.

ALSO HER BROTHER, WILLIAM WYCHOFF, IS IN THE COAST GUARD AT WILMINGTON, CALIF., AND HER SISTER-IN-LAW, DOROTHY HANSON, IS AN ARMY NURSE SOMEWHERE OVERSEAS.

CAPT.HANSON IS A SISTER-IN-LAW OF A.R. SHOBAKEN, ASSOCIATED PRESS TRAFFIC CHIEF AT KANSAS CITY.

SHE WAS ACCOMPANIED HERE BY A MEMBER OF ANOTHER TWO-FLY SERVICE FAMILY, LIEUT. DOROTHY SWART, 25, DAUGHTER OF S.N.SWART, AN OAKLEY, KANS., WHEAT FARMER.

HER BROTHER, AN INFANTRYMAN FOR TWO YEARS, IS NOW A CADET IN THE AIR CORPS TRAINING CENTER AT SANTA ANA, CALIF. SHE ENLISTED FROM ELSA, TEX., WHERE SHE WAS SECRETARY FOR A VEGETABLE FIRM. ##

30.24 — 1185

LONDON, FEB.15-(AP)-TWO U.S.FIGHTER SQUADRON COMMANDERS, LIEUT.COL.FRED M.DEAN, 25, OF ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., AND MAJOR MARVIN L.MCNICKLE, 28, OF DOLAN, S.D., WERE AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TODAY FOR LEADING THEIR PLANES THROUGH HOT COMBAT AGAINST NUMERICALY SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCES.

THEY TOOK PART IN THE FIRST AMERICAN FIGHTER SWEEP OVER FRANCE LAST JULY 28.

FEB 16 1943

THREE FIGHTER PILOTS WON OAK LEAF CLUSTERS FOR THEIR PREVIOUSLY-AWARDED AIR MEDALS. THE THREE, CITED FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" IN THE DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY FIGHTERS, ARE MAJOR OSCAR H.COEN, 1007 NORTH MARION ST., CARBONDALE, ILL.; FIRST LIEUT.STANLEY M.ANDERSON, 7926 WEST BEACH DRIVE, WASHINGTON, D.C.; AND SECOND LIEUT.ROBERT A.BOOCK, 1925 SOUTH STATES ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

FOUR OTHER EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS WHO RECEIVED MEDALS ARE: FIRST LIEUT.LEROY GOVER, 616 CEDAR ST., SAN CARLOS, CALIF.; FIRST LIEUT.CARL H.MILEY, 2272 1/2 AUBURN AVE., TOLEDO, OHIO; SECOND LIEUT.GEORGE E.NIRSCH, 7743 SOUTH MORGAN ST., CHICAGO, AND SECOND LIEUT.GLENN J.SWART, ROUTE 2, SEDAN, KANS.

LONDON, FEB.15-(AP)-THE EVENING STANDARD, QUOTING A BERN DISPATCH, SAID TODAY THAT "ACCORDING TO A REPORT FROM NEUTRAL QUARTERS, HITLER IS PREPARING TO GIVE UP SUPREME COMMAND OF THE GERMAN FORCES TO MARSHAL FRITZ ERICH VON MANNSTEIN", BUT ANY FORM OF OFFICIAL

CONFIRMATION WAS LACKING.

MILITARY SOURCES HERE TERMED THE REPORT AS "SIMPLY SPECULATION."

THE STANDARD'S STORY ADDED THAT GERMAN ARMY CHIEFS HAD AGREED TO TAKE OVER DIRECTION OF THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN, ON THE CONDITION THAT HITLER APPROVES A DRASTIC SHORTENING OF THE PRESENT FRONT AND ASSUMES THE ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESENT GENERAL RETREAT.

THE NEW FRONT, THE BERN SOURCE SAID, PRESUMABLY WOULD RUN FROM RIGA, LATVIAN CAPITAL, SOUTHWEST THROUGH KIEV AND THENCE TO ODESSA ON THE BLACK SEA. THIS WOULD SHORTEN THE FRONT FROM 200 TO 300 MILES AT CERTAIN POINTS.

FEB 16 1943

GENERAL VON MANNSTEIN, CONQUEROR OF SEVASTOPOL, HAS BEEN COMMANDING THE GERMAN FORCES IN THE CRIMEAN SECTOR.

WM835PEW

LONDON, FEB 15-(AP)-THE RAF ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLIGHT LIEUT. KENNETH H. BURNS, 30, BORN IN OREGON (EDS: TOWN UNAVAILABLE), HAD BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

THE CITATION SAID BURNS MADE A RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OVER THE ITALIAN ARSENAL CITY OF TURIN AT A HEIGHT OF ONLY 500 FEET, AND THAT IN A RAID ON BERLIN LAST MONTH HE RELEASED HIS BOMBS AND THEN OBTAINED A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CITY.

M800AEW

LONDON, FEB 15-(AP)-THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IN EXILE REPORTED TODAY THAT DEATHS FROM STARVATION AVERAGE 200 DAILY IN ATHENS DESPITE RECENT ARRIVAL OF FOOD CONSIGNMENTS FROM CANADA AND ENGLAND, WHICH IMPROVED THE SITUATION SLIGHTLY.

"ONLY ONE CHILD IN 10 SURVIVES THE FIRST WEEKS OF EXISTENCE," THE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT SAID.

FEB 16 1943

KA1046PEW

LONDON, FEB 15-(AP)-REUTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT THE MOROCCO RADIO, QUOTING SWISS REPORTS, SAID THAT GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE ORDERED EVACUATION OF ALL CIVILIANS FROM THE SALONIKA AND VARDAR RIVER DISTRICTS OF GREECE.

THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU, MEANWHILE, SAID IN A BROADCAST THAT 34 GREEK PATRIOTS HAD BEEN EXECUTED AND TWO VILLAGES SET ON FIRE AFTER THE WRECKING OF TWO AXIS TROOP TRAINS, AND THAT IN SALONIKA AXIS REPRISALS RECENTLY INCLUDED THE SHOOTING OF 48 HOSTAGES.

KA1016PEW

LONDON, FEB 15-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE THROWING PICKED UNITS, INCLUDING SOME ELITE DIVISIONS JUST BROUGHT BACK FROM FRANCE, INTO THE DEFENSE OF KHARKOV, THE RUSSIAN MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE AS RECORDED BY THE LONDON SOVIET RADIO MONITOR SAID TODAY.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THAT RED ARMY TROOPS WERE FIGHTING STUBBORN OFFENSIVE ENGAGEMENTS IN THE CHUGUEV AREA, SOUTHEAST OF KHARKOV, AND THAT THEY WERE MET IN THIS FIGHTING BY THE GERMAN SHOCK TROOPS.

"OUR TROOPS OVERCAME THE ENEMY RESISTANCE," THE RUSSIANS SAID.

IN THREE DAYS' FIGHTING IN THE SECTOR, THEY ANNOUNCED, 62 GERMAN

30,24 — 1187

3024 — 1187

TANKS WERE DESTROYED AND ABOUT 1,200 OF THE ENEMY WERE KILLED BY ONE RUSSIAN FORMATION. AND IN ANOTHER SECTOR 11 TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT.

MOPPING UP NORTH OF ROSTOV, ON THE EASTERN APPROACHES TO THE DONETS BASIN, THE RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE SAID TO HAVE ADVANCED IN THE LIKHAYA AREA AND TO HAVE CAPTURED SEVERAL TOWNS SOUTHWEST OF VOROSHILOVSK IN THE CAMPAIGN TO SPREAD A VAST NET ABOUT THE GERMAN ESCAPE CORRIDOR NORTH OF THE SEA OF AZOV.

THE OFFENSIVE ROLLED ON WEST OF KURSK WITH ANOTHER LARGE TOWN OCCUPIED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

FEB 16 1943

THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT MAJ. GEN. CHERNYAKOVSKY, WHO LED THE ATTACK THAT RECAPTURED KURSK, HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL, AND THAT COL. SKRYLEV HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERAL.

(EDITORS: FOREGOING MAY BE EDITED TO CONFORM AND INSERTED IN BRACKETS IN RUSSIAN BUDGET FOR PMS, AFTER SECOND GRAF BEGINNING "KHARKOV WAS HELD" AND ENDING "EXPECTED SHORTLY.")

MK544AEW

BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

BERN, SWITZERLAND, FEB 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, ACKNOWLEDGES THAT ALL EFFORTS TO IMPOSE NAZISM ON FRANCE HAVE FAILED BECAUSE THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES REFUSE TO ACCEPT IT.

AN EDITORIAL, WHICH DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE WAS THE FORERUNNER OF NEW DISCIPLINIARY ORDERS REPORTEDLY LAID DOWN TO PREMIER PIERRE LAVAL AT WEEK END CONFERENCES IN VICHY, SAID:

"THE FORMULA OF THE AUTHORITARIAN STATE ADMINISTRATION, WHICH DURING THE SOMBER HOURS OF 1940 APPEARED THE ONLY WAY TO FOLLOW, HAS BEEN UNABLE TO ENTHUSE THE MASSES OF THE COUNTRY."

THE WILHEMSTRASSE HAD HELD THE VIEW THAT LAVAL SHOULD BE GIVEN A CHANCE, THE PAPER SAID, BUT NOW IT APPEARED CLEAR THE HOPE OF "RENEWED FRANCE" WAS IN VAIN; THAT FRANCE HAS TRIED EVER SINCE THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN TO AVOID DIRECT DEALING WITH THE PROBLEMS, HOPING TO AWAIT THE END OF THE WAR TO ADAPT THEMSELVES TO CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES.

FEB 16 1943

LIKE LAVAL, THE PAPER CONTINUED, JACQUES DORIOT AND MARCEL DEAT, FRENCH PRO-AXIS LEADERS, ALSO FAILED DESPITE GOOD EFFORTS.

THE BOEBACHTER ASKS, "WHAT VALUE ARE MEN IF ONE CANNOT COUNT UPON THEM TO FACE THE DEMANDS OF HISTORIC MOMENT?"

IN A TERSE SUMMARY OF ITS OPINION, THE PAPER SAID IT WAS SABOTAGE BY THE FRENCH PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY OF RAILWAYS USED BY THE GERMANS, THAT LED TO THE MOST RECENT DRIVES BY THE POLICE AND GESTAPO.

KA1022PEW

WITH U.S. FORCES ON TUNISIAN FRONT--SECOND ADD BATTLE EYEWITNESS (BY NORGAARD) XXX BOMB FRAGMENTS.

WITH GRAHAM HOVEY, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE CORRESPONDENT, I WAS DRIVING TOWARD THE BATTLE IN A JEEP DRIVEN BY CORP. MAX STANFIELD, 23-YEAR-OLD FORMER AMMUNITION WORKER FROM (720 "Q" ST.) SACRAMENTO, CALIF., WHEN WE SAW SOLDIERS NEAR THE ROAD RUNNING FOR FOXHOLES.

WE STOPPED THE CAR AND JUMPED AND RAN, NOTICING THREE SOLDIERS IN A JEEP ABOUT 150 FEET AHEAD OF OURS ALSO GETTING OUT OF THEIR VEHICLE.

FORTUNATELY THE FOXHOLES WE HAD SEEN WERE DUG ONLY 50 FEET FROM THE ROAD. I DIVED INTO ONE, AND HOVEY AND STANFIELD INTO ANOTHER.

WE WERE BARELY IN WHEN WE HEARD THE FAMILIAR WHISTLE OF DESCENDING BOMBS, AND THEN AN EAR-SPLITTING BLAST. THE EARTH SHOOK AND CRUMBLING DIRT FROM THE EDGES OF THE PIT POURED DOWN ON ME.

I LIFTED MY HEAD IN TIME TO SEE A STUKA, ONE OF
FLEEING THROUGH A BURST OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. THE
ROAD. THE JEEP AHEAD OF OURS HAD VANISHED AND WHERE
A BOMB CRATER, LESS THAN 100 FEET FROM WHERE WE CROUCHE
FRAGMENTS OF THE SHATTERED JEEP WERE SCATTERED OVER A
YARDS AND ONLY OCCASIONAL BITS OF FLESH AND CLOTHING REMAIN
THREE BRAVE MEN WHO, INSTEAD OF FLEEING TO THE FOXHOLES, DEC
TRY TO MAN THE 50-CALIBER ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN IT CARRIED.

OUR OWN JEEP WAS RIDDLED WITH BOMB FRAGMENTS.

IN IT STANFIELD'S BLANKET ROLL WAS TORN TO SHREDS AND MY OWN BEDROLL WAS PUNCTURED.

FEB 16 1943

A TELEPHONE POLE BESIDE THE BATTERED MACHINE WAS SHEARED OFF A FEW FEET ABOVE THE GROUND AND THE WIRES WERE BLOWN TO BITS. WE MARVELLED AT THE TERRIFIC FORCE OF THE BOMB FRAGMENTS, SOME OF WHICH PIERCED THE JEEP THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH, CARVING THROUGH ITS HEAVIEST STEEL.

THAT WAS ALL WE SAW OF TODAY'S BATTLE, EXCEPT A FEW MINUTES LATER WHEN THE RATTLE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AT A HIGH FLYING GERMAN PLANE, PRESUMABLY SEEKING ANOTHER TARGET, SENT US SCURRYING AGAIN TO THE BLESSED LITTLE BURROWS CALLED FOXHOLES.

I'LL NEVER TRAVEL THE TUNISIAN BATTLEFRONT AGAIN WITHOUT A SHOVEL NOR HALT WITHOUT DIGGING MYSELF A FOXHOLE.

KA1058PEW

EDITORS:

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--INSERT AFTER 19TH GRAF NIGHT LEAD MEDITERRANEAN, STARTING "IN FIERY BATTLES."

X X X ADVANCED AIRFIELD.

SCORING HIS FIFTH VICTORY IN THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J.SLOAN OF RICHMOND, VA., DESTROYED ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 WHILE ESCORTING AN AMERICAN BOMBER MISSION.

TWO OTHER PILOTS OF LIGHTNING FIGHTERS LIKEWISE WERE CREDITED WITH DOWNING MESSERSCHMITTS. THEY WERE CAPT.NEWELL ROBERTS, 143 D SOUTH CAMERON DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., AND SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS E.CHAMBERS OF NARROWS, VA. IT WAS THE THIRD SHIP TO CHAMBERS' CREDIT.

FEB 16 1943

THE 12TH AMERICAN X X X 20TH GRAF.

RN1237AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB 15-(AP)-THE GOODLUCK CHARM OF THE WEST VIRGINIA AIR CORPS, AND THE PRIZE PAL OF SGT.BRUCE "DUSTY" RHODES, IS A COCKY LITTLE BLACK SCOTTY, NAMED BLACKOUT, SEVEN MONTHS OLD AND A VETERAN OF THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN IN AFRICA.

HE HAS BEEN IN NUMEROUS BOMBING RAIDS, INCLUDING ONE OVER TUNIS, AND SOMETIMES BECOMES A LITTLE SCARED, HIDING BEHIND A LIFE RAFT IN THE PLANE. A HALF HOUR OF COAXING USUALLY GETS HIM OUT, BUT GENERALLY A RAID IS JUST ANOTHER BARK.

SGT.RHODES GOT "BLACKOUT" IN ENGLAND.

RN1254AEW

30.24 — 1189

3024 - 1189

BY WILLIAV F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,FEB.14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN CREWS IN AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS PLASTERED JAP DOCK AREAS AND SUPPLY DUMPS AT RABAUL TODAY IN THE HEAVIEST RAID THE ALLIES HAVE CARRIEDLOUT IN THE ENTIRE PACIFEC AREA.

FEB 16 1943

THE BOMBS LEFT FIRES VISIBLE MORE THAN 100 MILES AWAY. ONLY AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE SUFFERED BY TWO MEN WHO CUT THEMSELVES WITH THEIR OWN KNIVES WHILE OPENING A CAN OF PEACHES ON THE FLIGHT HOME.

HEAVY BOMBERS LOOSED 70 TONS OF BOMBS ON ENEMY INSTALLATIONS, THE BOMBS RANGING IN SIZE FROM THOUSAND-POUNDERS DOWN TO LIGHT INCEN-DIARIES.

ALL OUR PLANES RETURNED SAFELY, WITH NO MORE DAMAGE THAN A FEW HOLES FROM ACK-ACK BURSTS.

WHAT'S MORE, LIEUT.WILLIAM E.O'BRIEN OF (3134 NORTH 35TH) MILWAUKEE,WIS., COVERED A SIZABLE DISTANCE TO THE TARGET ON ONE THREE ENGINES,MADE TWO BOMBING RUNS, THEN BROUGHT THE PLANE HOME.

THERE WAS NO FIGHTER-PLANE OPPOSITION.

THE RAIDERS LEFT AT LEAST TWO HUGE FIRES, AND 20 SMALLER ONES. THERE WAS SUCH A WALL OF SMOKE THAT ONE PLANE CREW REPORTED IT STARTED FLYING HOME ON INSTRUMENTS AND SUDDENLY BROKE OUT INTO CLEAR WEATHER BEFORE REALIZING THEY'D BEEN "FOG-BOUND" ONLY BY THE SMOKE THEY'D HELPED RAISE.

THE GROUP COMMANDER, WHO PILOTED HIS OWN PLANE IN THE [redacted] MAJOR JACK ROBERTS OF BEEBE, ARK., AS HIS CO-PILOT, WENT OVER FIRST, DROPPING FLARES. THEN HE HUNG AROUND 10,000 FEET AND SAID EVEN AT THE HEIGHT THE SMOKE WAS STILL RISING IN A COLUMN WELL ABOVE HIM.

CAPT.WILLIAM A.THOMPSON OF CANTON,O., WAS CREDITED WITH A HIT WHICH SET OFF WHAT WAS BELIEVED TO BE A MAJOR JAP AMMUNITION DUMP WHILE MAKING A RUN OVER A TARGET AREA AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF RABAUL HARBOR. ONE OF HIS INCENDIARIES TOUCHED OFF A HUGE FIRE AND EXPLOSIONS NEAR RABAUL ON THENSHORE OF TALILI BAY.

THIS FIRE BURNED WITH A FIERCE, WHITE FLAME SUCH AS IS PRODUCED ONLY BY CORDITE. FREQUENTLY THERE WERE OUTBREAKS OF WHAT APPEARED TO BE EXPLODING TRACER BULLETS.

FEB 16 1943

THE OTHER BIG FIRE WAS SET AMONG MAJOR WHARVES, POSSIBLE FUEL DUMPS, REPAIR INSTALLATIONS, AND A SEAPLANE LANDING.

MAJOR FRANCIS CLARK GIDEON, SLIM, RED-HAIRED AIRFORCE [redacted] QUARTERS OPERATIONS OFFICER, WENT ALONG AS AN OBSERVER IN A FORTRESS PILOTED BY CAPT. JAMES DENOLF, KEARNEY, NEB., BROTHER OF FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER OLIVER DENOLF, WHO NOW IS IN THE NAVY.

MAJOR GIDEON, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT FORT MONROE,VA., SAID HE WAS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FIRST SQUADRON AND THAT "BY THE TIME WE LEFT THE TARGET THERE ALREADY WERE LOTS OF HEALTHY FIRES WITH A HEAVY PALL OF SMOKE."

HE REPORTED SEEING AT LEAST TWO JAPANESE SEARCHLIGHTS SHOT OUT OF COMMISSION BY FORTRESSES FLYING RIGHT DOWN INTO THE LIGHT BEAMS.

LIEUT.DONALD GRAHAM OF AUBURN,CALIF., SQUADRON INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, COMMANDED HIS NOSER CO-PILOT, LIEUT.JAMES HARGROW OF WACO, TEX., WHO HAD SECOND LIEUT.CHARLES E.

BELLOUS OF MONTROSE,IA., AS NAVIGATOR, AND LIEUT. ANTHONY RAPISARDI OF (34 WILMOT ST.) LAWRENCE,MASS., AS CO-PILOT.

"THAT'S A GOOD CREW AND I WANT TO KNOW," SAID GUNNAR. HE WAS GROUNDED BY SINUS TROUBLE.

FEB 16 1943

MAJOR DAVID HASSINGER OF ST.LOUIS, GROUP OPERATIONS OFFICER, AND LIEUT.WILLIAM MUNRICHOUSE OF (105 EAST DARIS) DANVILLE,ILL., HAD SMALL HOLES SHOT IN THE TAILS OF THEIR PLANES.

AMONG FORTRESS PILOTS ON THE RAID--WHICH PROVED A GREAT SHOT-IN-THE-ARM FOR BOTH THE COMBAT CREWS AND GROUND STAFFS--WERE:

CAPT.KENNETH D.MCCULLAR OF BATESVILLE,MISS.; CAPT.CHARLES MARTHER OF (211 CARRIGE) FAYETTEVILLE,N.C.; LIEUT. ROBERT L.SCHULTZ OF (2657 DAKEY AVE.) NORWOOD,O., MAJOR EDWARD SCOTT OF HOLLANDALE,MISS.; LIEUT.JAMES SIEVERDERFER OF SPRAGUE,W.VA.; LIEUT.NEILL KIRBY OF ARLINGTON,VT.; LIEUT.FRANCIS P.DENAULT OF (28 HANOVER) SPRINGFIELD,MASS.; CAPTAIN DANIEL H.H.CROSSEL OF LAKELAND,FLA.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR FLETCHER,JR., OF BETHESDA,MD.; LIEUT. MELVILLE M.(DUTCH) EHLERS OF (6146 VICKSBURG) NEW ORLEANS; LIEUT.JOSEPH L.NIECK OF BEACH,N.D.; LIEUT.HALL C.WINFREY OF HARLAN,KY.

JUG SQUAD

BY GIL.IAM F.DUNN

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NEW GUINEA, FEB. 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GET IN TROUBLE WITH THE MILITARY POLICE IN THIS CONSTANTLY-GROWING AMERICAN BASE, AND YOU MAY BE RUN IN BY A FORMER SPARRING PARTNER FOR TONY GALENTO, A FORMER ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE WITH ONE OF NEW YORK'S LEADING ADVERTISING AGENCIES, OR A FORMER MINOR LEAGUE BALLPLAYER WHO WAS PROUD OF HAVING A PLAY PRODUCED ON BROADWAY WHEN THE ARMY CAUGHT UP WITH HIM.

FEB 16 1943

NOT ALL OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS CRACK OUTFIT HAVE SUCH UNUSUAL BACKGROUNDS. BUT WHETHER THEY WERE FARMERS IN NEBRASKA OR PACKAGE-WRAPPERS IN A NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE, THEY ALL HAVE THIS IN COMMON: THEY ARE HAND-PICKED MEN: THEY KNOW BOXING, WRESTLING AND JIU-JITSU, AND THE USE AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL MANNER OF SMALL ARMS; THEY HAVE BEEN SCHOOLED IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION; THEY CAN HANDLE GUARD DUTY AND TRAFFIC CONTROL WHETHER IT BE IN A REAR AREA OR A COMBAT ZONE.

AN INSPECTION OF THEIR CAMP AREA IS ENOUGH TO PROVE THIS IS A KEEN COMPANY. EVEN THEIR SLIT TRENCHES ARE UNUSUAL. ONE MAN HAS DUG HIS WITH A SLOPE AT THE OPEN END SO THAT WHEN HE HITS IT HE'LL SLIDE RIGHT IN, JUST AS IF HE WERE ON A COAL CHUTE. CORPORAL BOB WONACK, ONE OF THE MANY NEW YORK BOYS IN THE OUTFIT, HAS CONSTRUCTED HIS OUT OF TWO OPEN-END OIL DRUMS--ONE SLANTING DOWN INTO THE OTHER, WHICH IS SET ABOUT FIVE FEET UNDERGROUND.

THEIR LISTER BAGS ARE SURROUNDED BY NEAT SPLIT BAMBOO FENCES TO KEEP THE WATER IN THE SHADE. IN THEIR TENTS THEY HAVE SHOWN NO END OF INGENUITY IN BUILDING FURNITURE AND PUTTING IN FLOORS CONSTRUCTED OUT OF EVERYTHING FROM A PING PONG TABLE-TOP TO PIECES OF CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING.

THE COMPANY COMMANDER IS RANGY, LONG-LEGGED CAPT.HARRY E.TYLER A NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN WHO USED TO BE AN ACCOUNTANT FOR A LEADING

30.24 — 1191

30.24-1191

COMMITTEE FIRE. HIS JUNIOR OFFICERS ARE LIEUT.BILL JOHNSTON, A [illegible] WHO USED TO BE A REPORTER ON THE NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN, AND PATRICK FAHEY LIVES AT (1096 BEECHHURST ST.) NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.; ANOTHER NEW YORKER, A FORMER LAWYER, LIEUT.JACK H.KELEHIAN, AND STOCKY LIEUT.DON MARTIN, WHO KEEPS EXTOLLING THE VIRTUES OF SAVANNAH, GA., AND SOUTHERN COOKING.

FEB 16 1943

OF THE ENLISTED MEN, MOST COME FROM NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY, AND IT IS AMONG THIS GROUP THAT YOU FIND THE MOST UNUSUAL BACKGROUNDS.

PVT.JOSEPH HARVEY, FOR INSTANCE, WAS EDUCATED ABROAD AND HELD A TOP-FLIGHT POSITION IN A NEW YORK ADVERTISING AGENCY. NOW HE IS THE OUTFIT'S SELF-STYLED "SANITATION ENGINEER"--WHICH MEANS, IN PLAIN ENGLISH, THAT IT IS HIS JOB TO DISPOSE OF THE GARBAGE AND WASTE MATER. AS IF IN TRIBUTE TO THIS UNUSUAL POSITION, HE LIVES IN A TENT BY HIMSELF, WITH ITS OWN DRAINAGE DITCH AGAINST THE NEW GUINEA DOWN-POURS.

CORP.GEORGE NOIR, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAS MORE OF A PHYSICAL THAN AN INTELLECTUAL BACKGROUND. THIS STRAPPING redhead FROM IRVINGTON, N.J., WHO HAS SHED 35 POUNDS IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS TO COME DOWN TO AN EVEN 200, DID A LOT OF AMATEUR BOXING AROUND NEW JERSEY, AND USED TO WORK OUT WITH GALENTO, SO TOUGH TONY COULD IMPROVE HIS SPEED. NOIR HASN'T DONE ANY BOXING IN NEW GUINEA, BUT BACK IN AUSTRALIA HE WON HEAVY-WEIGHT HONORS AT AN INTER-ALLIED BOXING SHOW--AND ALMOST WRECKED THE PLACE WHEN HE WAS PUT THROUGH AN AUSTRALIAN ARMY COMMANDO SCHOOL.

SPORTS AND THE THEATER WERE THE PRINCIPAL PEACETIME INTERESTS OF PVT.A.G.ROSS OF (21 CLINTON PL.) THE BRONX, NEW YORK. AFTER A YEAR AND A HALF AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, HE DECIDED TO TRY HIS HAND AT PRO BASEBALL, AND FOR A WHILE WAS ON ANDY HIGH'S PITCHING STAFF FOR HAZELTON, IN THE NEW YORK-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE, ALONG WITH HUGH MULCAHY.

FEB 16 1943

HE HAD HAD A LITTLE ACTING EXPERIENCE WITH THE MERCURY THEATER WHEN THE GALLANT STAND OF THE LITTLE POLISH GARRISON OF THE WESTERPLATTE, IN THE EARLY WEEKS OF THIS WAR, INSPIRED HIM TO WRITE A PLAY, "THERE ARE SIX OF US." PHILIP HERKVILLE, SAYS ROSS, WAS CONSIDERING FAVORABLY ONE OF THE LEADING ROLES WHEN THE YOUNG PLAYWRIGHT WAS DRAFTED.

"THE PLAY IS IN THE TRUNK, AND WILL PROBABLY STAY THERE," HE SAYS. "IT'S AN ANTI-WAR PLAY, SO I DOUBT THAT IT WOULD BE EXPEDIENT TO PUT IT ON NOW."

HOLD256PEN

AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, FEB.7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ELEVEN MARINE HEROES, SEVEN OF THEM CREDITED WITH KILLING 175 TO 200 JAPANESE IN THE BATTLE OF THE MATANIKU RIVER ON GUADALCANAL ISLAND OCTOBER 7-9, WERE DECORATED TODAY BY MAJ.GEN.CLAYTON B.VOGEL, COMMANDER OF A MARINE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE.

FEB 16 1943

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MICHAEL P.FEDERAK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WAS AWARDED A NAVY CROSS AND PHARMACISTS MATE SECOND CLASS DELBERT D. EILERS OF CHANDLERVILLE, ILL., WAS GIVEN A SILVER STAR TO ADD TO THE NAVY CROSS HE WON IN THE LUNGA RIDGE BATTLE.

SILVER STARS ALSO WERE AWARDED TO SGT.THOMAS D.POLLARD OF GAINESVILLE, FLA.; CPL. KENNETH E.OSWALD OF LAMAR, COLO.;

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HENRY J.DEBEER JR. OF GLENDALE, L.I.
AND CYPRESS HILLS, L.I., AND PVT. GEORGE B.MCEVOY OF BALTIMORE.

TEMPORARY CITATIONS WERE PRESENTED TO CAPT.JOHN P.SALMON OF SYRACUSE, N.Y.; CPL. EARNEST F.JOHNSON OF FUQUARY SPRINGS, N.C.; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH A.BUCCI OF AMSTERDAM, N.Y.; PVT. DAVID E.ELMGREN OF COLUMBIA, S.C., AND PVT.NORMAN F. FOURNIER OF DETROIT.

FEB 16 1943

SEVEN OF THESE MEN WERE CUT OFF FROM THE MAIN BODY OF MARINES CHARGING THE JAPANESE AT MATANIKAU. THE JAPS COUNTERATTACKED, TWICE WITH SWORDS AND BAYONETS. LED BY CORPORAL OSWALD, FIVE OF THE MEN MOWED DOWN THE ENEMY WITH RIFLE FIRE, AND TWO OTHERS, ON THE WINGS, DROPPED MANY OTHERS WITH CROSS FIRE.

DEBEER WAS CREDITED WITH KILLING 10 JAPANESE WITH AN AUTOMATIC RIFLE AS, SEPARATED FROM HIS UNIT, HE FOUGHT HIS WAY TO ANOTHER.

THE FOUR WITH OSWALD WERE JOHNSON, BUCCI, ELMGREN AND FOURNIER.

6M1123PCW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY FIRST LIEUTENANT DANIEL T. O'BRIEN, 28, EAST 73RD STREET, NEW YORK CITY, MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER. THE STORY WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(WX) GUADALCANAL, SOLOMON ISLANDS, JAN.10 (DELAYED)--
THE OVERWHELMING SUPERIORITY OF THE COMBINED UNITED STATES ARMY AND MARINE FORCES IS BEING STRONGLY DEMONSTRATED AND A MAJOR OFFENSIVE IS UNDERWAY HERE THIS MORNING.

DETERMINED DOUGHBOYS ROLL UP TO FRONT LINES TO FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE MARINES IN A JOINT EFFORT TO DISLODGE THE ENEMY FROM THEIR DEEP AND WELL CAMOUFLAGED FOXHOLES.

COMING IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION ACROSS THE MATANIKAU RIVER, THE DOUGHBOYS OFFER A STIRRING SCENE REMINISCENT OF THE DOUGHBOYS IN WORLD WAR WHO FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE MARINES IN THE BATTLES OF SOISSONS, ST.MIHIEL AND THE ARGONNE.

FEB 16 1943

OVERHEAD, ARMY AND MARINE FIGHTER PLANES AND BOMBERS ROAR THUNDEROUS SUPPORT TO THE ADVANCING SILENT MEN, WHO MUST TRAVERSE DUSTY ROADS PLOW THROUGH DEEP, BLACK MIRE AND CUT THROUGH STRETCHES OF THICK JUNGLE GROWTH BEFORE REACHING THE FRONT LINES. THE HOT AND HUMID HEAT SAPS EVEN THE STRONGEST AND BEFORE LONG EVERY ONE IS DRENCHED WITH PERSPIRATION.

NEVER BEFORE HAVE AMERICAN ARMY AND MARINE FORCES BEEN WELDED MORE SECURELY INTO ONE DEADLY FIGHTING FORCE. HARMONY AND UNITY OF COMMAND ARE REFLECTED IN THE PRECISION AND ORGANIZATION OF THIS OFFENSIVE.

THE STILLNESS OF THE DAWN IS BROKEN BY SHATTERING CANNONADING AS ARMY AND MARINE ARTILLERY LOBS SHELLS INTO ENEMY POSITIONS WHILE OUR FORCES ADVANCE UNDER THE BARRAGE. MANY OF THEM ARE DIRECT HITS. JUST AS THE BARRAGE IS COMPLETED, DIVE BOMBERS SWOOP FROM THE SKIES, BOMBING AND STRAFING THE ENEMY.

FEB 16 1943

THE MARINES SWING THEIR LEFT FLANK INTO THE OBJECTIVE POSITION. THE ARMY MOVES UP, MAKES CONTACT AND ESTABLISHES A STRONG STRAIGHT LINE WITH A PROTECTED SOUTHERN FLANK.

SHORTLY BEFORE NOON, THE OBJECTIVE -- A 3,000-YARD ADVANCE INTO ENEMY TERRITORY -- IS REACHED. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT ALL

30.24 — 1193

30.24-1193

UNITS WILL REACH THEIR OBJECTIVES BY NOON TOMORROW. FEB 16 43

THE FIGHTING IS TAKING PLACE IN THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF GUADALCANAL OVER THE MOST DIFFICULT TERRAIN OF THE ISLAND, BUT CASUALTIES AMONG OUR FORCES ARE VERY SLIGHT.

TO APPRECIATE THE EXTENT OF THIS ADVANCE IT MUST BE POINTED OUT THAT AMERICAN FORCES HERE ARE ENGAGED IN A MOST DIFFICULT BRAND OF WARFARE WHICH HAS FEW PRECEDENTS. THE AREA TO BE COVERED IN OUR ATTEMPTS TO DISLODGE THE ENEMY CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF HIGH RIDGES AND DEEP DRAWS, COVERED WITH THICK JUNGLE GROWTH, THORNY FOLIAGE AND HIGH TREES THROUGH WHICH PASSAGE IS DIFFICULT. MOREOVER THE JAPS ARE DUG IN SO WELL THAT NOTHING SHORT OF DIRECT HITS AND GRENADING CAN DRIVE THEM FROM THEIR POSITIONS. THEIR POSITIONS ARE SO WELL CAMOUFLAGED THAT IT IS OFTEN DIFFICULT TO DISCOVER THEM UNTIL OUR MEN ARE ON TOP OF THEM. THUS, THE TASK IS ONE OF TAKING NEST BY NEST AND JAP BY JAP. AND A 3,000-YARD ADVANCE INTO JAP TERRITORY HERE IS NOT TO BE DISCOUNTED AS AN ACCOMPLISHMENT OF SMALL SIGNIFICANCE. IN THIS STRANGE SHIFTING, CRAWLING BRAND OF JUNGLE WARFARE, A FEW YARDS ARE PREVIOUS GAINS.

MOST OF THE STRATEGY EMPLOYED HERE IS IN CONTRAST TO KNOWN MILITARY FACTS AND PROPOSITIONS. AS A YOUNG LIEUTENANT IN CHARGE OF MACHINE GUN BATTERY TOLD ME YESTERDAY:

"YOU CAN THROW AWAY THE WHOLE BOOK OF REGULATIONS HERE AND START LEARNING ALL OVER AGAIN."

K1207PEW

GANDHI (PRECEDE NEW DELHI)

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN FEB 16 1943

POONA, INDIA, FEB 15-(AP)-MOHANDAS K.GANDHI, IN THE SIXTH DAY OF HIS THREE-WEEK FAST, RECEIVED VISITORS THIS AFTERNOON, HIS FIRST CONTACT WITH FRIENDS FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD SINCE HE WAS DETAINED IN THE GUARDED PALACE OF THE AGA KHAN SIX MONTHS AGO.

THIS SIXTH DAY WAS ALSO MARKED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S REJECTION OF DEMANDS MADE IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE AT NEW DELHI FOR GANDHI'S RELEASE.

THE VISITORS WERE GANDHI'S 25-YEAR-OLD GRAND NEPHEW, CIJNLU GANDHI; MRS.MAHADEV DESAI, WIDOW OF GANDHI'S LATE SECRETARY WHO DIED IN CONFINEMENT; AND DESAI'S 18-YEAR-OLD SON, NARAQEN. FRIENDS SAID THEY MADE THE VISIT ON THEIR OWN VOLITION AND WOULD REMAIN CONFINED WITH GANDHI.

A FEW OTHERS AMONG GANDHI'S LESS WIDELY KNOWN FRIENDS BEGAN ARRIVING IN THIS SLEEPY CITY OF SOME 300,000 INHABITANTS, 119 MILES INLAND FROM BOMBAY, WHOSE CHIEF CLAIMS TO FAME SEEM TO BE A MILITARY COLLEGE AND A RACE TRACK.

GANDHI'S MORE POWERFUL FRIENDS ARE AT NEW DELHI FOR A GREAT CONFERENCE OF ALL-INDIA CONGRESS LEADERS WHO HOPE TO OBTAIN HIS UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE.

FEB 16 1943

THE LITTLE MAN WHO IS THE SPIRITUAL AS WELL AS POLITICAL GUIDE OF A GREAT MAJORITY OF INDIA'S MILLIONS IS SEALED FROM THE PRESS BY WIRE FENCES, STONE WALLS TOPPED WITH BROKEN GLASS, AND THE PRESENCE OF ARMED GUARDS SURROUNDING THE PALACE.

EVEN THE CORRESPONDENTS ON THE SCENE ARE COMPELLED TO BUY BOMBAY NEWSPAPERS TO FIND OUT WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE FAMOUS PRISONER. THE NEWSPAPERS CONTAIN TERSE COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED DAILY BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, ON GANDHI'S HEALTH.

FEB 16 1943

CORRESPONDENTS ARE ABLE TO TALK WITH OFFICIAL DOCTORS WHO EXAMINE GANDHI DAILY BUT ARE UNABLE TO GET ANY EXPANSION OF THE COMMUNIQUES WHICH HAVE ADMITTED THAT GANDHI HAS BEEN SUFFERING FROM NAUSEA AND BROKEN SLEEP.

GANDHI STARTED HIS FAST LAST WEDNESDAY, LIMITING HIMSELF TO CITRUS FRUIT JUICES AND WATER, IN PROTEST OVER THE REFUSAL OF THE VICEROY, LORD LINLITHGOW, TO GIVE HIM HIS UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE.

HE WAS DETAINED LAST AUGUST WHEN THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN OF HIS ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY BEGAN.

V-TA1127PEW

PRECEDE WASHINGTON PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FEB.15-(AP)-WITH RATIONING AND A SHORTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES, PUERTO RICAN SUGAR GROWERS TOLD THE U.S. SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TODAY THAT THEY "CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY THE GOVERNMENT HAS LIMITED 1942 PRODUCTION" TO 962,000 TONS WHEN THE ISLAND CAN RAISE 1,200,000 TONS.

THIS POINT WAS ARGUED BY J.A.DICKEY, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PUERTO RICO SUGAR PRODUCERS. HE SAID THAT "THE PUERTO RICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY IS NOW FACING A CRISIS GREATER THAN THAT CREATED BY THE DISASTROUS 1929 HURRICANE."

HE LISTED CURRENT RESTRICTIONS ON SUGAR REFINING, QUOTAS ON CANE GROWING, A SHORTAGE OF FERTILIZER AND THE INABILITY TO SHIP OR STORE MOLASSES AS THEIR MAJOR DIFFICULTIES. THE SENATE COMMITTEE, HEADED BY SENATOR DENNIS CHAVEZ (D-NM), IS CONDUCTING A BROAD INVESTIGATION INTO PUERTO RICO'S WARTIME ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

FEB 16 1943

DICKEY SAID PRODUCTION IN FUTURE YEARS WOULD DROP UNLESS THE PLANTATION OPERATORS OBTAINED ADDITIONAL FERTILIZER NOW.

RICARDO BETANCOURT, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, TOLD THE VISITING SENATORS THERE EXISTS ON THE ISLAND A WIDESPREAD BLACK MARKET IN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES SUCH AS LARD AND PORK FAT--DUE TO WHOLESALERS' SELLING DIRECT TO CONSUMERS THROUGH "PEDDLERS."

DICKEY AND SEN. ELLENDER (D-LA) HAD A SHORT VERBAL DUEL OVER THE RESPECTIVE SUGAR BASIC QUOTAS OF LOUISIANA AND PUERTO RICO WHEN DICKEY ASSERTED LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA QUOTAS WERE TOO HIGH, WHILE THE INSULAR QUOTAS WERE BASED ON POOR YEARS.

ELLENDER DECLARED HE DID NOT WANT TO ARGUE FURTHER, THEN DICKEY ASSAILED CUBAN QUOTAS AS BEING FOUR TIMES PUERTO RICO'S ON THE BASIS OF AVAILABLE LAND. CHAVEZ COMMENTED THAT HE THOUGHT CHARITY OUGHT TO BEGIN AT HOME.

DICKEY URGED THE ADDITIONAL PLANTING OF 375,000 TO 400,000 ACRES, WHICH HE SAID WOULD PRODUCE FROM 1,500,000 TO 1,600,000 TONS, AND GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO BETWEEN 50,000 AND 60,000 ADDITIONAL PERSONS.

HE SAID THAT UNLESS SOME MEANS OF SHIPPING OR STORING THE MOLASSES IS FOUND, GROWERS WOULD "HAVE TO POUR IT INTO THE GROUND" BECAUSE THE MILLS ARE CURRENTLY PRODUCING 400,000 GALLONS DAILY.

30.24 — 1195

30.24—1195

SOL LUIS DESCARTES, GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN, PRODUCED CHARTS AND FIGURES SHOWING THE SHIPPING TONNAGE ARRIVING AT PUERTO RICO IN 1942 DIPPED IN JUNE AND THEN PLUNGED IN SEPTEMBER TO ONLY 3994 TONS. THEREAFTER IT PICKED UP TO 40,000 TONS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, AND 50,000 IN DECEMBER. HE REPORTED THE JANUARY TONNAGE WAS 35,500, COMPARED WITH A FIVE-YEAR (1935-39) MONTHLY AVERAGE OF 60,000 TONS.

FEB 16 1943

THE SENATORS APPEARED SURPRISED WHEN DESCARTES REPORTED THE 1940 ARRIVALS OF FOODSTUFFS AND FEED AMOUNTED TO 411,350 SHORT TONS. IN 1942 IT WAS 387,809, ONLY A SIX PER CENT DECLINE, HE SAID.

ELLENDER THEN DEMANDED TO KNOW WHY THE SHORTAGES EXIST. DESCARTES EXPLAINED THAT SHORTAGES OCCUR IN CERTAIN ITEMS TOWARD THE END OF THE YEAR WHEN THE DECLINE IS MOST PRONOUNCED.

HE SAID THAT FROM 1940 TO 1942 THERE WAS A 19 PER CENT DECLINE IN RICE; CANNED HAMS 65 PER CENT; CANNED SAUSAGE 52 PER CENT; CODFISH 59 PER CENT. BUT HE REPORTED A 34 PER CENT INCREASE IN CHEESE, ALONG WITH A 191 PER CENT INCREASE IN CANNED MILK; 131 PER CENT IN CANNED SOUPS AND 22 PER CENT IN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

DESCARTES STATED THAT 57 VESSELS ARRIVED IN PUERTO RICO DURING JANUARY BUT SAID THAT 47 OF THEM WERE NOT REGULATED BY THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION BECAUSE THEY WERE EITHER TOO SMALL OR FOREIGN. HE SAID THAT CONSIGNMENT OF FOOD FROM INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES STILL WAS CONTINUING, ALTHOUGH THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION IS THEORETICALLY HANDLING ALL THE FOOD IMPORTS.

THE STATISTICIAN WITNESS SAID ALSO THAT 66 PER CENT OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS IS LOCALLY GROWN.

TA/V1121PEW

ASUNCION, FEB 15-(AP)-GENERAL HIGINIO MORINIGO, ACTING PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY SINCE THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT JOSE ESTIGARRIBIA IN 1939, HAS BEEN ELECTED PRESIDENT WITHOUT FORMAL OPPOSITION FOR A PERIOD ENDING IN 1948.

FEB 16 1943

IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GEN.MORINIGO RECEIVED 85 PER CENT OF THE VOTES CAST IN MONTH-LONG ELECTIONS ENDED YESTERDAY.

ALTHOUGH THERE WERE NO OTHER CANDIDATES, SPOKESMEN SAID 15 PER CENT OF THE VOTES COUNTED THUS FAR WERE EITHER IMPROPERLY MARKED, NOT MARKED AT ALL OR OPPOSED TI MORINIGO.

IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT VOTES TABULATED THUS FAR SHOWED 82 PER CENT FAVORING PARTIAL CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS PROPOSED BY MORINIGO, WITH 18 PER CENT OF THE VOTERS OPPOSED.

THE VOTING HAD BEEN GOING ON SINCE JANUARY 16--ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

RN1216AEW

A TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST FROM BERLIN RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY SAID THAT GERMAN TROOPS HAD CAPTURED SIDI BOUZID, 70 MILES WEST OF SFAX AND THE TERMINUS OF A RAILWAY FROM THAT TUNISIAN PORT, IN AN ACTION WHICH COST THE ALLIES 21 TANKS.

FEB 16 1943

SIDI BOUZID LIES BEYOND FAID PASS, WHICH THE GERMANS HAD CAPTURED FROM FRENCH FORCES AND HELD AGAINST COUNTERATTACKS BY UNITED STATES TASK FORCES.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION OF THE GERMAN ACCOUNT FROM UNITED NATIONS QUARTERS, BUT A DISPATCH FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN

NORTH AFRICA QUOTED RELIABLE SOURCES AS SAYING THE GERMANS, PRESUMABLY REINFORCED BY MEN FROM MARSHAL ROMMEL'S AFRICAN CORPS, WERE MAKING A STRONG ATTACK AGAINST ALLIED POSITIONS ALONG THE SOUTHER EXTREMITY OF THE AXIS COASTAL CORRIDOR.

MK820AEW

PMS INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

FEB 16 1943

BY THE RECAPTURE OF ROSTOV THE RED ARMY HAS WON A VICTORY SECOND ONLY TO THAT OF STALINGRAD. A CITY TWICE LOST TO THE INVADER HAS BEEN REWON FOR THE SECOND TIME. THE SOUTHERN ANCHOR OF THE WHOLE GERMAN LINE HAS BEEN SHAKEN LOOSE AND IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW IT CAN BE FIRMLY FIXED AGAIN MUCH SHORT OF ODESSA AND THE MOUTH OF THE DNIEPER. WHEN THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN FROM ROSTOV IN 1941 THEY WERE ABLE TO STAND AGAIN AT TAGANROG, ONLY 38 MILES TO THE WEST, THE NET RESULT BEING A LOCAL READJUSTMENT OF THEIR LINES. IT SEEMS HIGHLY UNLIKELY THEY CAN HALT AT TAGANROG THIS TIME, WITH THE WHOLE FRONT SWINGING BACK TO THE WEST.

WITH ROSTOV LOST ALL THE GAINS OF HITLER'S 1942 CAMPAIGN HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT EXCEPT THAT DWINDLING PATCH AROUND NOVOROSSISK, WHERE THE REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES OF THE CAUCASUS FACE ANNIHILATION OF A HAZARDOUS ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE BY SEA. THE FATE OF THE CAUCASUS FORCES REMAINS A QUESTION. MOST OF THE RECENT FIGHTING THERE HAS APPEARED TO BE REARGUARD ACTION. THE RUSSIANS HAVE MADE NO CLAIMS OF LARGE HAULS OF PRISONERS. IT IS POSSIBLE THEREFORE THAT A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE QUARTER MILLION MEN WHO POURED INTO THE CAUCASUS LAST SUMMER MAY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ESCAPE THROUGH ROSTOV BEFORE THAT GATE WAS CLOSED OR ACROSS THE STRAITS TO THE CRIMEA. THE TALLY OF CAPTIVES WHEN THE NOVOROSISSK BEACHHEAD FINALLY IS REDUCED MAY TELL THE STORY.

FEB 16 1943

THE RED ARMY NOW IS BITING DEEP INTO TERRITORY THE INVADERS HAVE HELD FOR 15 MONTHS OR LONGER. IT IS NO LONGER A QUESTION FOR THE GERMANS OF HOLDING THEIR RECENT GAINS BUT OF AVERTING A DISASTER THAT WOULD SEND THEM REELING OUT OF RUSSIA ALTOGETHER. THIS HAS BEEN OBVIOUS TO THE COLD-EYED REALISTS OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF FOR NEARLY THREE MONTHS NOW AND THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THEY HAVE LONG SINCE TAKEN DISPOSITIONS TO MEET THE PERIL.

WHAT THEY NEED NOW IS A NEW LINE ON WHICH THEY CAN REFORM THEIR SAGGING FRONT; IT WOULD BE LOGICAL TO EXPECT THEM TO CHOOSE THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE BETWEEN STRONG POINTS AT WHICH THEY COULD LOCK THE ENDS ON THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEAS. THE ELEMENT OF MANPOWER WOULD SEEM TO DICTATE SUCH A CHOICE EVEN IF STRATEGY DID NOT. THE GERMANS WILL BE FORTUNATE IF THEY ESCAPE FROM THIS WINTER'S CAMPAIGN WITH LOSSES OF LESS THAN 1,000,000. STALINGRAD AND THE FIGHTING ON ITS APPROACHES COST CLOSE TO HALF A MILLION. THE RUSSIANS HAVE REPORTED OTHER BIG HAULS. THE COSTS OF THE EVACUATION OF THE CAUCASUS AND THE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE POCKET ALREADY FORMED WEST OF ROSTOV REMAIN TO BE COUNTED.

THE LOGICAL SHORT LINE WOULD BE THAT OF THE DVINA AND DNIEPER, FROM RIGA TO ODESSA. THAT WOULD MEAN ABANDONMENT OF THE LENINGRAD AREA, ALL OF ESTONIA AND HALF OF LATVIA, THE EASTERN HALVES OF WHITE RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE AND THE CRIMEA.

FEB 16 1943

IT IS NOT CERTAIN, OF COURSE, THAT THE RED ARMY COULD BE HALTED

30.24— 1197

30.24-1197

EVEN THERE. ITS WESTERN SURGE APPEARS TO BE GATHERING MOMENTUM AND IT IS POSSIBLE THAT STALIN, BENT ON EXPELLING THE INVADER FROM THE MOTHERLAND WHILE THE TIDE OF VICTORY STILL FLOWS, MAY BE ABLE TO THROW FRESH RESERVES INTO THE SUMMER'S CAMPAIGN AS FORMIDABLE AS THOSE WITH WHICH HE TURNED THE TIDE AT STALINGRAD. FEB 16 1943

BUT CERTAIN FACTORS WILL BE CHANGING IN FAVOR OF THE NAZIS, THE MOST OBVIOUS BEING THE SHORTENING OF THEIR LINES OF SUPPLY WHILE THOSE OF THE RUSSIANS ARE LENGTHENING. IN ANOTHER FOUR OR SIX WEEKS SPRING THAWS WILL COME IN THE SOUTH TO IMPEDE THE RED ARMY'S MECHANIZED UNITS. THERE IS ALSO THE FACT THAT SINCE IT BECAME APPARENT THAT A GREAT DISASTER HAD BEFALLEN GERMAN ARMS AT STALINGRAD, THE HIGH COMMAND HAS HAD NEARLY THREE MONTHS TO SELECT AND PREPARE THE LINE ON WHICH THE RETREAT MIGHT BE HALTED. THERE ARE ALSO THOSE INCREASING INDICATIONS THAT THE PROFESSIONAL SOLDIERS HAVE TAKEN OVER FROM HITLER AND HIS INTUITION. THUS FAR THE RUSSIANS HAVE MADE NO MENTION OF PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE RECAPTURE OF ROSTOV, WHICH TENDS TO CONFIRM THE GERMAN CONTENTION THAT THE EVACUATION WAS ACCORDING TO PLAN. WHEN SUMMER COMES THE RED ARMY MAY BE FACING A STILL POWERFUL FOE, ENTRENCHED ALONG A SHORTENED, FORMIDABLE DEFENSE LINE AND READY TO FIGHT DESPERATELY FOR SURVIVAL.

(EDS: IN FIRST GRAPH ABOVE MAKE TAGANROG 40 MILES WEST OF ROSTOV, INSTEAD OF 35.)

MK##RAEW

LONDON, FEB 15-(AP)-THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY ON THE AFRICAN GOLD COAST WOULD BE CONCENTRATED IN SEVEN COMPANIES WITH 13 OTHERS "GOING ON A CARE AND MAINTENANCE BASIS."

THE TELESCOPING WAS ORDERED TO ECONOMIZE IN ESSENTIAL MATERIALS—ESPECIALLY OIL AND MANPOWER.

COST, CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SHUT-DOWN MINES WILL BE MET BY LEVY FROM THOSE REMAINING IN PRODUCTION.

OUT PUT FOR 1941 OF 886,000 OUNCES MOSTLY WAS ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE SEVEN MINES NOMINATED TO CONTINUE WORK.

JJ223PEW

FEB 16 1943

LONDON, FEB 15-(AP)-IN A MOVE TO SIMPLIFY FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROBLEMS THE GOVERNMENT HAS ACQUIRED HOLDINGS OF CERTAIN SOUTH AFRICAN SHARES FROM 25,000 BRITISH INVESTORS, PAYING TO THE SELLERS A TOTAL OF $160,000,000.

PAYMENT BEGAN TODAY UNDER AN ORDER DIRECTING TRANSFER OF THE SECURITIES TO THE GOVERNMENT. COMPULSORY SALE, DESIGNED TO ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT TO MEET EXCHANGE COMMITMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA, PARALLELS THAT EFFECTED SOME TIME AGO INVOLVING BRITISH HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN DOLLAR SECURITIES.

HOLDERS OF $80,000,000 WORTH OF INDIAN RAILROAD STOCKS WILL BE REQUIRED TO TURN IN THEIR SHARES NEXT MONTH.

RZ552PEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, FEB. 15)

BY EDWARD ROBINSON (320)

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, FEB 14-(AP)-LABOR AND NOT MATERIAL IN GREAT BRITAIN IS MORE THAN EVER THE KINGPIN IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S OUTPUT.

MILLS BOOKED UP MONTHS AHEAD WHICH HAVEN'T ENOUGH WORKERS TO KEEP MACHINERY RUNNING FULLY ARE APPEALING TO THE GOVERNMENT TO TURN THE FLOW OF WORKERS TO, INSTEAD OF FROM MILLS AND FACTORIES.

THE FOCUS ON LABOR IS CAUSING EMPLOYERS TO SEEK CLOSER RELATIONSHIPS WITH WORKERS AND THEIR GAZE FIRMLY IS FIXED ON AN INEVITABLE POSTWAR SCRAMBLE FOR WORLD MARKETS.

--DASH--

FEB 16 1943

COTTON: MANCHESTER THIS WEEK REPORTED MARKETS MUCH MORE CHEERFUL. ALL THE WIDER LOOMS WERE FULLY ENGAGED IN PRODUCING HEAVY SERVICE GOODS. THE GOVERNMENT IS THE BIGGEST CUSTOMER AFFECTING A WIDE VARIETY OF GOODS AT THE COARSER END OF THE TRADE.

CLOTH DELIVERY DATES ALREADY WERE EXTENDING INTO A YEAR'S IN THE FOURTH QUARTER. IN YARN SALES OF COARSE AND MEDIUM AMERICAN COUNTS WERE ACTIVE AND SOME SPINNERS OF AMERICAN YARN WERE USING LOWER GRADES THAN USUAL.

--DASH--

RAYON CIRCLES REPORTED A HEALTHY, GROWING DEMAND FOR A WIDE RANGE OF UTILITY FABRICS. GOVERNMENT DEMAND FOR PROVED CLOTHS WAS MAINTAINED.

EXPORT ALLOCATIONS STILL WERE RESTRICTED. YARN SUPPLIES WERE BECOMING TIGHTER DUE TO THE LABOR SHORTAGE AND WHATEVER WAS PRODUCED QUICKLY WAS SOLD.

--DASH--

FEB 16 1943

WOOL: BRADFORD SAID THE TRADE WAS WAITING FOR NEW ALLOCATIONS AND UNCERTAINTY ADDED TO LABOR TROUBLES SLOWING PRODUCTION. SPINNERS WERE MORE CONCERNED IN CLEARING PRESENT ORDERS INSTEAD OF LOOKING FOR NEW CONTRACTS.

LABOR ALSO WAS AFFECTING YARNS WHICH CAN'T BE SPEEDED UP AND DYERS WERE FINDING IT DIFFICULT TO KEEP GOING ANYTHING LIKE FULL-TIME.

--DASH--

ULSTER: CURRENT TRADE AFFAIRS STILL WERE SECONDARY TO THE ACTIVITIES OF POST-WAR PLANNERS. THEY WERE CONCENTRATING ON THE POINT THAT ULSTER ALWAYS SHOULD BE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BRITISH FLAX INDUSTRY.

ALL SECTIONS WERE USING THEIR SPARE TIME IN MODERNIZING THE SCUTCHMILLS. TRAINING OPERATIVES AND WERE INCREASING THE APPEAL TO YOUTH TO ENTER THE LINEN TRADE."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, FEB. 15. SENT FEB 12)

ME502PEW

BY CHARLES MCDARRY

AT AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, FEB. 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ANGUS GOSS, MARINE HERO FROM TULAGI, FINDS TRAINING CAMP LIFE PRETTY RUGGED.

THE 33-YEAR-OLD GUNNERY SERGEANT, WHOSE HOME IS IN TAMPA, FLA., WAS SENT TO THE HOSPITAL WITH AN ACCIDENTAL BULLET WOUND IN THE UPPER PART OF HIS LEFT LEG LESS THAN TWO WEEKS AFTER HIS OWN BOOBY TRAP EXPLODED PREMATURELY, INJURING HIS RIGHT HAND.

THAT IS WORSE THAN GOSS WAS INJURED ON TULAGI WHERE HE CLEANED OUT A JAPANESE NEST AND WAS RECOMMENDED FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR.

FEB 16 1943

A COUPLE OF DAYS AGO A MARINE IN THE TENT NEXT TO GOSS' ACCIDENTALLY FIRED A CLIP WHILE CLEANING HIS RIFLE. TWO BULLETS JUST MISSED GOSS AND THE THIRD CREASED THE FLESHY PART OF HIS LEFT LEG.

"I FELT BADLY," GOSS GRINNED, "BUT THE OTHER FELLOW FEELS WORSE THAN I DO. IT WAS A BIT UNLUCKY."

GOSS ENGAGED FOUR JAPS IN A GRENADE AND TNT THROWING DUEL AUG. 10 ON TULAGI.

FEB 16 1943

"THE XXXXX JAPS WERE IN A CLIFFSIDE CAVE WITH SANDBAGS IN FRONT," HE SAID. "SOME ONE ALREADY HAD BLOWN OFF THE TOP WITH TNT. A KID THREW IN A GRENADE AND THE JAPS THREW IT BACK. IT WENT OFF EIGHT FEET IN FRONT OF US BUT NEITHER OF US WAS HURT.

"I SAID WE HAD BETTER THINK UP SOMETHING ELSE. WE DECIDED

30.24 — 1199

30.24 — 1199

TO TAKE IN A BLOCK OF ~~[illegible]~~ TNT UNDER OUR OWN FIRE, ~~[illegible]~~ FIGURING WE'D CATCH THE JAPS COMPLETELY OFF GUARD.

"THEY KNEW AS SOON AS THE FIRING CEASED THAT WE WERE COMING IN. I TOOK IN TWO BLOCKS OF TNT, ABOUT A POUND. FEB 16 1943 I LIGHTED ONE AND HELD IT A SECOND OR TWO UNTIL IT LOOKED TO BE BURNING PRETTY CLOSE, THEN THREW IT IN THE TOP OF THE CAVE. I WALKED AROUND A CONCRETE SHACK NEAR THE FRONT OF THE CAVE AND WAS GOING IN. SOMEONE HOLLERED 'LOOK OUT!' THAT'S ALL I REMEMBER.

"THERE WAS A BIG FLASH OF FIRE. I FELT SHOCKED.

"I THOUGHT MY EYES WERE GONE. BUT I FOUND I COULD STILL NAVIGATE SO THOUGH I'D GET SOME JAPS IF I COULD. I STORMED ~~[illegible]~~ THE OPEN TOP OF THE CAVE. THERE WERE TWO JAPS IN THE LEFT CORNER AND TWO IN THE RIGHT.

"ONE HAD JUST WIPED A SMILE OFF HIS FACE, PROBABLY GLOATING BECAUSE HE HAD ~~[illegible]~~ THROWN BACK THE TNT. THEY WERE ALL SURPRISED. I SPRAYED TWO ON THE ~~[illegible]~~ LEFT WITH A RISING GUN AND THEN THE TWO ON THE RIGHT.

"THEN I ~~[illegible]~~ HOLLERED FOR THE OTHER GUYS TO COME UP. I THOUGHT THERE MIGHT BE OTHER JPAS. FEB 16 1943

"THEN I HOLLERED FOR A HOSPITAL CORPSMAN, I SUDDENLY REALIZED A LEG WAS INJURED."

THAT TNT THE JAPANESE THREW BACK SENT BITS OF WOOD, WIRE AND GRAVEL INTO GOSS' RIGHT LEG JUST BELOW THE KNEE. A DOCTOR REMOVED THE WOOD SPLINTERS BUT THE WIRE AND GRAVEL WERE N O T TAKEN OUT UNTIL GOSS WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL IN THE NEW HEBRIDES TWO WEEKS LATER.

NOW THE MARINE EXPECTS TO RETURN TO CAMP IN A FEW DAYS TO TRAIN ~~[illegible]~~ WITH RAIDERS FOR ANOTHER OPERATION.

"I WANT TO BE IN ON THE NEXT ACTION," HE SAID.

FEB 16 1943

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

WITH U. S. FORCES ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB. 14 (DELAYED)-(AP)— U. S. ARMORED FROCES, INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY MIXED IN MX A WILD TANK MELEE TODAY WITH THE CREAM OF THE GERMAN NORTH AFRICAN TROOPS--- SOME OUT OF FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL'S CRACK PANZER DIVISION--- WHO POURED OUT FROM FAID PASS IN A SUDDEN HEAVY MORNING ASSAULT.

FEB 16 1943

SIMULTANEOUSLY, A STRONG GERMAN TANK-COLUMN DROVE FROM MAKNASSY IN A NORTHWESTERN DIRECTION APPARENTLY IN AN EFFORT TO OUTFALNK AND ENCIRCLE STRONG AMERICAN AND FRENCH POSITIONS TO THE WEST OF FAID--- VITAL GATEWAY WHICH IS THE MAJOR KEY TO THE RUGGED MOUNTAIN AREA GUARDING AMONG THE AXIS-HELD PLAINS OF EASTERN TUNISIA.

EMPLOYING NEW ARMORED EQUIPMENT SENT FROM ITALY, THE NAZIS STRUCK IN FORCE, HURLING BETWEEN 75 AND 100 TANKS WITH STRONG SUPPORT FROM DIVEBOMBERS, INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY INTO THE SAVAGE ONSLAUGHT.

FIERCE FIGHTING RAGED THROUGHOUT THE DAY ON THE FLAT-LANDS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE PASS TO SIDI BOU ZID.

THE FIGHTING CONTINUED INTO THE HOURS OF DARKNESS WITH BOTH SIDES SUFFERING SUBSTANTIAL LOSSES OF ARMORED X EQUIPMENT.

FEB 16 1943

THE DREADED STUKAS, JUNKERS 87 DIVEBOMBERS, SLASHED REPEATEDLY DURING THE DAY AT THE AMERICAN FRONTLINE TROOPS AS WELL AS AT THE ROADS LEADING TO THE BROAD BATTLEGROUND BEFORE THE PASS.

ONE OF THEIR ATTACKS GAVE ME EASILY THE CLOSEST BRUSH WITH BOMBS IN TWO YEARS OF THE WAR ZONE AND LEFT ME WITH A JEEP RIDDLED WITH BANK FRAGMENTS.

WITH GRAHAM HOVEY, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE CORRESPONDENT, I WAS DRIVING TOWARD THE BATTLE IN A JEEP DRIVENBY CORP. MAX STANFIELD, 29-YEAR-OLD FORMER AMMUNITION WORKER FROM (720 "Q" ST.) SACRAMENTO, CALIF, WHEN WE SAW SOLDIERS NEAR THE ROAD RUNNING FOR FOXHOLES.

FEB 16 1943

WE STOPPED THE CAR AND JUMPED AND RAN, NOTICING THREE

30.24 — 1201

SOLDIERS IN A JEEP ABOUT 150 FEET AHEAD OF ONE OF OURS ALSO GETTING OUT OF THEIR VEHICLE.

FEB 10 1943

FORTUNATELY THE FOXHOLES WE HAD SEEN WERE DUG ONLY 50 FEET FROM THE ROAD. I DIVED INTO ONE, AND HOEVY AND STANFIELD INTO ANOTHER.

WE WERE BARLEY IN WHEN WE HEARD THE FAMILIAR WHISTLE OF DESCENDING BOMBS, AND THEN AN EARSPLITTING BLAST. EX THE EARTH SHOOK AND CRUMBLING DIRT FROM THE EDGES OF THE PIT POURED DOWN ON ME.

I LIFTED MY HEAD IN TIME TO SEE A STUKA, ONE OF SIX WHICH ATTACKED, FLEEING THROUGH A [redacted] BURST OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. THEN I LOOKED AT THE ROAD. THE JEEP AHEAD OF OURS HAD VANISHED AND WHERE IT HAD STOOD WAS A BOMB CRATER, LESS THAN 100 FEET FROM WHERE WE CROUCHED.

FRAGMENTS OF THE SHATTERED JEEP WERE SCATTERED OVER A RADIUS OF 150 YARDS AND ONLY OCCASIONAL BITS OF FLESH AND CLOTHING REMAINED OF [redacted] THE THREE BRAVE MEN WHO, INSTEAD OF FLEEING TO THE FOXHOLES, DECIDED TO TRY TO MAN THE [redacted] 50-CALIBER ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN IT CARRIED.

OUR OWN JEEP WAS RIDDLED WITH BOMB FRAGMENTS.

IN IT STANFIELD'S BLANKET ROLL WAS TORN TO SHREDS AND MY OWN BEDROLL WAS PUNCTURED.

FEB 16 1943

A TELEPHONE POLE BESIDE THE BATTERED MACHINE WAS SHEARED OFF A FEW FEET ABOVE THE GROUND AND THE WIRES WERE BLOWN TO BITS. WE MARVELLED AT THE TERRIFIC FORCE OF THE BOMB FRAGMENTS, SOME OF WHICH PIERCED THE JEEP THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH [redacted] AND CARVING A PATCH THROUGH ITS HEAVIEST STEEL.

THAT WAS ALL WE SAW OF TODAY'S BATTLE, EXCEPT A FEW MINUTES LATER WHEN THE RATTLE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AT A HIGH FLYING GERMAN PLANE, PRESUMABLE SEEKING ANOTHER TARGET, SENT US SCURRYING AGAIN TO THE BLESSED LITTLE BURROWS CALLED FOXHOLES.

FEB 16 1943

I'LL NEVER TRAVEL THE TUNISIAN BATTLEFRONT AGAIN WITHOUT A SHOVEL NOR HALT WITHOUT DIGGING [redacted] MYSELF A FOXHOLE.

Allied Headquarters, North Africa, Feb. 15-(ap)--Air Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder arrived from England yesterday to take up his new appointment as commander-in-chief of the mediterranean air command, the RAF announced.

Tedder was a ~~gu~~ passenger in the FEB 16 1943 Flying Fortress "Thunderbird", piloted by first lieutenant John L. Cronkhite of st. petersburg, Fla. He was met here by maj. gen. Carl Spaatz, air chief in the northwest africa theater, and air marshal sir william welsh.

Accompanying Tedder were vice marshal arthur coningham, who is to take over command of ~~africa~~ the allied air forces in Tunisia under ~~gen~~. Spaatz.

On the Thunderbird's nose were painted 25 bombs, indicating its 25 raids on Axis territory, including one attack on the Castel Benito airfield in Tripoli, from which the fortress returned with two damaged engines. Also painted on the ship were eight swastikas denoting eight enemy aircraft destroyed.

"it has been credited too with a couple of submarines but we haven't have time to paint them on yet," said a member of the ~~gun~~ crew proudly.

FEB 16 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 25--(AP)---

A FORCE OF AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES ATTACKED PALERMO TODAY IN THE FIRST RAID AGAINST SICILY BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCE IN NORTH AFRICA, RAINING BOMBS ON THE PORT'S DOCKS AND SCORING A DIRECT HIT ON A LARGE MERCHANT VESSEL WHICH BURST INTO FLAMES.

THE RAID WAS CONDUCTED WITHOUT LOSS AMONG THE BOMBERS.

FEB 16 1943

OIL TANK STORES WERE SET AFIRE AND DRYDOCKS IN THE NORTHEAST SECTION OF THE HARBOR ALSO WERE HIT.

THE ATTACKING FORTRESSES, FLYING IN PIN FORMATION THROUGH THE CLOUDS UNTIL THEY WERE OVER THEIR TARGETS, SAW ONE FORMATION OF ENEMY FIGHTERS OVER PALERMO BUT THESE

30.24 — 1203

30.24 — 1203

DID NOT ATTACK. AS THE BIG AMERICAN BOMBERS ~~CONTINUED~~ TURNED HOMEWARD THE CREWS SAW FIRES BLAZING IN PALERMO FOR A DISTANCE OF MANY MILES.

"I JUST RUN TO WIN,"
SAYS GUNDER HAEGG

- - -

"JUST LUCK" WHEN
HE SETS A RECORD (650)

- - -

BY EDWIN SHANKE

FEB 16 1943

(ADVANCE)...GAEVLE, SWEDEN, FEB 13-(AP)-EVERYONE IN SWEDEN CAN RATTLE OFF GUNDER HAEGG'S WORLD RUNNING RECORDS, RIGHT DOWN TO THE SPLIT SECOND, EXCEPT GUNDER HAEGG HIMSELF. THIS CLEAN-CUT, LANKY SWEDISH FIREMAN WITH STEEL-SPRING LEG MUSCLES ADMITS HE SELDOM CAN RECALL EXACTLY WHAT MARK HE SET IN THIS OR THAT RACE. TO BE CERTAIN HE HAS TO DIVE INTO THE RECORD BOOK.

IT ISN'T BECAUSE HAEGG HAS SET SO MANY NEW MARKS--ELEVEN IN LITTLE MORE THAN A YEAR. IT'S SIMPLY BECAUSE HE'S SHY, RETIRING AND NOT INCLINED TO TALK ABOUT IT. BESIDES, ESTABLISHING WORLD RECORDS DOESN'T INTEREST HIM MUCH.

"I JUST RUN MY HEART OUT TO WIN, NOT TO BREAK RECORDS," HE EXPLAINED. "IF I DO SET A NEW MARK IT'S JUST LUCK."

THE 24 YEAR OLD HAEGG HAS SUCH A SMOOTH, EFFORTLESS STRIDE THAT HE SEEMS TO GLIDE OVER THE GROUND. HE LIKES TO RUN IN FRONT OF HIS FIELD AND SET HIS OWN PACE.

"WHEN I BROKE THE 3,000 METER MARK, MY FAVORITE DISTANCE, MY TRAINER FIXED A CERTAIN SPEED FOR EACH LAP WHICH WOULD HAVE GIVEN ME A TIME OF EIGHT MINUTES AND SEVEN SECONDS," HE SAID. "I THOUGHT TO MYSELF IF I CAN RUN THAT FAST, I CAN ALSO RUN A SECOND FASTER EACH LAP AND I DID."

FEB 16 1943

HIS TIME WAS 8:01.2, A MARK WHICH HAEGG THINK WILL BE THE TOUGHEST OF ALL FOR HIS COMPETITORS TO BEAT. "GREGORY RICE SHOULD BE ABLE TO BETTER MY TIME OVER TWO MILES," HE ADDED.

SINCE HE STARTED HIS RECORD-BREAKING STREAK IN AUGUST, 1941, HAEGG HAS LOST ONLY ONE RACE. HE WAS ILL.

HAEGG NOW IS IN TRAINING FOR THE COMING SEASON "BUT NOT FOR NEW WORLD RECORDS." MAINLY HE TRAMPS OR RUNS THROUGH KNEE-DEEP SNOW IN ORDER TO DEVELOP STAMINA AND STRENGTHEN HIS LEG MUSCLES.

HIS LOVE OF THAT TYPE OF TRAINING GOES BACK TO HIS YOUTH IN THE BACKWOODS COMMUNITY OF ALBACKEN IN CENTRAL SWEDEN. GUNDER FOLLOWED HIS FATHER AS A WOODSMAN AND LED A HARDY YOUNG LIFE.

"I TRIED MY BEST TO KEEP UP WITH DAD, WHO COULD WORK TWICE AS FAST AS ANY OTHER MAN IN THE WOODS," HE SAID.

FEB 16 1943

HAEGG GOT A KICK OUT OF RUNNING THROUGH THE FOREST, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE HE LIKED THE SPRINGY FEELING HE GOT AS HE RAN ALONG THE PATHS. HE FIRST RAN IN COMPETITION AT THE AGE OF 16, THEN CONTINUED "JUST BECAUSE IT IS FUN."

A FIRE-FIGHTER FOR TWO YEARS, HAEGG GIVES HIMSELF ANOTHER FIVE

YEARS OF GOOD COMPETITIVE RUNNING. THEN HE INTENDS TO SETTLE DOWN TO THE BUSINESS OF BEING A FIREMAN IN A COMMUNITY WHERE THERE IS PLENTY OF WORK FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BECAUSE IT IS 80 PER CENT OF WOOD CONSTRUCTION.

FEB 16 1943

HAEGG ROOMS WITH ANOTHER SWEDISH STAR, ERIK ARVIDSSON, THE STEEPLECHASER, AT THE FIRE HOUSE, WHICH IS A CENTER OF SPORTS ACTIVITY WITH EVERYONE FROM THE CHIEF DOWN AVIDLY FOLLOWING TRACK AND GLIDER FLYING. HE HAS A 48-HOUR TRICK ON DUTY AND THEN A FULL DAY OFF, WHICH HE USES ALONG WITH HIS THREE DAILY REST PERIODS FOR TRAINING.

"I AM ANXIOUS TO GO TO AMERICA TO ENGAGE IN FAST INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION AND MEET SUCH RUNNERS AS RICE AND CHUCK FENSKE," HE CONFIDED. "FOR THAT REASON I AM TRYING TO CONSERVE MYSELF AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE SO I WON'T GET BURNED OUT FOR THE POST-WAR YEARS. IF I AM LUCKY ENOUGH TO GET AN INVITATION I WOULD LIKE TO GO THERE FOR THE OUTDOOR SEASON AND THEN DRILL FOR THE INDOOR MEETS. I NEVER RAN ON BOARDS, BUT EXPERTS THINK MY STYLE IS EXPECIALLY SUITED TO INDOOR RUNNING."

HAEGG SAYS HE DOESN'T KNOW WHY HE CAN RUN SO FAST. A STOCKHOLM SPECIALIST RECENTLY SPENT A DAY TRYING TO FIND OUT THE SECRET BUT FAILED.

GUNDER PUTS A GREAT DEAL OF FAITH IN A GOLD WRIST CHAIN--A GIFT FROM A GIRL FRIEND--WHICH HE WORE WHEN HE WON HIS FIRST BIG RACE.

"I'VE WORN IT EVER SINCE WHEN I RACE." HE BLUSHED, BUT SAID THA

THE GIRL WHO GAVE HIM THE CHARM ISN'T THE GIRL OF HIS DREAMS. "SHE'S ONE I SAW AFTER A RACE AND NEVER HAD COURAGE TO SPEAK TO."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB. 14. MOVED FEB. 12)

FEB 16 1943

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Russians Take Kharkov by Storm; U.S. Hurls Rommel Back at Faid; Cruiser Chicago Lost in Solomons

CHIEF CITY OF UKRAINE FALLS, IMPERILING ALL NAZIS EAST OF DNIEPER

Crack Elite Guard Units Routed By Victors' Savage Attack And Fierce Fighting In Streets—Orel Partly Encircled

FEB 17 1943 GORDON TATE

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 16—Russian troops in furious battle capped the skyscraper city of Kharkov today, toppling the most powerful Nazi base in all southern Russia, and imperiling all German forces in the whole battle area east of the Dnieper river, a special Soviet communique declared tonight.

The fall of the important industrial center and former capital of the Ukraine marked a 375-mile advance west from Stalingrad since the Russian winter offensive began in November, and the most significant victory for Soviet arms

Reports Fierce Street Fighting

Red army units occupied the city after a "violent attack outside the triumph at Stalingrad itself.
which passed into fierce street fighting," said the communique as recorded by the Soviet monitor.

In the final assault, Red army men routed some of Hitler's best "SS," or Elite Guard Corps, including two—the "Adolf Hitler" and "Reich" tank divisions—that the Russians say had been rushed up from France since January 31.

Orel Already Half Encircled

The fall of Kharkov marked the crumbling not only of the strongest bastion of the Nazis' powerful 1941-42 winter defensive line — from which last summer's great German offensive was mounted—but also the last important stronghold of the line except Orel, to the north, and that city already is half encircled.

From Kharkov, vital railway center second in importance only to Moscow, the Russians can threaten new traps for German forces retreating across the plains east of the Dnieper.

FEB 17 1943

Normally City Of 800,000

Kharkov had been in German hands since October 24, 1941, four months after the start of the Nazi invasion. It normally was a city of 800,000, with immense industries and six trunk railroad lines radiating from it.

At Kharkov the Russians now stand about 125 miles northwest of the Dnieper at Dnieperopetrovsk, and the speed with which their offensive has crushed forward indicates the Germans—their whole system of "hedgehog" defenses in southern Russia virtually eliminated—plan to make a new stand on the western bank of the Dnieper. Farther south the Russians stand at Lozovaya, only sixty-five miles east of Dnieperopetrovsk.

Position Seems Indefensible

All the Nazi forces in the Donets river basin to the south now seem to be in an almos tindefensible position, for the Soviets can sweep down to encircle them, and the Germans apparently must yield all the territory along the northern coast of the Sea of Azov and perhaps the Crimea as well.

British military observers say the Germans must fall back to the Dnieper or perish.

German People Warned

The German radio had prepared its people for the loss Kharkov, announcing a few hours earlier that the Soviets had fought their way into the suburbs of the big city.

Reuters, in a report from Stockholm, quoted a German military spokesman as telling a Swedish newspaper correspondent that "we have suffered a defeat unprecedented in this war."

By Russian estimate, the capture of Kharkov had cost the Germans 120,000 troops killed or wounded. The Soviets tried in vain to take the city last year with attacks between January and June, but were driven off each time.

By Russian account, the Germans again made a determined defense of the powerful base. The Soviets last night had reported repulse of German counterattacks southwest of Kharkov that attempted to break out of the steel ring closing in on the city.

Other Units Routed

Today the Russians claimed they had routed not only the "Adolf Hitler" and "Reich" tank divisions, but the "Greater Germany" motorized division, a third SS corps representing the cream of the Nazi army, and had smashed up besides "a number of German infantry divisions and special detachments."

Col. Gen. Filip I. Golikov was the leader of the victorious campaign "for the liberation of Kharkov and the rout of the enemy in this area," the special communique said.

Also cited were Major General Noskalenko, Lieutenant General Rybalko, Lieutenant General Kozakov and Major General Sokolov, whose units "distinguished themselves particularly."

First Units In City

The first units to break into the city were commanded by Major General Zaitsev, Colonel Kostitsyn and Major General Martirosyan, the communique added.

The special communique was read at the start of the regular 8.30 P. M. news bulletin period, which was delayed four minutes for the announcement.

Then the announcer called: "Attention! Attention! Listen to stop press news of the Soviet Information Bureau."

Announcements Repeated

He read the announcement of the brilliant success in a grm, restrained voice. Then the Moscow radio played martial and patriotic music for thirty minutes with repetitions of the Kharkov announcement.

Reuters said that reports reaching Stockholm declared that Novorossisk was expected to fall within the next few hours. Novorossisk is the last German-held area in the Caucasus, where the Nazis are hemmed in with their backs to the Kerch Straits by powerful Soviet columns that forced their way across the Caucasus. They face here a possible "Dunkerque" of evacuation across the Straits to the Crimea. But even the Crimea is placed in potential peril now by the fall of Kharkov.

The Russians have not reported actions in the Novorossisk areas for some days, the principal news coming in the fall of Rostov and Kharkov and advances in the Donets river basin.

Nazis Reinforcing Kiev

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Ankara radio broadcast a report today that German tanks, anti-tank guns and soldiers were pouring from Western Europe toward Kiev. Kiev is on the middle Dnieper River and may become the main supply base for any new German line. It is 260 miles west of Kharkov.

Reds Battling In Kharkov Suburbs

FEB 17 1943

New York, Feb. 16—The Russians, "with numerically far superior forces," have succeeded in penetrating the suburbs of Kharkov in the Ukraine, the German high command acknowledged in its communique today, but said German divisions defending the city were fighting stubbornly and destroyed twenty Soviet tanks.

The communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded here by the Associated Press, said the Russians were using massed tank and infantry in their attacks and that they lost a total of 157 tanks yesterday.

Attacking In The North

Renewal of Soviet attacks on the far northern end of the front southeast of Lake Ilmen were reported, but they were said to have been repelled, partly in hand-to-hand fighting An attempt to breach the German defense line between Volchov and Lake Ladoga also was thrown back, the Germans said.

The Russians were credited with having made "local penetrations" north of Kursk, but the communique declared the troops which made them had been sealed off.

Russian attempts to break through in the Donets region were reported to have been repulsed with heavy losses in men and ma-

AXIS THROWN BACK 6 MILES AT FAID PASS

U. S. Troops Counter Rommel's Armor Under Umbrella Of Planes

FEB 17 1943

Allied Lines Bend Sixty Miles To South As Foe Takes Gafsa

GALLAGHER

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 16—American tank forces and combat teams, rising to their first great test of the war, threw back the veteran armored forces of Marshal Erwin Rommel six miles today in a counter-attack west of Faid Pass on the plateau of central Tunisia.

Recovering from the shock of Rommel's first onslaught, which broke through their lines for a gain of twenty miles Sunday, the Americans, under an umbrella of fighter planes, were engaged in a heavy action which might hasten North African showdown by weeks.

Allies Leave Gafsa

Some sixty miles to the south, the Allied lines were bent back as American and French troops withdrew from Gafsa, seventy-five miles west of the Gulf of Gabes, and

small forces of the enemy occupied that forward base, but the decisive action was being fought around Sidi Bouzid, around 125 miles south and slightly west of Tunis.

There were signs that the Germans might renew the attack with an additional thrust down the Ousseltia Valley to gain the long ridge of the high countains running from Roba to Bou Chebka in the south.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was at the fighting front for three days, returning to his headquarters today.

Rommel apparently had thrown the bulk of his armored forces into the battle in what may be his last big offensive effort in Africa at a time when he believed the British Eighth Army would require an extensive period of rest and reconditioning following its 1,400-mile advance across Egypt and Libya into Tunisia.

Ben Gardane Occupied

But the communique from Cairo today said General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's desert veterans were continuing to push up to the Mareth Line, sixty-five miles inside Tunisia, and had occupied Ben Gardane, a fortified outpost. Ben Gardane is about twenty miles inside Tunisia.

[A Berlin broadcast, quoting "competent military quarters," said German and Italian forces had 'by no means started an offensive" in Tunisia. The operations were termed of only local significance.

[The Italian communique claimed that 781 persons had been captured in the Axis push, along with 33 self-propelling guns and 23 other field pieces. Ninety-seven Allied tanks were captured or destroyed, the Italians said.]

Military quarters, describing the American counter-attack, said: "Heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy." At least twenty German tanks were listed among enemy losses.

Allied Losses Severe

It was admitted that the Allies, too, had suffered severe losses, but military quarters said "the American position is considered fairly satisfactory," with troops still holding high ground to the northwest of Faid Pass.

The Germans were now about twelve miles west of that pass after overrunning an American artillery position in their first dash and forcing American troops out of Sidi Bouzid.

Rommel used 100 to 150 tanks in this and a companion thrust to the northwest of Sened. These forced the Americans and French to abandon Gafsa Sunday night to avoid being cut off.

FEB 17 1943

New Armor Received

Apparently Rommel employed the bulk of his armor salvaged from the wearing retreat from Egypt, together with new units received from Italy and a part of the Tenth Armored Division of Gen. Jurgen von Arnim at Tunis.

He thus gambled heavily on the chance that his battle-wise tankmen could cut up the untried American armored forces in central Tunisia and widen the Axis-held coastal corridor before he is compelled to face a serious threat from Montgomery in the south.

There still was no authoritative report on how much American armor had been caught in the first surge of the offensive, but it was obvious that, if the Allies succeeded in extricating most of their tanks, Rommel shortly would be in a dangerous spot.

Supply Lines Pounded

An American victory forcing him back to Faid Pass would threaten the isolation of his units at Gafsa, and serious damage to his tank forces would weaken him where he least could afford it.

His supply lines were subject to constant pounding from Allied air forces which could exercise control of the air at any point they chose.

The streams of fighting planes which were poured into the fighting Sunday soon made that clear. German supply lines suffered heavily and by the end of the first day of Rommel's push it was evident that the Germans were slowing up.

11 Axis Planes Downed

The furious pummeling continued yesterday, with at least eleven enemy planes shot down in air battles and many more damaged as Boston bombers, cannon-carrying Airacobras, Spitfires, Warhawks and Lightnings engaged in continuous sweeps.

So close had the German thrust penetrated in some areas that American air fields were within reach of long-range artillery, but the young American pilots took off for mission after mission although never knowing when an armored thrust might break through to engulf their landing grounds.

The chief Axis supply port of Naples was bombed by American Liberators from Libya for the third time in a week. Two merchant ships were hit in the harbor and four enemy fighters were shot down. Southern Italy and Sicily again were targets in low-flying night attacks by other planes from Libya.

Yanks Give Up Gafsa; Gain In Faid Area

FEB 17 1943

By J. W. Gallagher

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 16 — American tank combat teams have smashed back at Marshal Erwin Rommel's veteran armored troops under an umbrella of American fighter planes and forced the Germans back six miles in the Faid area of central Tunisia in the first big armament battle of North Africa.

Some sixty miles southwest of Faid Pass, however, the Allied line has been bent back, and American and French troops have had to abandon their forward base at Gafsa, seventy-five miles west of the Gulf of Gabes.

Gen. Dwight G. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief in North Africa, has been at the fighting front in Tunisia the past three days as Rommel hurled his armored forces against American positions at Faid Pass and was in turn counter-attacked. He left headquarters for the front last Friday and returned today.

Entered Yesterday

An Allied communique today said small enemy forces had entered Gafsa yesterday evening, and dispatches direct from the front said the Americans and French evacuated the place Sunday night after Rommel began a big push Sunday morning which threatened to flank them.

The raging tank battle to the north where Rommel had achieved a twenty-mile break-through was the more important, however, and if the Americans win the contest now in progress around Sidi Bouzid, seventy-five miles west of Sfax, the Axis southern arm at Gafsa will be in a dangerous position.

Casualties Heavy

"Heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy," a competent military source reported, but both sides were reported suffering heavy losses in the battle north and south of Sidi Bouzid.

Among German losses, it was reported, were twenty tanks.

"The American position is considered fairly satisfactory," a military source stated.

The Germans were said to be about twelve miles west of Faid Pass now, with the Americans still holding high ground to the northwest of the pass.

Planes Battle Over Troops

The Americans, driven out of Sidi Bouzid when the German attack swept around both flanks, fought back and eventually forced the Germans to withdraw somewhat. These were the Germans who earlier had overrun American artillery positions west of Faid.

American-piloted Spitfires, Lightnings and Airacobras with their cannon fire were sweeping almost continuously over the heads of the struggling troops.

Today's communique said eleven enemy planes were shot down in air battles over the fighting area yesterday, and a spokesman said "a great many more were damaged."

Experienced Nazi Units

Like a cornered tiger, Rommel hurled his most experienced armored units against untried American forces Sunday in what may be Germany's last great offensive bid in Africa.

Apparently fighting for "living room" to protect his flank, the desert-wise Rommel tried conclusions with Eisenhower's forces on the high plateau between Faid and Sbeitla.

100 To 150 Nazi Tanks

It was apparent from the size of Rommel's attack—he threw into battle 100 to 150 tanks—that his armored divisions have been revitalized by shipments from Italy since the days when he was retreating across the Libyan desert from Egypt.

It appeared probable that the attack was supported by part of the One Hundreth Armored division from the forces of Gen. Jurgen von Arnim, German commander at Tunis and Bizerte.

Dodged Eighth Army Contact

Rommel is known to have rushed his crack armored units into Tunisia for just such an attack, well ahead of the bulk of his forces which were left to parry the blows of the British Eighth Army crowding up to the Mareth Line in southern Tunisia.

Rommel is believed to have decided that his battered armor was no match for General Sir Bernard Montgomery's experienced Eighth Army, but would be a formidable foe for the comparatively untried Allied British and American forces to the north. Accordingly, he decided upon a smash against the more vulnerable Allied wing.

Nazi Strategy

While he designed his attack to shove the American forces back so they would be in no position for a quick thrust toward the coast to cut him off from Arnim, it was believed that Rommel also hoped that his experienced tank crews might be able to destroy his less experienced opponents before Montgomery's army could strike him in force.

How much American armor was caught by the push was not apparent in early reports. But if the Allies succeeded in withdrawing most of their armor, Rommel may find himself in a vulnerable position.

It was apparent even toward the end of the first day that air power on the American side was making itself felt.

Africa Shipping Loss Under 2 P.C.

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 16—Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, new commander in chief of the Allied Mediterranean naval forces, announced today that American and British shipping losses had been less than two per cent in bringing 780 ships, totaling 6,500,000 tons, to North Africa since November 8.

Asked at his press conference whether the Axis could mobilize enough ships to get Marshal Rommel's and General von Arnim's forces out of North Africa, Admiral Cunningham replied:

"Yes, but I wouldn't like to say what would happen to them."

Eager To Fight Italy's Fleet

Known as one of Britain's hardest fighting admirals, Cunningham said that his greatest hope was that the Germans would try a Dunkirk and bring out the Italian fleet. As far as he knew, he said, heavy units of the Italian fleet were still hiding in harbor, although their destroyers were used to convoy ships from Sicily.

The admiral told correspondents that the Germans and Italians in January lost nearly one third of their ships in trying to supply their forces in Tunisia, but, he added, "They are still getting too much in."

Commends U. S. Flyers

Axis forces in the Mediterranean had been very short of ships until they seized one hundred from the French, he said.

"We are getting considerable assistance in the war against Axis shipping from the American Army Air Force, which has taken to the seas very well," the admiral told his press conference.

"The war of supply is going on in both ends of the Mediterranean and the (Allied) tonnage getting into Tripoli is mounting daily."

The admiral said "it is only a question of time" before Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army "can move forward."

"Proud To Be Under Eisenhower"

Speaking of being under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command, Cunningham said:

"I know General Eisenhower has a very fine reputation and I am happy to serve under him. But I want to say something else: He has welded together some of the most diverse ideas in the world in one very happy family. It doesn't matter in this headquarters whether a man is British or American. I know of very few men who could have done that, and it holds great promise for the future. I am indeed proud to be under him."

Cunningham said the arrival of French warships in the United States for outfitting was the first and finest step toward bringing the French fleet into the war "by our side."

New U-Boat Methods

The Germans, he said, had been developing new methods of submarine attack, but the Americans and British had new methods of defense that more than offset them.

The admiral said it was only possible at present to run "fast warships through the Sicilian straits," but Allied landings in North Africa and the British Eighth Army's advance had made great strides in freeing the Mediterranean and supplying Malta.

COL. RUSH DIRECTS MID-EAST BOMBERS

Former Staff Chief in U. S. 9th Command Succeeds General Timberlake

HE GETS D. F. C. AWARD

Citation Stresses Leadership in Heavy Bombardment Action Over the Western Desert

FEB 17 1943

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 16 (AP)—Major Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of all American forces in the Middle East, announced today the appointment of Colonel Hugo P. Rush of New Providence, Pa., as chief of the United States Army Air Force's Ninth Bomber Command, succeeding Brig. Gen. Patrick W. Timberlake. No announcement of the latter's next assignment was made.

Colonel Rush has been chief of staff of the Ninth Bomber Command in the Middle East since July. Previously he organized and

30.24 — 1207

30.24 — 1207

trained one of the first American heavy bombardment groups to enter the Middle East campaign.

His appointment followed the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross for "extraordinary achievement in aerial flight."

The citation said that Colonel Rush, as commander and pilot of a large formation of heavy bombers in a raid Nov. 15, "exhibited outstanding professional skill and demonstrated conspicuous leadership and courage."

Weather conditions prevented Colonel Rush from reaching the primary objective on a raid over the Western Desert but he located a secondary target. Because of poor visibility and a non-functioning bomb rack, he had to make three runs over the target in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire. His plane was damaged by cannon-fire when the enemy attacked him but he brought the craft back to base, the citation added.

GEN. EISENHOWER AT TUNISIAN FRONT

Allied Force Headquarters In North Africa, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower, the Allied Commander in Chief in North Africa, has been at the fighting front in Tunisia for the last three days as Marshal Rommel hurled his armored forces against the American positions at Faid Pass and was in turn counter-attacked.

He left headquarters for the front on Friday and returned today.

Rommel Ill In Germany?

London, Feb. 16 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Allied Headquarters in North Africa today quoted a well informed source as reporting, without confirmation, that Field Marshal Rommel was seriously ill in Germany, having been flown from Tunis to Berlin.

Nazi Gains in Tunisia Laid in Part to Mud

Only Trucks Can Move Supplies to U. S. Advance Lines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Some of the toughest supply problems encountered in North Africa may explain in part why German troops were able to break through American lines in Tunisia on Sunday.

FEB 17 1943

This theory appeared today with the study of supply lines which American forces must maintain through the barren country there. This particular part of the advance lines held by American troops cannot be reached by railroad, nor is it possible to get supplies within a reasonable distance by water.

As a result, it was pointed out at the War Department, motor transport must be used to keep supplies moving. The trucks have been used for many long convoys. Some have traveled hundreds of miles to carry needed supplies to troops.

"If there's stickier mud any place in the world, I've never seen it," said one transportation officer recently returned from North Africa.

YANKS BLAST 17 JAP SHIPS; U. S. CRUISER CHICAGO SUNK

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16 (AP).—Sea-air actions spread over a 10-day period cost the Japanese 17 ships sunk or damaged against the loss of two American vessels, the Navy reported today in communications which finally removed the mystery from the recent "vanishing battle of the Solomons."

The American ships lost were the 12-year-old Chicago, 9,050-ton heavy cruiser, and a destroyer, the name of which was not given out because the next of kin of all casualties have not yet been notified. American losses also included 22 planes.

Aerial torpedoes from Jap planes first damaged the Chicago, and next day, while she was being towed to port, another torpedo plane attack sank her. The skipper, Capt. Ralph Otis Davis, 52, of Baltimore, Md., and most of the crew survived.

Seven-Day Period.

Jap losses in the 10-day period were two destroyers sunk, four probably sunk, eight damaged, and a corvette and two cargo ships damaged. The enemy suffered these blows in attacks by American planes, except for one engagement which was a fight between American torpedo boats and a Jap destroyer. Enemy losses also included at least 63 planes destroyed.

Today's first communication covered the seven days of Jan. 29 through Feb. 4 and told of loss of the two American ships and successful actions against 15 enemy vessels.

A second bulletin late this afternoon reported that Dauntless dive bombers in a Feb. 7 attack on an enemy surface force near Rendove Island, in the central Solomons, had scored hits on two enemy destroyers. The bombers with their fighter escort also knocked down two, and possibly three, Jap Zero fighters which tried to protect the surface force.

This new communication likewise reported that two American air raids had been made against the foe's air base at Munda, New Georgia Island, on Feb. 15, while a raid on Kolombangara Island in the Munda area started fires.

Report Minimized.

But most interest in naval circles here devolved upon the actions of Jan. 25-Feb. 4, for that was the period concerning which the Navy had said two weeks ago today that a "major effort" by the Japanese to retake Guadalcanal was "indicated."

This "major effort" report was at first played down by Secretary Knox, who told a press conference that only skirmishing was in progress. Subsequent communications told of "recurrent encounters" and "sporadic actions," and finally let the whole subject drop. The battle simply vanished from public view as far as the official reports were concerned.

What actually happened, today's communication disclosed, was that the Japs threw a formidable fleet, including battleships and aircraft carriers, into the 1,000-mile stretch of water between their base at Truk and the northwestern Solomons. This force was discovered by our reconnaissance, and the American High Command decided that the Japs might "accept a decisive battle."

Previous statements by American officials had made it rather certain that there was an American force in the Southwest Pacific capable of engaging in such a fight. The Jap fleet, however, did not continue its original southward movement, and presumably the American force was unwilling to challenge the enemy in his own waters, under his own aerial umbrella, at that time.

Light Forces Clash.

The real battle developed between lighter forces, though the threat of decisive action hung over the 100,000-square mile Solomons area for several days. When this failed to materialize, the Navy decided that the real Jap purpose had been to protect the evacuation of their troops from Guadalcanal (where our troops were pressing forward to their final crushing of enemy resistance Feb. 9) and to interfere as much as possible with delivery of American reinforcements.

To accomplish these purposes, the Japs relied upon destroyers and torpedo, dive bomber and fighter planes. In the seven-day period, Jan. 29 to Feb. 4 inclusive, there were about a dozen engagements.

The first action of the latest battle created one of the weirdest scenes ever recorded in the extraordinary amphibious warfare of the Southwest Pacific. In the early evening on Jan. 29, a transport convoy was moving northward to Guadalcanal. While still 70 miles south of the island, in the vicinity of Rennell Island, a cruiser-destroyer force protecting the transports was attacked by Jap torpedo planes. The Japs had dropped vari-colored flares to illuminate our ships.

The heavy cruiser Chicago, hit by torpedoes and severely damaged, was unable to proceed under her own power and controls. Another cruiser took her in tow and later turned her over to a tug for towing to base.

But as had happened last June to the aircraft carrier Yorktown in the battle of Midway, the Japs followed up their initial attack. The next day 13 torpedo planes found the helpless Chicago. American aircraft intercepted and shot down 12 of the 13 planes, but not before they had ended the Chicago's 12-year career.

The attacks on the Chicago were only the first two of the dozen separate actions. On Sunday, Jan. 31, United States bombers and fighters bombed and set ablaze an enemy destroyer, corvete and large cargo vessel in Vella Gulf, about 190 miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield. The three ships were left listing and dead in the water.

The next day American dive bombers, torpedo planes and fighters attacked four Jap destroyers in the North Solomons and probably sank two of them, while a third was left afire. Meanwhile, American aircraft on an unidentified mission were attacked by 10 Zeros, losing two of their own number and shooting down two Zeros. In air actions in the Guadalcanal area, 20 Jap planes were destroyed and 10 United States planes were lost.

That afternoon, Feb. 1, enemy dive bombers with Zero escort discovered an American destroyer between Cape Esperance, Guadalcanal, and Savo Island. They sank this vessel, the only American ship lost in all the heavy fighting other than the Chicago.

Attack Next Day.

The night of Feb. 1-2, about 20 enemy destroyers approached Guadalcanal, presumably bent on removing Jap officers and some troops from the island. Our motor torpedo boats intercepted and sank one destroyer and probably two others. Three of our stout little boats were lost.

Early the next day, Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes took off for the Central Solomons, a Japanese base area, where they attacked 16 enemy destroyers northeast of Kolombangara.

The evening of Feb. 2, Flying Fortresses with Lightning and Warhawk fighter escort blasted a large enemy cargo ship in the enemy base area at Shortland Island. The vessel took fire and was left listing. Twenty enemy fighters sought to disrupt the attack.

The communication reported no actions for Feb. 3, but on Feb. 4 American torpedo planes, dive bombers and fighters, ranging 200 miles north of Guadalcanal, attacked 20 enemy destroyers, sank one and badly damaged another.

stance by motor torpedo boats, were 12 destroyers, 1 corvette and two cargo vessels. Of these, 2 destroyers were sunk, 4 were probably sunk and 6, along with the corvette and cargo ships, were damaged.

These results of a week-long running battle, which began with a Japanese attack January 29, were given in a navy communique that finally swept away the mystery over what happened to the enemy's "major effort" to retake the Solomons, an effort which the navy had said was "indicated" two weeks ago today.

Cruiser Chicago Sent Down With Destroyer

Baltimorean Captain Of Vessel, Victim Of Torpedo Attacks, In Week's Solomons Fighting

FEB 17 1943

Washington, Feb. 16 (AP)—American dive bombers damaged two Japanese destroyers on February 7, the navy reported today, in an attack on an enemy surface force near Randova Island in the central Solomons.

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Feb. 16—The final burst of sea-air fighting set off by the American land offensive on Guadalcanal Island cost the Japanese fifteen ships sunk or damaged and sixty planes certainly destroyed, the navy reported today, while American forces lost two ships sunk and twenty-two aircraft shot down.

The American ships lost were the 9,059-ton heavy cruiser Chicago, which went down at two torpedo attacks, and a destroyer, which remains unidentified until next of kin of casualties can be notified.

Loss Of Life Called Light

Loss of life on the Chicago was light. Survivors include the skipper, Capt. Ralph Otis Davis, 52, of Baltimore.

The Japanese ships blasted by American planes, and in one in-

Formidable Fleet Spotted

What actually happened, today's communique disclosed, was that the Japanese threw a formidable fleet, including battleships and aircraft carriers into the thousand-mile stretch of water between their great base at Truk and the northwestern Solomons.

This force was discovered by our reconnaissance and the American high command decided that the Japanese might "accept a decisive battle."

Previous statements of American officials had made it rather certain that there was an American force in the southwest Pacific capable of engaging in such a fight. The Jap fleet, however, did not continue its original southern movement, and presumably the American force was unwilling to challenge the enemy in his own waters, under his

own aerial umbrella, at that time.

Between Lighter Forces

The real battle developed between lighter forces, although the threat of decisive action hung over the 100,000-square mile Solomons area for several days.

When this failed to materialize the navy decided that the real Japanese purpose was to protect the evacuation of their troops from Gaudalcanal (where our troops were pressing forward to their final crushing of enemy resistance February 9) and to interfere as much as possible with the delivery of American reinforcements.

To accomplish these purposes the Japanese relied upon destroyers and torpedoes, dive bombers and fighter planes. In the seven-day period, January 29 to February 4, inclusive, there were about a dozen engagements. Nine were fought by planes against the ships, one was a destroyer-torpedo boat encounter, and the others were straight air battles.

59 Jap Ships Sunk In Area

The losses inflicted to the enemy in these actions raised to fifty-nine the cumulative total of his ships sunk in the Solomons area. These include two battleships, 11 cruisers, 24 destroyers, 13 transports and nine cargo vessels.

In addition, 11 Jap ships were probably sunk in the Solomons and 112 were damaged—a grand total of 182.

Comparable American losses are 30 sunk—two aircraft carriers, 7 cruisers, 14 destroyers, 5 transports, 1 cargo ship and 1 fleet tug.

The total of American ships damaged has not been announced. Neither has the total of American aircraft losses, but it is reported to be far below that of the Japs, which now stands at 874 planes destroyed in combat.

The first action of the latest battle created one of the wierdest scenes ever recorded in the extraordinary annals of amphibious warfare of the southwest Pacific. In the early evening on January 29, a transport convoy was moving northward to Guadalcanal.

While still seventy miles south of the island, in the vicinity of Rennell Island, a cruiser-destroyer force protecting the transports was attacked by Jap torpedo planes.

The Japs had dropped vari-colored flares to illuminate our ships. The roaring flame of ships' anti-aircraft fire added to the spectacle. Eyewitnesses have reported it fantastic beyond belief.

Chicago Taken In Tow

The heavy cruiser Chicago, hit by torpedoes and severely damaged, was unable to proceed under her own power and controls. Another cruiser took her in tow and later turned her over to a tug for towing to base.

But as had happened last June to the aircraft carrier Yorktown in the battle of Midway, the Japs followed up their initial attack. The next day thirteen torpedo planes found the helpless Chicago. American aircraft intercepted and shot down twelve of the thirteen planes but not before they had ended the Chicago's twelve-year career.

She went down about 200-300 miles from the spot where her sister ship, the Northampton, sank in the battle of Santa Cruz Islands last October 26.

First Of Dozen Actions

The attacks on the Chicago were but the first two of the dozen actions. On Sunday, January 31, United States bombers and fighters bombed an set ablaze an enemy destroyer, corvette and large cargo vessel in Vella Gulf, about 190 miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield. The three ships were left listing and dead in the water.

The next day American dive bombers, torpedo planes and fighters attacked four Jap destroyers in the north Solomons and probably sank two of them, while a third was left afire.

Meanwhile, American aircraft on an unidentified mission were attacked by ten Zeros, losing two of their own number and shooting down two Zeros. In air actions in the Guadalcanal area twenty Jap planes were destroyed and ten United States planes were lost.

Dive Bombers Sink Destroyer

That afternoon, February 1, enemy dive bombers with Zero escort discovered an American destroyer between Cape Esperance, Guadalcanal, and Savo Island. They sank this vessel, the only American ship lost in all the heavy fighting other than the Chicago.

The night of February 1-2 about twenty enemy destroyers approached Guadalcanal, presumably bent on removing Jap officers and some troops from the island. Our motor torpedo boats intercepted and sank one destroyer and probably two others. Three of our little boats were lost.

Bright and early the next day dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes took off for the central Solomons, a Japanese base area, where they attacked sixteen enemy destroyers northeast of Kolombangara. One destroyer was hit by one bomb and another suffered a near hit. Anti-aircraft fire damaged one of the Avengers.

Losses Summarized

A summary of losses showed these results of the seven days of battle:

AMERICAN LOSSES—One cruiser and one destroyer sunk; three motor torpedo boats lost; six fighter planes, four torpedo planes, two bombers, ten miscellaneous types, a total of twenty-two planes.

JAPANESE—Two destroyers sunk; twenty-eight or twenty-nine Zero planes destroyed; twelve torpedo planes destroyed; twenty miscellaneous planes destroyed, a total of sixty or sixty-one; four destroyers and seven Zero fighters probably destroyed; six destroyers, one corvette and two cargo ships damaged.

Attacked Again

The series of actions developed fully on the evening of January 29 with a torpedo plane attack on the American cruiser-destroyer force protecting the troop convoy at Guadalcanal. After the Chicago was damaged, she was taken in tow by another cruiser but later turned over to a tug.

On the afternoon of January 30 while the tug was proceeding toward a safe haven with the Chicago, the crippled cruiser was again attacked, this time by the thirteen enemy torpedo planes.

Ships Left Burning

On January 31 the widespread maneuvers of opposing forces developed an attack by American bombers and fighters on an enemy formation of one destroyer, one corvette and one large cargo vessel in the Vella Gulf, in the northwestern Solomons. These three enemy ships were left burning, listing and dead in the water.

The following day American dive bombers, torpedo planes and fighters attacked a formation of four destroyers in the northern Solomons area. Two of the warships were "believed sunk," the navy said, and a third was left burning.

About the same time United States aircraft, on operations unspecified in the communique, were attacked by ten Zeros. Two Zeros were shot down and two United States fighter planes were lost.

The communique said that elsewhere in air combat on February 1 at least twenty Japanese planes were destroyed and ten United States planes were lost. The locale of these losses was fixed as the Guadalcanal area.

On the afternoon of February 1 the American destroyer was sunk. It had been attacked by a force of enemy dive bombers, with Zero fighter escort, and apparently went down quickly in the narrow strip of water between Cape Esperance on Guadalcanal and Savo Island.

PTs Hit Destroyers

On the night of February 1, and apparently continuing into the morning of February 2, American motor torpedo boats fought an enemy force of about twenty destroyers off Guadalcanal. This enemy group presumably was engaged in evacuation work.

At least one of the destroyers was sunk, and two others are believed to have been sunk. The three torpedo boats were lost at that time.

Warship Hit

Later on February 2 a force of American Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes assaulted a group of sixteen enemy destroyers northeast of Kolombangara Island in the central Solomons. The planes scored one bomb hit on an enemy destroyer and one near hit on another vessel, while one of the torpedo carriers was damaged by anti-aircraft fire.

During the evening of February 2 Flying Fortresses with Lightning and Warhawk escort, scored bomb hits on a large enemy cargo ship off Shortland Island. The vessel was set afire and left burning and listing. The American attack was counter-attacked by twenty enemy fighters and nine or possibly ten enemy planes were shot down while all American planes survived.

Seven Planes Bagged

On the last day of the widespread fighting, February 4, United States torpedo planes, dive bombers, and fighters attacked twenty Japanese destroyers about 200 miles northwest of Guadalcanal. One of the destroyers was sunk and another was badly damaged. The communique said that later an enemy destroyer was observed to be burning.

Zero fighter planes attacked the American air force and seven Zeros were shot down with five others listed as probably destroyed. Four of the American torpedo planes, one bomber and one fighter were lost.

In a second attack that afternoon, Dauntless dive bombers, with Wildcat and Warhawk escort, attacked eighteen Japanese destroyers which had an air umbrella of twenty-five Zeros. One of the destroyers suffered two hits and another took one hit. In the air fighting ten of the Zeros were shot down and two others were probably shot down, while three American fighters and one dive bomber were lost.

The navy said that its resume of the week-long actions covered all known United States and Japanese losses. In keeping with the policy of not announcing damage, there was no listing of any damage to any American ship which was not sunk.

The Communique

The text of navy communique No. 282 follows:

"The following is a summary of naval operations in the South Pacific from January 29 to February 4. (All dates are east longitude):

"1. During the latter part of January United States reconnaissance planes located heavy Japanese fleet units, including battleships and aircraft carriers, in the waters between Truk and the Solomon Islands. Simultaneously, reports were received of large groups of enemy destroyers in the islands and an unusually heavy concentration of enemy aircraft at all of the Japanese bases in the Solomon Islands-New Britain area.

"2. It appeared possible that the Japanese fleet might accept a decisive battle. Subsequent events indicate, however, that the enemy was solely concerned with evacuation of troops from Guadalcanal and interference with the movements of United States troop transports, which were landing soldiers on Gauadalcanal shortly before collapse of enemy resistance on the island. There were no actions between heavy forces. Active operations of enemy surface forces were confined mainly to movements of destroyer detachments under heavy air cover between Guadalcanal and enemy bases in the northern Solomons.

U. S. Force Is Attacked

"3. During the evening of January 29 a force of United States cruisers and destroyers, which were covering transport movements and operating about seventy miles to the south of Guadalcanal in the vicinity of Rennell Island, was attacked by enemy torpedo planes. The USS Chicago was hit by torpedoes and severely damaged. The damaged cruiser was taken in tow by another cruiser and later was turned over to a tug for towing.

"4. The following day, January 30, in the afternoon, the Chicago was again attacked by thirteen enemy torpedo planes and as a result of this attack was sunk. United States aircraft shot down twelve of the enemy planes, but not in time to ward off the attacks on the Chicago. Personnel casualties were not large and next of kin of those killed, wounded and missing have been notified.

"5. On January 31, a force of United States bombers and fighters attacked an enemy formation of one destroyer, one corvette and one large cargo vessel in the Vella Gulf. The three enemy vessels were left dead in the water, burning and listing.

Two Destroyers Believed Sunk

"6. On February 1, a force of United States dive bombers, torpedo planes and fighters attacked an enemy formation of four destroyers in the northern Solomons area. Two of the destroyers were believed sunk and a third was left burning.

"7. United States aircraft were attacked by ten Zeros, two of which were shot down. Two United States fighter planes were lost in the attack.

"8. In air combat at least twenty Japanese planes were destroyed in the Guadalcanal area during the day. Ten United States planes were lost.

"9. During the afternoon of February 1 a force of enemy dive bombers, escorted by Zeros, attacked and sank a United States destroyer between Cape Esperance and Savo Island. The next of kin of casualties will be notified by telegram as soon as information is received.

Attacked By Torpedo Boats

"10. During the night of February 1-2, an enemy force of about twenty destroyers approached Guadalcanal. They were attacked by United States motor torpedo boats and at least one destroyer was sunk and two others are believed to have been sunk. Three United States motor torpedo boats were lost.

"11. On the morning of February 2 a force of Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes attacked sixteen enemy destroyers northeast of Kolombangara in the New Georgia group. One bomb hit was scored on an enemy destroyer and a near hit on another. One Avenger was damaged by anti-aircraft fire.

"12. During the evening of February 2, a force of Flying Fortresses, escorted by Lightnings and Warhawks, scored hits on a large enemy cargo ship off Shortland Island. The vessel was left burning and listing. Our planes were attacked by twenty enemy fighters. Nine or possibly ten enemy planes were shot down. All United States planes returned.

Action On February 4

"13. During the afternoon of February 4, a force of United States torpedo planes, dive bombers and fighters attacked an enemy formation of twenty destroyers about 200 miles north-northwest of Guadalcanal. One destroyer was sunk and another was badly damaged. An enemy destroyer was later observed burning. In this attack seven Zeros were shot down and five others were probably destroyed. Four United States torpedo planes, one bomber and one fighter were lost. In a second attack, Dauntless dive bombers, escorted by Wildcats and Warhawks, attacked eighteen enemy destroyers which were covered by twenty-five Zeros. Two hits were scored on one destroyer and one hit on another. Ten enemy Zeros were shot down and two others were probably destroyed. Three United States fighters and one dive bomber were lost.

"14. The above account includes all known United States and Japanese losses.

"15. Events subsequent to February 4 centered around the collapse of Japanese resistance on Guadalcanal as has been announced in previous communiques."

Sub Fight Pushed

Earlier Secretary of the Navy Knox said the navy is pressing its submarine campaign "very ener-

getically" against Japanese shipping in the Southwest Pacific area.

"We assume that they're doing the most they can to exploit that territory," he told a press conference. "Undoubtedly they are getting oil, for one thing.

Japs Getting Indies Oil

"I have had unofficial reports that they have renewed oil production in the shallow wells in northern Borneo, and we know, of course, that some installations in the East Indies were not destroyed."

The last navy report on American submarine sinkings of Japanese ships of all types came out about two weeks ago and showed that up to that time 123 enemy ships were sunk 22 probably sunk and 32 damaged—a total of 177—by submarines.

The Secretary reiterated his view that the conquest of Guadalcanal had given United States Pacific forces an advantageous position from which to direct new blows against the enemy. One enemy base which has been pounded is that at Munda, in the central Solomons, and Knox was asked what results had been obtained by the sixty-five attacks thus far made on Munda.

He said he was unable to describe conditions there and said the enemy would be able only to make a limited use of the base.

U. S. Planes Pound St. Nazaire; 6 Bombers Lost In Heavy Fire

U-Boat Base Attacked Third Time In 4 Days—Daredevil Nazi Flying Circus Battles Raiders

FEB 17 1943

[By the Associated Press]

An American Bomber Station in England, Feb. 16—American Flying Fortresses and Liberators pounded the U-boat base at St. Nazaire in broad daylight today in the face of heavy ground and aerial defenses which brought down six of the big four-motored bombers.

It was the second European assault in two days for the United States bombers and the third Allied attack in four days against St. Nazaire, a French port about seventy-five miles southeast of Lorient where the Loire river empties into the Bay of Biscay.

Although they bumped into a dare-devil German circus and a thick curtain of anti-aircraft fire, the bombers reported dropping their explosives dead on the target.

Other large formations of Allied planes, believed to be fighters, roared out across the English Channel late this afternoon, headed toward Boulogne and Calais.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security announced that enemy planes dropped bombs at a place near the southwest coast of England this afternoon, causing some damage and a small number of casualities.

"Shortly before dark our fighters shot down an enemy bomber into the sea off the south coast of England," the Ministries said in a joint communique.

The Air Ministry also disclosed that night-flying fighters shot up eleven locomotives and trains and shot down one Dornier-217 in Northern France. Other communications targets included sidings, railway stations, signal boxes and tracks.

Planes returning from the St. Nazaire attack bore an assortment of holes in noses, wings, fuselages and propellers as a result of the heavy fighting, but individual casualties were described as light.

"Visibility was good and bombs were seen to burst in the target area, where fires were started," said an official United States and Air Ministry communique. "Strong fighter opposition was encountered after the attack and continued until the bombers were some distance over the Channel."

With RAF and Allied fighter squadrons supporting the operations, there were many combats with enemy aircraft, the communique added.

"They attacked us right after we dumped our bombs, came in again and again, and kept after us for nearly an hour, right until we got to the Channel," said Capt. J. W. Carter of Lawton, Okla., pilot of a Fortress called "Carter and His Little Pills."

Between thirty and fifty German fighters were estimated to have taken part in the battle.

"They looked like they were their top-notch men, all right," said Capt. Clifton Pyle, of Marshall, Texas.

Some of the American airmen described the opposition as the toughest yet encountered over the Continent, but others said it was not as heavy as that on the second raid over northwest Germany February 2.

German bullets set fire to a wing of one of the Fortresses and as the flames spread quickly to the fuse lage the crew members parachuted to safety, one after another.

A burst of flak knocked a hole in the floor of the Fortress, "Dr Marth., near Lieut. B. A. Gardner, of St. Johns, Ariz., but he got out of it with only a few facial scratches.

Just as Lieut. Warren Anderson of Lawrence, Kan., the bombardier on the Fortress "Butch," sat down over his bomb sight, a three-inch slug of flak put a hole in the transparent plastic nose right where he had been.

Sergt. William Stroud, left waist gunner on the Fortress "Boomtown Junior," said, "Armor plate saved my life." His gun jammed, so he shifted to working a camera, clicking the shutter while shrapnel bounced off the plane near him. He came through unscathed.

"They would pile in and do slow rolls right while they were shooting—regular circus stuff," said Captain Pyle, referring to the Germans' new technique of attacking upside down to facilitate a quick dive for a getaway. "The flak was bursting around in every color you could think of—hunks of it as big as a door."

cus and a curtain of distracting anti-aircraft fire met the American bombers as they made their second attack against Europe in two days and the third Allied assault against battered St. Nazaire in four days.

"They attacked us right after we dumped our bombs, came in again and again, and kept after us for nearly an hour right until we got to the channel," said Capt. J. W. Carter of Lawton, Okla., a pilot.

Their planes carried an assortment of holes in the noses, wings, fuselages and propellers as evidence of the heavy fighting. But individual casualties appeared to have been light.

London, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—British bombers raided undisclosed objectives in western Germany and Nazi-occupied Belgium last night, and fighter planes attacked enemy railroad targets in northern France, an Air Ministry communique stated today.

In sorties by the fighters an enemy bomber was destroyed, a communique said.

No British aircraft were reported missing.

U. S. BOMBERS RAID NAZI U-BOAT BASE

An American Bomber Station in England, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked the German submarine base at St. Nazaire in France today.

A daredevil German flying cir-

ASSASSINS ATTACK 4TH MUSSERT AIDE

Armed Guard Is Formed in the Netherlands to Protect Nazi Functionaries

FEB 17 1943

PERIL TO HOSTAGES CITED

National Socialist Chief Warns Germans May Not Heed His Pleas for Restraint

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Disclosing the fourth attack in two weeks on one of his leading cohorts, Anton A. Mussert, chief of the Netherland Nazi party, announced today the formation of an armed guard to protect Nazi leaders, the German-controlled Netherland radio reported.

The broadcast, heard by the Netherlands News Agency, did not name the fourth victim but identified him as the Attorney General of Amsterdam. First reports said his name was Fruin and he was nominated for Attorney General Feb. 10. Later it was reckoned that the attack occurred before that date.

In a previous broadcast Mr. Mussert was said to have discussed the fatal shooting of Lieut. Gen. Hendrik A. Seyffardt, commander of the Netherland Nazi Legion, on Feb. 5 and the wounding of Dr. H. Reydon, Mr. Mussert's propaganda chief, last Wednesday. It was reported later that C. van Ravenzwaai, Mr. Mussert's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was shot to death.

Today's broadcast quoted Mr. Mussert as saying he had intervened to prevent the execution of hostages by the German occupation authorities, but that he could not promise that the Germans would heed his "requests." He also revealed that hundreds of students had been arrested on Feb. 6, after General Seyffardt's death, the broadcast said.

In announcing the formation of a special armed guard, known as the Landweer, Mr. Mussert was quoted as saying "their revolvers will fire" to quell any uprising.

FOURTH DUTCH NAZI LEADER ATTACKED

London, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—An attack upon a fourth Dutch Nazi leader, Procuror-General Fruin of Amsterdam, was announced today by Anton Mussert, chief of the Dutch Nazi party, in the course of an address reported by the German-controlled Netherlands radio. The broadcast, which was heard here by Aneta, the Dutch news agency, did not say what, if any, injuries Fruin suffered.

Mussert announced, the broadcast said, that Dr. H. Reydon, his propaganda chief, one of three Dutch Nazis attacked within the past two weeks, was alive. The other two, Lieut.-Gen. Hendrik A. Seyffardt and C. Van Ravenzwaai, were listed as dead.

In a broadcast picked up at New York earlier today by CBS, the British radio quoted Mussert as announcing that all Dutch Nazis are to be armed immediately.

COMMONS DEBATE BEVERIDGE PLAN

FEB 17 1943

London, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Arthur Greenwood, Labor party Minister-without-portfolio who appointed Sir William H. Beveridge to draw up his comprehensive social security program, declared at the start of a three-day parliamentary debate on the plan today that the British people "have made their minds up irrevocably to see the plan in its broad aspects carried into effect."

Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council and member of the War Cabinet, said the Government would implement as much of the Beveridge plan as possible in principle but added that it would make no definite commitments.

As a first step, he said, the Government intended to introduce bills to provide complete medical treatment for every man, woman and child in Great Britain and development of services for children. He told the Hopse it should not be deterred by financial doubts from at least making plans for a cradle-to-grave security program.

Sir William proposed consolidation of all social security services of the Government under a single ministry to provide health, unemployment, old age, maternity and burial insurance for every one.

His report, which became overnight a best-seller in Great Britain and was publicized as a response to the Atlantic Charter's freedom from want aim, was indorsed by all major British political parties.

Its cost—$2,788,000,000 in the first year to the Government, employers and beneficiaries—and its threat of competition to private insurance companies aroused opposition in some financial quarters.

Jail Two Under Secrets Act

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Stuart Denton Morris, general secretary of the Peace Pledge Union, and Arthur Thomas Williams, a government employee, have been sentenced to prison for nine months and one year, respectively, for violating the official secrets act. Their trial ended Jan. 19. Williams was convicted of having government documents in his possession as he was about to enter the Peace Pledge headquarters.

Ciano Is Received On Visit to Vatican

London, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Count Galeazzo Ciano, the new Italian Ambassador to the Holy See, was received by Cardinal Maglione, the Papal Secretary of State, when he made his first official visit to the Vatican today, according to a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

SPELLMAN VISITS FRANCO IN MADRID

London, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Madrid said tonight that Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York visited Generalissimo Francisco Franco today at the Prado Palace.

Archbishop Spellman Guest of Madrid Bishop

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, lunched today with the Bishop of Madrid-Alcala, Leopoldo Eijo y Garay.

Yesterday he and the papal nuncio were luncheon guests at the American Embassy. The Archbishop was expected to leave for Vatican City tomorrow by plane.

Britain Considers Standard Suit Without Vest, Collar and Tie

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Now they're talking about a standardized "battledress" for civilian men in Britain—a two-piece outfit which would do away with not only the vest but the collar and tie.

Hugt Dalton, president of the Board of Trade, the government department which controls the distribution of ration coupons for clothes, is approaching the idea cautiously.

"I cannot commit myself," he said, "but there's a great deal to be said for a sensible costume which will save material for collars and ties."

London, whose Saville Row tailors dictated styles for men much as Paris once did for women, shudders slightly at the possibility.

But already 100,000 agricultural workers have been fitted with reconditioned outfits, dyed green, and they say they like them.

Mr. Dalton—who hasn't used a single clothing ration coupon himself as yet—says he is going to wait a month or so before making any decision regarding cutting of rations.

The Daily Mail in comment on the proposed two-piece outfit said:

"The battledress has the advantages of being standardized and it gets rid of the waistcoat (vest), but the Board of Trade has so far boggled at this violent sartorial regimentation of all men and boys."

But then, the Mail adds: "After all, Joseph Stalin, leader of the victorious Russian nation, wears a two-piece suit with no collar or tie."

Finland Declared Attentive to U. S. in Looking for Peace

Swedish Paper Believes Move Will Be Aided by Shift of Foreign Minister

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16.—The influential Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter, commenting on the re-election of Risto Ryti yesterday as President of Finland, said today that "Finland is listening attentively to America's voice" in connection with what it called her only problem—"Finland's chances of leaving the war and keeping her old territory and independence."

The newspaper said the will for peace in Finland had grown greatly in the last week and declared "this peace policy will be the most important task of President Ryti and Field Marshal Baron Karl Gustav Mannerheim from now on."

"The fact that (Foreign Minister Rolf Johan) Witting is soon going to leave the government will make it much easier," Dagens Nyheter said.

Witting is widely distrusted in Allied capitals as a promoter of the German cause.

Dagens Nyheter said that Finnish policy was thoroughly discussed by Ryti, Mannerheim and other governmental leaders except Witting before the election and that "information from the United States apparently dominated the negotiations (of the electoral college) before the election."

The belief was expressed that Mannerheim had been "saved" for possible important negotiations.

Finland's Social Democratic party, largest in the country, issued a political manifesto after yesterday's election urging removal of hindrances to friendlier relations with the United States.

The manifesto said that Finland was engaged in a battle apart from the war and reserved the right to withdraw from hostilities "when the right moment strikes and her liberty and independence are secured."

FINNISH PREMIER AND CABINET QUIT

HELSINKI, Finland, Feb. 16 (AP)—Premier Johan Wilhelm Rangell announced tonight the resignation of his Cabinet, an expected sequel to the re-election of President Risto Ryti.

CONCERN FOR LIFE OF GANDHI DEEPENS

73-Year-Old Indian Leader Constantly Weakens on Seventh Day of Fast

SOME OFFICIALS NERVOUS

Indian Members of Viceroy's Council Expected to Resign Under Public Pressure

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 16 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, in the seventh day of his scheduled three weeks' fast, was growing constantly weaker today. There was anxiety among his followers that death might claim him this time.

Mr. Gandhi began his fast last Wednesday in protest against the refusal of the Viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow, to give him his unconditional release from the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona, where he was placed in custody six months ago. He takes only citrus juices and water.

His weakened condition was reflected today in a deepening gloom among leading Indians of the business and professional sections, to some degree it was reaching into the ranks of the government, too.

In government circles the pressure was particularly acute on several members of the Viceroy's Council, upon whom much of the blame would be placed by the Indian population if Mr. Gandhi's fast should result in his death. The Indian community here was predicting the resignation of three Indian members of the Council.

Extreme pressure on Indians in government circles is expected to develop when leading Indian groups meet here Friday to act on a resolution asking the government to grant Mr. Gandhi his unconditional release.

While five doctors who examined him today offered no information, a later government communiqué stated the 73-year-old nationalist leader's condition "has further deteriorated during the past twenty-four hours."

GANDHI IS WORSE

Poona, India, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Five doctors examined Mohandas K. Gandhi as he entered the seventh day of his fast today, then conferred at the palace of the Aga Khan where Gandhi is being detained. They gave no information on his condition.

A Government communique issued at New Delhi stated, however, that Gandhi's condition has further deteriorated during the past twenty-four hours."

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, an old friend of the Indian leader and a member of the Congress party, arrived from Calcutta last night and examined Gandhi today for the first time.

Gandhi's fast began last Wednesday in protest against the refusal of the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, to give him his unconditional release. He is drinking only citrus juices and water.

He received viistors yesterday, his first since he was placed in custody six months ago. His grand nephew, Ciinlu Gandhi; Mrs. Mahadev Desai, the widow of his secretary; and Desai's 18-year-old son were the visitors.

Chinese Report Heavy Fighting In 5 Provinces

Severe Losses for Japanese Marked Engagements in Central and South Areas

CHUNGKING, Feb. 16 (AP).—Heavy fighting in five provinces of central and southern China, in which severe losses were inflicted on attacking Japanese forces, was reported today by the Chinese high command.

Its communique said the Japanese lost 500 men and large quantities of stores in a heavy engagement west of Nanchang, the enemy-occupied capital of Kiangsi Province. Several hundred Japanese were reported killed in another battle around Liuchiahang, in Hupeh Province. In a third central China Province, Hunan, heavy fighting was also reported.

Along the Burma-Yunnan border in southwestern China the Japanese were attacking the town of Mongsung from three sides. Results of this engagement were not reported.

The communique said the Japanese lost more than 300 in killed and wounded when the Chinese recaptured the town of Shapingwu yesterday, two days after it had fallen to the invaders.

(A Tokio dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio asserted that Japanese forces in central China, after a long period of inactivity, had scored "considerable success" in operations intended to clear Chinese forces from the areas of Nanchang and Shasi, Yangtse port in Hupeh. Another objective of the operations, the dispatch said, was to destroy "nests of resistence" along the Hankow-Canton railway.)

British Raid Burma Airfield

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 16 (AP)—Royal Air Force bombers raided the Japanese-occupied airfield at Heho, Burma, last night after a day of offensive patrols over various parts of Burma and a bombing attack on Yeyanbyin, Akyab Island, a British communique said today. Sunday night R. A. F. bombers attacked the airfield at Shwebo and set off a large explosion which was followed by fire, it was reported.

EX-DEFENSE CHIEF SLAIN IN BULGARIA

Istanbul, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—The slaying of Gen. Christo Loukov, former Bulgarian Minister of Defense, on the steps of his home in Sofia Saturday night was reported today to have been followed by 150 arrests.

Bulgaria was extremely excited over the episode, reports to Istanbul said, and all members of the Bulgarian Cabinet now were said to be protected by motorcycle escorts.

Gen. Loukov served as Defense Minister three years, retiring in 1938.

He had just returned from viewing a German film "Front Theater" when his slayer appeared from the shadows, fired five bullets at him and escaped. He was not identified.

Second Mass Raid Hits Rabaul

Flying Forts Drop 38 Tons of Bombs on Jap Base—Leave Dock Area in Flames.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—America's heavy bombers struck at Rabaul again last night in a second successive damaging raid that left part of the Japanese New Britain base a mass of flames.

Flying Fortresses, smashing in two waves, dropped thirty-eight tons of demolition bombs and over 1,500 incendiaries to add to the ruin left in Sunday night's raid, which was the greatest mass attack ever carried out by the Allies in the Southwest Pacific.

Today's Allied noon communique said that other bombers under Gen. MacArthur's command carried the aerial warfare to the enemy with smashing blows at Dobo, leaving the island base completely useless; scored two direct hits and probably destroyed an 8,000-ton transport at Ambon, and hit at Dili in Timor, at Stettin Bay in New Britain, and at Lae and Finschhafen in New Guinea.

Patrol Action in New Guinea.

Allied ground action continued in the patrol stage, although our mountain troops near Wau added to the Japanese killed. They counted seventy-two additional enemy dead on one of the trails northeast of Wandumi.

"Destruction was again believed to be heavy," said Gen. MacArthur's communique, in evaluating results of the raid on Rabaul. Entire blocks of buildings in the northeast section of the town were reported engulfed in flames before the pilots turned their big ships homeward.

The Japanese attempted no interception of our nocturnal flyers but cut loose with everything they had in the way of anti-aircraft fire, both from ground emplacements and ships in the harbor. All United States planes returned to their bases, the communique said.

Town Left in Flames.

A single fortress, plowing through the darkness a few hours after midnight, started the attack by bombing the important Rapopo airfield, then stayed around the area while other planes picked up the aerial assault.

The first wave hit shortly afterwards and stayed over their targets more than an hour, concentrating on the northeastern side of the harbor and starting four big fires that converged into one flaming mass before they left. The second wave hit the area before the first wave left and their bombs brought crashing explosions from the Tobol wharf area.

In the northwestern sector of the Southwest Pacific Lockheed Hudson bombers flown by Australians finished the job they started once before as they completed destruction of Dobo, a small village in the Aroe Islands used by the enemy as a base. Three-fourths of the port was destroyed on February 8.

Japs Abandon Base.

"The town is now in ruins," the communique said. "The enemy apparently has been forced to abandon the position as a base."

Consolidated Liberators struck at Ambon, after driving off four intercepting planes. The 500-pounders smashed a transport ship in the harbor and numerous fires were started in the town.

North American Mitchells and Douglas Havocs dropped nearly seventeen tons of explosives and heavily strafed Lae in a co-ordinated attack which started numerous fires in supply dump installations. The attack centered in the Malahang area.

This was one of the biggest days for Gen. MacArthur's airmen, with about seventy planes taking part in various raids throughout the Southwest Pacific.

CANADA REPORTS 38 LOST ON SHIP

Ottawa, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Sinking of the Canadian corvette Louisburg with the loss of 38 lives as a result of enemy air attacks while on convoy duty in the Mediterranean was announced today by Navy Minister Angus Macdonald. It was the first time in Canadian naval history that a Canadian ship had been sunk in the Mediterranean.

Two officers, 33 Canadian sailors and three Royal Navy sailors were listed as "missing, presumed killed in action."

Date of the sinking, fifth Corvette loss for the navy since the war began, was not made public and the only description of the action was given in 15 words of Mr. Macdonald's statement.

He said she went down under

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"attacks of enemy dive bomber and torpedo planes while in convoy duty in Mediterranean waters."

The Louisburg was the eleventh ship of all classes lost by the Royal Canadian Navy since the war began. Her casualties raised to 833 the total Canadian Navy men officially reported dead or missing since the outbreak of hostilities.

Argentina Bans 'El Pampero'

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 16 (AP).—Acting on instructions of the Interior Minister, Police ordered today the newspaper "El Pampero," which is friendly to the Axis, closed indefinitely because an article Sunday referred disrespectfully to some of Argentina's national heroes.

HOUSE SOLONS IN TILT OVER HOOVER'S TALK

FEB 17 1943

McCormack Questions What He Meant By "Time Is Our Ally"

Martin, GOP Leader, Defends Ex-President In Battle Of Words

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 16—Just what former President Hoover meant when he said "we should not try to do too much too fast" in the war because time is an ally touched off stormy debate in the House today between John W. McCormack, Democratic leader, and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican leader, both of Massachusetts.

McCormack declared anyone who believed "time is our ally" took a position "in favor of a negotiated peace—of unadulterated appeasement."

"Does the gentleman accuse Mr. Hoover of appeasement?" Martin asked loudly as he jumped up from his desk on the Republican side. "Does the gentleman mean to say Mr. Hoover is working for a negotiated peace?"

"I don't wnat the gentleman to read something into Mr. Hoover's statement," he shouted, pacing down the aisle toward McCormack.

"And I don't want the gentleman to read something into my address," the Democratic leader retorted. "What Mr. Hoover said speaks for itself.

"I do not charge Mr. Hoover, whom I respect personally, stands for appeasement, but if we were to follow his advice the result will be a stalemate of the war, and a negotiated peace."

Martin asserted the former President had said the United States was in the war to a decisive finish.

"We are on the offensive and want to keep on the offensive," the Republican leader continued, "and time is on our side because our production forces are gathering and we are getting stronger every day."

Thrusts At Martin

"If the gentleman makes that statement, he puts himself in the same category as former President Hoover," McCormack put in.

"No, I do not, and the gentleman from Massachusetts knows better than that, too," said Martin, heatedly.

A moment later Representative Rowe (R., Ohio) reopened the debate by inquiring whether McCormack thought "it might be better to expend the blood of American boys than the ammunition that is in the making?"

McCormack said the question "has no relationship to this" and launched into a further discussion of the Hoover speech.

Martin accused McCormack of "going far afield" in attempting to interpret Mr. Hoover's thought, and the Democratic leader said Martin was trying to do the same thing.

Denies He's Excited

McCormack asked Martin if he, and Hoover, could conduct the war any better than President Roosevelt, and Martin retorted:

"I am not saying that I could."

"Apparently the gentleman would leave that impression," said McCormack. "I as glad to see my Republican friend so excited."

"I am not so excited at all, and I am sure the gentleman would not be so excited, and would not make the charge against me unless he were," Martin shouted.

"I want to say to the gentleman from Massachusetts," said aMrtin, "that the people on this side of the aisle (Republicans) have given the gentleman more support in this war than any minority ever did.'

To which McCormack replied that he was "not attacking the conduct of the minority" or casting any aspersions "on any one who sits on the Republican side of this house."

Tugwell Invites House Inquiry In Puerto Rico

Cable Asks Visit to Island; Committee Likely to Use Data Senators Collected

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Rexford Guy Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, invited today members of the House Insular Affairs Committee considering a bill which would end his tenure to come to the island and get first-hand information of the political situation there. That, the Governor said in a cable which the Interior Department presented to the committee, "would assure the people of Puerto Rico that their needs and wishes had been consulted."

A Senate committee is now on the island investigating economic and social conditions, but not political. Members of the House group indicated they believed the representatives of the Senate could provide sufficient first-hand knowledge on their return.

The bill before the committee, introduced by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, and by Bolivar Pagan, Insular Resident Commissioner, in the House, would end the tenure of Mr. Tugwell and limit his successors to a definite term. Under present law Puerto Rican Governors hold office at the pleasure of the President.

Mr. Pagan sharply criticized Mr. Tugwell at today's meeting, and the committee decided to question the commissioner on Thursday.

Representative John W. Murphy, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, a new committeeman, said he thought "such criminal charges" should be accompanied by proof. Mr. Murphy presented to the committee a letter from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen quoting its February publication as saying that the "Old Dealers" in Congress were "sniping at President Roosevelt" by criticizing Mr. Tugwell.

Mr. Tugwell, the publication said, was on "their purge list and would still be on it if he were on Guadalcanal battling the Japanese instead of fighting big business exploitation, poverty and starvation in Puerto Rico."

Mr. Pagan told the committee that some of 300,000 signatures to a paper indorsing the Governor, which Mr. Tugwell brought to Washington last year, had been obtained by intimidation and deception, and that Mr. Tugwell's employees had passed six months canvassing the island for signers. He said none of the signatures was authenticated, that many of the signers were placed under the impression it was a petition, not indorsing Tugwell, but indicating approval of "President Roosevelt against Hitler."

"Some of the signers were boys in school, others were in asylums and penal institutions; some could not read or write," said Mr. Pagan. Still others were unemployed who were told, he said, that they would receive jobs for indorsing Mr. Tugwell and some were on relief.

"Those on relief were threatened," he declared.

Nelson Calls for Resignation Of One of Chief WPB Assistants

Asks Eberstadt to Leave and Names C. E. Wilson as Executive Vice-Chairman; His Own Position Reported Shaky.

FEB 17 1943

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board today asked Ferdinand E. Eberstadt, program vice-chairman of the War Production Board, for his resignation, and named Charles E. Wilson as executive vice-chairman "in charge of all WPB programs."

Mr. Nelson said he made the change to "end the jurisdictional questions which, if permitted to continue, could only hamper the war effort."

It was the first time that Mr. Nelson ever has asked publicly for the resignation of an employee.

The action came shortly after informed sources had reported that a new showdown was near in the long-continued struggle between WPB and the armed services over production control. Mr. Eberstadt, it was reported, has been supported by high Army and Navy officials.

In his new role as executive vice-chairman, Mr. Wilson takes over all Mr. Eberstadt's former duties, including control of all industry divisions and the functioning of the new controlled materials plan for allocating raw materials.

Nelson's Statement.

"Because our entire effort must now center about the production line and because this involves the closest control over (production) scheduling, it is essential that two things be true—first, that a production man be in full charge; second that all related problems be within the jurisdiction of that production man," Mr. Nelson said in a statement announcing his actions.

The problem of controlling materials flow was of paramount importance a few months ago, the chairman said, but the emphasis now has shifted to make scheduling of the output of munitions and the items that go into munitions—"the overall job of first importance that must be pushed.

FEB 17 1943

"And because the total war program has become more closely integrated, it follows that the man in charge of production cannot discharge his duties adequately unless he controls the flow of materials into production channels."

A WPB spokesman said Mr. Nelson had called Mr. Eberstadt into his office earlier today and told him of the decision.

"That was all—they separated," the spokesman said, adding that he did not know whether Mr. Eberstadt actually had submitted a resignation.

Nelson Also Under Attack.

Mr. Nelson expects shortly to get Mr. Eberstadt's staff together, including the division heads and chief executive officials, and explain to them the necessity for the action, the spokesman said.

His statement did not amplify his reference to "jurisdictional questions," but the spokesman, who cannot be identified by name, said that as matters stood, Mr. Nelson had "two strong people under him on an equal level of authority, Wilson doing a production scheduling job, Eberstadt a materials allocation job."

"They saw things differently at times, as you all know," the spokesman said. "Mr. Nelson had to make a choice and he chose the production man."

Meanwhile, there were indications that Mr. Nelson's own position at the head of WPB was being subjected to assault.

It was reported reliably that friends of Mr. Eberstadt, representing the armed services, had gone to the White House urging that Mr. Nelson himself be removed and replaced by Bernard Baruch, production chief in the first world war, or by some other figure.

The conflict within WPB has grown instead of diminished in intensity in the last fortnight since Mr. Nelson increased the power of his productive vice-chairman, Mr. Wilson, and transferred seven important WPB divisons from Mr. Eberstadt to Mr. Wilson.

Nelson Waxes Blunt.

At last week's meeting of WPB, it was learned, Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said they could not approve the shift of divisions. Mr. Nelson told them bluntly he had not asked approval.

There appeared to be no question that Mr. Nelson's place at the head of WPB was jeopardized by the flare-up, because the White House was faced with the task of choosing between Mr. Nelson and the armed forces.

It appeared likely that the dispute would end—if it has not already ended—Mr. Nelson's close relationship with Mr. Baruch, who was responsible in part for Mr. Eberstadt, a New York investment banker, joining the war effort. It was thought unlikely, however, that Mr. Baruch would take the chairmanship of WPB, since he has refused to take a Government position in this war. He was not consulted in the Eberstadt-to-Wilson shift of power.

The armed services' interest in the case hinged upon the increased power it gave to Mr. Wilson to schedule production of munitions, powers which he has publicly said will mean the redistribution of contracts and if necessary the reallocation of tools and man power among war producers to increase output of such critical 'components" as gears, valves, motors, instruments, and other items whose scarcity is a drag on virtually all the production programs of the major weapons, including planes, ships, tanks, synthetic rubber, and hundred-octane gasoline.

Mr. Wilson's much-publicized directive of January 20 which instructed Government agencies, prime contractors and sub-contractors to get all their 1943 contracts signed within a brief specified time was in effect a public notice of his belief that the armed services had failed in their job of scheduling production or placing orders far enough ahead so that effective scheduling could be done.

When Mr. Nelson transferred divisions from Eberstadt to Wilson, friends of Eberstadt made

little effort to conceal their anger. There was talk of resignations, and associates of Mr. Nelson let it be known that he was "ready to accept any resignation that is offered." None has been offered so far.

ROOSEVELT GETS AFRICAN PICTURES

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Representatives of the Still Photographers Pool for covering the war presented to President Roosevelt today a handsomely bound volume of photographs taken at his conference with Prime Mnister Churchill at Casablanca, French Morocco.

The pictures were made by Harrison Roberts of the Associated Press and Sam Schulman of International News Photos and distributed in this country by the four members of the pool—the Associated Press, International News Photos, Acme News Pictures and Life Magazine.

The enlarged pictures, forty-seven of them, were in a large black volume, which is expected to go to the President's library at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Under the agreement the members share the big job of still-picture coverage of the global war and pool their production.

Canadian Living Costs Held Below That Of U.S.

Washington, Feb. 16 (AP)—More effective control of farm product and food prices, the Commerce Department said today, has helped Canada hold the rise in the cost of living there below that in the United States.

The Department's monthly publication, *Survey of Current Business*, said at the end of 1942 the cost of living index for the United States was 120.4, compared with 98.6 in August, 1939, while the Canadian index was 118.8.

Senate Looks Into Army Films

Senator Truman Says Uniform Is for Combat, 'Not for Fellows to Strut Around In.'

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Senator Truman, Democrat, of Missouri, who told reporters he thought the Army uniform was "for combat soldiers, not for fellows to strut around in," led an investigation today into the activities of Col. Darryl Zanuck and others in making Army training films.

Until last August 29, he said, Zanuck was drawing a colonel's pay from the Signal Corps and $5,000 a week from Twentieth Century-Fox, of whose board he was chairman.

Senator Truman's special Senate War Investigating Committee questioned numerous Signal Corps officers at today's hearing but met a flat refusal from an officer of the Inspector-General's office to testify about a parallel investigation he had conducted.

After the hearing, Mr. Truman, who was an artillery captain in the first world war, told reporters "we've been making a continuous investigation of this business of dressing up civilians in military uniforms when they have no military background and no chance of staying in the Army after the war."

Col. Zanuck, absent from Washington, may be called before the committee upon his return.

Lieut.-Col. John Harlan Amen, head of the Investigations Division of the Inspector General's Office, declined to answer questions Hugh Fulton, of committee counsel, concerning the Army's investigation into the making of Army training films. He said Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, had instructed him not to disclose facts brought out by the inquiry because many had been obtained from civilians under pledges they would be kept confidential.

Mr. Truman told reporters "I imagine it may be necessary eventually to call Mr. Patterson" but said that Col. Amen had no choice but to obey the Under-Secretary's instructions.

Col. K. B. Lawton, chief of the Signal Corps' pictorial section, testified that other producers, writers and directors, who had received Army commissions included Hal Roach, Frank Capra, Arthur M. Lowe and Robert Lord.

New-Type Escort Vessels Rushed At Shipyards

By Clark [illegible]e

[Associated Press [illegible]spondent]

Boston, Feb. 16—Fast, new-type escort vessels which the United States Navy believes will prove "part" of the answer to enemy submarine attacks are rolling down the ways of Massachusetts shipyards far ahead of production schedules and soon will go into action on America's far-flung convoy routes.

Side by side with the new escort ships are being produced some of the many hundreds of invasion vessels and warships which our armed forces need in order to carry the war home to Germany and Japan.

New Carrier Lexington

The navy showed a group of newspapermen some of its shipyards and some of their products yesterday, including the escort ships; some vessels designed to carry large quantities of tanks overseas and land them directly on enemy shores, and the new aircraft carrier Lexington, shortly to sail out to avenge the sinking of its predecessor and namesake in the Coral Sea battle last May.

There were also cruisers, destroyers and other ships in imposing numbers.

Officials of the Boston Navy Yard said ships were being produced well ahead of schedule despite the fact that several thousand additional workers are needed and, although hundreds of skilled employes are being drafted each month. More than 1,000 employes of the yard were drafted or enlisted during last November.

Emphasis On Escort Ships

Emphasis at two of the three ship yards visited—the Boston Navy Yard and the Bethlehem-Hingham plant at Hingham—is on escort ships. The third yard, the Bethlehem plant at Fore River, is also building some escort vessels, but is concentrating on larger men-of-war.

The escort vessels somewhat resemble the old four-stacker World War 1 destroyers. They are smaller than the new 2,100-ton destroyers, but larger and faster than the 173-foot sub-chasers which have been found unsuitable for heavy convoy duty in the North Atlantic.

Capt. Earl Enright, manager of the Boston navy yard said the escort ships are not as heavily armed nor as efficient for all-around duties as the 2,100-ton destroyers, but "these escort ships pack a punch too."

"Adequate For Their Job"

"Destroyers are needed with their fleet," he said. "The escort ships are adequate for their job and can be turned out rapidly. With the same labor and materials we can build two escort vessels as compared to a single destroyer. Escort ships cost about $3,000,000 and a destroyer more than twice that much."

The first escort ship already has been commissioned and turned over to a British crew for convoy work in the North Atlantic and soon the Boston navy yard will be in full production. These ships are equipped with the latest sound devices for locating submarines, depth charges to blast them and anti-aircraft guns to fight off dive-bombers.

Captain Enright said many of the yard's thousands of employes are women. Three hundred women will go to work as ship board welders soon.

Peak Production Near

The navy's escort ship program here and in other yards throughout the country will reach its peak soon. Rear Admiral H. T. Smith, supervisor of shipbuilding at the Bethlehem yards, said "these ships will be part of the answer to submarine attacks. With long-range patrol planes to spot the subs and keep them down in the day time and the escort ships to keep them down at night our convoys will reach their destinations with minimum losses."

The new tank-carrying invasion ships, some of which have already been completed, have not yet been in action and cannot be described in detail, but they are believed to be the largest of their type ever constructed—far bigger than the tank lighters used in the Solomons and North Africa.

The tank ships are built with very shallow draft to enable them to approach close to shore and run their bows onto the beach. Then the front of the ship is lowered, becoming a ramp, over which the tank crews drive their vehicles ashore, ready for immediate action.

War-Baby Plant

The near-by Bethehem-Hingham plant is entirely a war baby. It stands on ground which only a year ago was marsh land, forest and mud flats. Ground was broken on February 19 last year and on October 21 the yard delivered its first ship.

On February 4 of this year the plant completed a large number of troop-carrying vessels for the British, and its 16,000 workers—compared to only 100 last June—turned to construction of escort ships.

The new Lexington, the name of which was changed on petition of the workers while the ship was under construction, is not as big as the old one, but it has better protective features and other improvements which will decrease the possibility of its being destroyed by fire and the explosion of gasoline fumes, as its namesake was. It will handle just as many planes faster and better than the old Lex, and its anti-aircraft armament is far superior.

EDUCATOR URGES TOTALITARIAN U. S.

Atlanta, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—The United States Government must become totalitarian—and remain totalitarian—"as long as there is danger of war in the world," Prof. Clyde Eagleton of New York University told the Institute of International Understanding here today.

"We are going in the direction of a totalitarian Government today, because most people recognize the necessity, in order to fight the kind of war we are fighting today," Prof. Eagleton asserted. "We must go in that direction faster, and also recognize that this totalitarian Government must be continued until all danger of war ends."

Democracy and private enterprise will be cut down and possibly lost during this period, he said, but added, "I think we can salvage the best of these things."

The costliness and destructiveness of modern warfare impel the United States to stay organized for war on a totalitarian basis until war is brought under control, he declared. "We can't go through the while thing again in a few years.

"We must keep 11,000,000 men trained to fight. We must keep our planes and ships and tanks until the danger of war fades. Our civilization cannot endure its recurrence."

Prof. Eagleton, authority on international law and a member of the commission to study the organization of peace, said the establishment of some form of international government was the only solution to the world's dilemma.

"This international government would not destroy the state, but it would be at least powerful enough to control war. We are all learning that we are interdependent," he said.

Addition of Richelieu May Give Allies Battleship Superiority

French Man o' War's Captain Rates Ship One of 10 Most Formidable in World

(Editor's Note: Joseph Morton, Associated Press war correspondent, was the only newspaperman aboard the French battleship Richelieu on her voyage to New York. What she will mean to the Allied Navies is analyzed in the following article.)

By JOSEPH MORTON,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The transAtlantic voyage of the French battleship Richelieu may have assured the Allies once again of a definite edge over the Axis in first-line fighting craft of 35,000 tons or more.

The great man o' war's captain, Marcel Deramond, sitting with me in his quarters on the bridge, drew attention to this probability a few days ago as the battered vessel approached United States coastal waters on the last leg of her 3,700-mile trip from Dakar, French West Africa.

Richelieu Tilts Balance.

"In taking account of all the first-line battleships," he told me, "we know that the Allies, at the start of 1943, barely had enough to match those of their opponents. With the Richelieu they unquestionably will have the advantage. She will become very important in future months."

(Capt. Deramond considered only ships of 35,000 tons or more in making his comparison. Battleships of smaller displacement, however, also serve as first-line fighting craft, including all but the newest battleships of the United States and British navies. Capt. Deramond would not give the details on which he based his comparisons. The United States and Britain have not announced how many of their new 35,000-ton or bigger battleships are in commission.)

The captain suggested that the safe journey from Dakar, with a propeller missing and speed greatly reduced, might well be termed an Allied victory.

"Germany certainly is far from pleased," he chuckled, "to learn we have arrived in a harbor where we can be refitted in complete safety."

Twice tested in battle before commissioning, the Richelieu has surprised naval experts with her strength and soundness, Capt. Deramond said, observing that when reconditioned she would be one of the most powerful warships afloat—probably among the world's first 10.

"We will welcome the chance to fight any single battleship the enemy possesses," he said solemnly, "and, if necessary, will sail happily to fight one against two."

The trip from Dakar was planned without particular apprehension, although, as a routine precaution, the

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ship's time of departure was kept a carefully-guarded secret. After his own last luncheon at home, the captain said, he sent his children off to school as usual—"without telling them good-by."

Would Have Welcomed Fight.

"We would have been pleased," he continued, "to meet a battleship, even on this trip, because our general build, our resistance and the quality of the ship would have given us victory. And it would have done the crew a lot of good."

He called the Richelieu's ability to make the voyage in spite of her damage a tribute to her officers and men, who, during two stagnant years at Dakar, put her in condition to sail. He said preparations had been made and orders given to scuttle the ship if Germany made an effort to acquire her, and that the men understood, "yet never gave up hope of one day going out to battle."

Capt. Deramond took over the Richelieu in February, 1941, after having served on the general staff of the French fleet in 1939-40. He commanded a squadron of anti-submarine ships in the Mediterranean during the World War and was awarded the Legion of Honor when but an ensign.

The trip of the Richelieu offers strong support to earlier indications that Allied naval leaders contemplate rebuilding a small, but still useful, French fleet.

In such a regrouping, France's greatest battleship, damaged but repairable in a few months, unquestionably would serve as the cornerstone. With the drydock facilities available here, she can be overhauled, refitted and sent back across the Atlantic by early summer.

At least one other French battleship, one aircraft carrier, nine cruisers, 10 destroyers, nearly a score of submarines and the same number of escort vessels could be assembled to fight with her.

Such a force, supplemented by additional destroyers, might safely be entrusted with several important assignments in the African theater of operations. Based on Casablanca and Dakar, it probably could keep a large section of the South Atlantic secure, relieving other Allied fleet units for duty elsewhere. Operating from Oran in waters the French know better than any one else, it might be given the job of policing the entire Western Mediterranean, backed up by British units from Gibraltar if necessity arose.

Could Handle Italians.

It would be of tremendous assistance in keeping the Italian fleet bottled up, and could be used to decoy it when other Allied operations were impending. Where big ships were needed in convoying particularly precious cargoes, the French vessels likewise would be suitable, and they unquestionably would be of great value in combined operations co-incident with an offensive such as an all-out attack on the European continent.

To rebuild the French Navy, complete with administration and shore stations, probably would take a year, maybe more. But the result would partially erase memories of the November 27 scuttling at Toulon and provide the Allies with another fleet intact—constructed from the remnants of 11 battleships, 4 carriers, 21 cruisers, 100 destroyers and 101 submarines with which France went to war.

Gotham Greets Gallic Gobs

FEB 17 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 16—The navy's in—the French navy—and New Yorkers are discovering there's something gallant about a Gallic gob.

They tumbled off the French battleship Richelieu which arrived in New York yesterday and were greeted by girls, men, bartenders and restaurateurs who never realized they were French until the French navy arrived.

The Gallic visitors are young and merry Frenchmen—some youths who joined up in 1941 after the so-called "fall of France" and refer to themselves as the *"Quarante-Et-Un,"* and some who have been in the navy five years or longer.

Girl Takes Five In Tow

Friends appeared from everywhere to welcome them. Typical of the group was Miss Madeline Barker, of the Bronx, who took the day off to entertain the sailors because, she said, her mother was French and she herself arrived here in 1941 after six months of life under German occupation. She took five in tow.

When nine sailors entered a Greenwich Village bar everyone, including a group of United States sailors, rose and sponstaneously applauded. They joined the French sailors in singing the "Marseillaise."

Four Lucky Seamen

The French proprietor and waiters of a midtown restaurant were filled with joy when four of the French sailors dropped in for a snack. A snack? Before the sailors left they had been plied with this good French meal:

Onion soup, *hors d'oeuvres*, steak, cheese, black coffee, French bread, salad, red wine and rum.

The sailors left with a *vive pour la victoire, l'Amerique, La France et les Nations Unis.*

U. S. Destroyer Guard For Richelieu Directed By French Admiral

Lt. Donald Patterson, Baltimore Publisher's Son, Tells of Voyage

By the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—A French admiral commanded the convoy of American destroyers which escorted the French warships Richelieu and Montcalm safely to the United States last week despite storm, fog and enemy submarines, Lt. Donald Hamilton Patterson said.

Lt. Patterson, son of Publisher Paul Patterson of the Baltimore Sun papers and first officer of one of the four destroyers in the convoy, said the admiral—whom he did not identify—was aboard the Montcalm, which was "in good shape and gave us a run for our money."

The officer, who returned home Thursday after more than a year of patrol and convoy duty in the Atlantic, gave high praise to the crews of the disabled Richelieu and the Montcalm.

Called Excellent Seaman.

"Despite the fact that they hadn't been at sea for two years," he declared, "throughout the storm and fog they rode our stern like a ghost, only about 500 yards behind us. They are excellent seamen.

The warships left Dakar January 30 after the destroyers reconnoitered outside the harbor, he added.

The first four days were uneventful, Lt. Patterson related, adding that on the fifth day the convoy received word that two packs of enemy submarines were searching for them.

"That same night a dark object between our vessel and the escort vessel directly to our stern was sighted by a third destroyer," he recounted. "We never saw it, but our detecting instruments picked it up momentarily and then lost contact.

"Whether it was actually a submarine no one will ever know, but it was enough to scare the admiral into changing our course for a couple of days."

Went With Montcalm.

When the Montcalm left the Richelieu and headed for Philadelphia, Lt. Patterson's vessel went with the Montcalm. The Richelieu went to New York.

The destroyer to which Lt. Patterson is attached was at Dakar as part of the naval detachment which attended President Roosevelt's visit to Casablanca, the officer said.

Lt. Patterson was a member of the first V-7 class graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1940.

His wife is the former Elizabeth Somerville Melvin, daughter of Judge Ridgely P. Melvin of Annapolis.

Mrs. Luce in Tense House Scene

Playwright Questions Fulbright After He Attacks Her Post-war Air Plan.

FEB 17 1943

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Two new members of Congress, Representative Clare Boothe Luce, the playwright, and Representative J. W. Fulbright, Rhodes scholar from Arkansas, exchanged caustic words in the House today over post-war freedom of the airways.

The blond Republican had tried twice to gain the floor while Mr. Fullbright was accusing her of having advocated a "narrow, imperialistic policy of grab" in her speech last week in which she opposed freedom of the air and called Vice-President Wallace's ideas "Globaloney."

Mr. Fulbright declined to permit interruptions, but when he finished, the 37-year-old Democrat and former president of the University of Arkansas, invited her to ask questions. She came forward and they stood at twin microphones. The House was tense.

"The young and very able gentleman from Arkansas has spoken rather loosely of what he calls my freedom of the air policy" Mrs. Luce began. (She herself is 39 years old.) "I would like to ask him a specific question." She then asked:

"By his definition of what he calls a proper policy, does he intend for this country to control its own skies and airports after the war?"

"I would say not any more than we now control our ports under the traditional policy of freedom of the seas," he replied.

More Questions From Mrs. Luce.

"I would like to ask the gentleman another question. In his speech he said I inferred this or that. I inferred nothing. I implied, and the gentlemen from Arkansas did the inferring. I ask the gentleman to give a precise passage, a precise quote from the text of my speech in which I said America must control the sovereignty of the skies of any other nation."

"I don't think I said exactly that," replied Mr. Fulbright.

"Give one passage in which I implied, inferred or stated specifically that this country should acquire air sovereignty in any other nation without the consent of that nation," challenged Mrs. Luce.

"Would you like me to read your speech again to this House?" inquired the former college president.

What Mrs. Luce said was drowned out by laughter from the Democratic side. Mr. Fulbright added:

"That is implicit throughout your speech, as I see it."

"You are inferring," declared Mrs. Luce deliberately.

They both sat down.

What Brought It On.

In the speech that brought on the interrogation Mr. Fulbright quoted her remark that if this country adopts the wrong air policy we shall have most efficiently laid the groundwork for America's certain defeat in world war No. 3.

"The way to avoid this calamity, she implies, is that we must now, before this war is over, begin to prepare for the next war by adopting her version of sovereignty of the skies," he continued. He called her plan "a narrow, imperialistic policy of grab."

He then declared her air policy "is probably the most effective method imaginable of bringing on a third world war."

He proposed that the House, "instead of assuming a defeatist policy with regard to war," immediately direct its Foreign Affairs Committee to study all proposals for post-war international organizations designed to prevent war, and report within sixty days. He is a member of that committee.

MRS. LUCE KEEN FOR LEND-LEASE

Says It Can Save Lives of Hundreds of Thousands.

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, actress-playwright-world traveler, said today that the lend-lease act has steeled the resistance of the United Nations while putting steel into the hands of their people to fight the Axis.

In urging continuance of the act for another year, Mrs. Luce told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the mutual aid agreements "always were, are today and probably will be to the national interests for years to come."

"And," she added, "one hopes that the fog of politics will not hide this fact to us. Not only has lend-lease saved the lives of our sons today, but, if continued, if wisely administered, and taken out of the realm of politics, it would probably save the lives of hundreds of thousands of human beings in other lands in years to come."

FEB 17 1943

She remarked that already there has been a good deal of discussion about lend-lease in reverse, but added, that in the case of some nations, this talk is definitely premature.

"There are some countries," she maintained, "which have not yet benefited enough from lend-lease to make a discussion of lend-lease in reverse either dignified or tenable.

"China is an outstanding example. China, under lend-lease, has received next to nothing. Saying how little China has received is in no way to reflect on the fact that Great Britain has received the lion's share of lend-lease. She also exhibited, after Dunkirk, the lion's share of courage, when she stood alone against the mightiest military machine the world has ever known. And in lend-lease in reverse, Great Britain has also contributed the lion's share.

"To repeat," she declared, "although I am no student of great historic international policies, it seems to me that lend-lease is the most potent and flexible instrument ever chosen by a great people, not only for the streamlined conduct of an infinitely complicated war, but for the composition of an infinitely complicated peace."

Drawing upon her knowledge of the Orient, Mrs. Luce testified that "American prestige in China is at an all-time low." She attributed this to three factors:

1. A breakdown in China's domestic economy because the country has been strangled since Pearl Harbor by the loss of supply lines.

2. Lowered morale because China has no air force of its own.

3. Impatience because the Burma Road has not been reopened.

U. S. Submarines Pressing Japs

Secretary Knox Hints at Changes in Foe's Oil and Airplane Setups.

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox said today that the Navy is pressing its submarine campaign "very energetically" against Japanese shipping in the southwest Pacific area.

"We assume they're doing the most they can to exploit that territory," he told a press conference. "Undoubtedly they are getting oil, for one thing.

"I have had unofficial reports that they have renewed oil production in the shallow wells in northern Borneo and we know, of course, that some installations in the East Indies were not destroyed."

The last Navy report on American submarine sinkings of Japanese ships of all types came out about two weeks ago and showed that up to that time 123 enemy ships were sunk, twenty-two probably sunk and thirty-two damaged—a total of 177—by submarines.

The Secretary was asked how the Navy was getting along with its campaign of attrition against Japanese shipping, on which the whole usefulness of the conquered territories rest, and he replied that "we're pressing our submarine campaign very energetically."

As to the Solomons.

Discussing another phase of the South Pacific situation the Secretary said that as of this morning there was in the Solomon Islands "nothing stirring apparently but a lot of air activity."

The Secretary reiterated his view that the conquest of Guadalcanal has given United States Pacific forces an advantageous position from which to direct new blows against the enemy. One enemy base which has been pounded is that at Munda in the central Solomons and Mr. Knox was asked what results had been obtained by the sixty-five attacks thus far made on Munda.

About Larger Flyer Losses.

He said he was unable to describe conditions there and said the enemy would be able only to make a limited use of the base. The Navy Secretary likewise had no definite information for the reasons behind the higher losses suffered by American flyers in the Solomons in the last two or three days of fighting when the ratio has been about three Jap planes shot down to two American planes instead of the former ratio of five Jap planes to one American craft.

But he said by way of surmise that the Japanese may have some new models in use now and they possibly have some better trained pilots. "I think we're somewhat spoiled," the Secretary remarked, "by knocking down five of theirs to one of ours. That's an abnormal rate."

BERLIN DENIES HITLER QUITS AS ARMY HEAD

Military Quoted As Saying Accounts Abroad Are Without Basis

FEB 17 1943

Traveler Sees Fuehrer's Star As Badly Tarnished Since Stalingrad

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 16—Rumors that Adolf Hitler is preparing to relinquish command of the German armed forces to a fighting general drew a curt denial today from the Berlin radio.

The broadcast, recorded here by the Associated Press, quoted "competent military quarters" as declaring that reports "spread abroad" concerning the appointment of a new commander for the eastern front "are devoid of foundation."

The German denial followed publication of an unconfirmed dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, declaring that Hitler was going to yield the supreme command to Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Manstein.

FEB 17 1943

Step Reported Taken

Private advices reaching CBS quoted quarters reportedly inclose touch with Germany's officialdom as saying it is "not improbable" that Hitler already has abandoned his direct command.

A correspondent said that two weeks ago information seeped across the German frontiers from Berlin indicating that Hitler had stepped down, as a result of the Nazi reverses on the Russian front.

A traveler who recently left Berlin and who was described as "a trustworthy professional observer," was quoted as saying that since the Stalingrad disaster Hitler's star has been badly tarnished.

Executions Reported

The informant also was quoted as saying the German people blame Hitler for "installing reckless Nazi party generals in command."

Meanwhile, other reports hinted that all was not well within the banks of the German army.

A report that eighty German army officers were arrested by the Gestapo last month and put to death for "toying with a plot to remove Adolf Hitler" was received by CBS. It reportedly came also from a traveler from Berlin.

Exhaustion Is Seen

This informant said he "knew for a certainty" that the executions were carried out early in January.

This same source added that Germany's leading physician, Dr. Ferdinand Sauerbruch, has been quoted as saying the German fighting men are "physically and spiritually exhausted."

Pan-American Society Fears Plot to Block U.S. Trade Agreements

President Hasler Feels Movement in Congress Will Create Suspicion

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Frederick E. Hasler, president of the Pan-American Society, asserted yesterday that "selfish interests and isolationists in Congress' have a movement underway to block renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which expires June 12.

"This movement must be stopped at all costs, before its virus is allowed to create suspicion abroad of the sincerity of our policies in regard to international trade, and thus implant the germ of disunity among the United Nations," Hasler said at the 31st anniversary meeting of the society.

The 1934 Trade Agreements Act has lowered excessive trade barriers, he said, and has improved our commercial relations with 25 other countries.

"It may well serve as a pattern to implement the principles of mutual trade aid agreed upon in the Atlantic Charter," Hasler said, adding that those persons behind the movement to oppose renewal of the act were "blind to the fact that they are sowing the same seeds that helped to bring on this war."

At the meeting, the annual aviation safety awards of the Inter-American Safety Council were presented to two divisions of Pan-American Airways and two affiliated companies for flying nearly 190,000,000 passenger-miles and over 15,000,000 plane-miles without a passenger fatality in 1942.

The four airlines were the Eastern and Western divisions of Pan-American Airways, Compania Mexicana de Aviacion, S. A., and Compania Nacional Cubana de Aviacion, S. A.

More Oil For East Seen If Allies Take N. Africa

FEB 17 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 16 — Complete Allied victory in North Africa might relieve the East Coast oil shortage, it was suggested today by *Ethyl News*, publication of the Ethyl Corporation, which makes a blending agent for high-grade gasoline.

It pointed out that such a victory would help clear the Mediterranean for Allied supply ships, which then could carry Iran, Iraq and Bahrein Islands oil from Haifa, Palestine, to the United Nations' forces.

Partial Relief Possible

"Since these armies now are being supplied from the East Coast of the United States, the nearest alternative source of supply," the magazine said, "even the partial replacement of that source would mean so much more oil for the hard-pressed East."

It is estimated that in 1939 about 100,000,000 barrels of oil moved through the Mediterranean, roughly one fourth of the amount which moved along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

While some relief should follow, the magazine added, complete domination of North Africa would not mean that drastic restrictions applying in the Eastern part of the United States could be lifted. In all likelihood, it said, rationing would continue for the duration of the war.

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30.24 — 1215

30.24 — 1215

NIGHT LEAD BEVERIDGE PLAN

LONDON, FEB.16-(AP)-THE LABOR PARTY APPEARED SPLIT TONIGHT OVER THE GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCED POLICY FOR IMPLEMENTING SIR WILLIAM H. BEVERIDGE'S SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM.

FEB 17 1943

SIR JOHN ANDERSON, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND MEMBER OF THE WAR CABINET, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT THE START OF A THREE-DAY DEBATE ON THE BEVERIDGE PLAN THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD IMPLEMENT AS MUCH OF IT AS POSSIBLE "IN PRINCIPLE" WITHOUT DEFINITE COMMITMENTS.

ONE FACTION OF THE LABOR PARTY LINED UP WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

BUT AS SOON AS THE FIRST DAY'S DEBATE ENDED, THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOR PARTY MET AND EXPRESSED WHAT THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION TERMED "INDIGNATION" AT THE "INDEFINITENESS AND GENERAL INCONCLUSIVE TONE" OF THE GOVERNMENT PRONOUNCEMENT.

FOUR LABOR MEMBERS--JAMES GRIFFITHS, ALFRED BARNES, ELLIS SMITH AND EMANUEL SHINWELL--GAVE NOTICE OF AN OFFICIAL LABOR PARTY AMENDMENT TO AN ALL-PARTY MOTION OF "WELCOME" FOR THE BEVERIDGE REPORT.

THE AMENDMENT EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY AND URGED RECONSIDERATION "WITH A VIEW TO EARLY IMPLEMENTATION."

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID THE AMENDMENT CREATED A "CRISIS" IN THE LABOR PARTY AND REPORTED THERE WAS A SUGGESTION THAT LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN, MAJOR CLEMENT R.ATLEE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DOMINION AFFAIRS, AND HERBERT MORRISON, MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY, WHO PRESUMABLY ARE BACKING THE GOVERNMENT STAND AS MEMBERS OF THE WAR CABINET, SHOULD LEAVE THE CABINET BECAUSE OF THE PARTY'S STAND.

GRIFFITHS AND BARNES WERE THE OFFICIAL LABOR PARTY SPEAKERS IN THE FIRST DAY OF DEBATE.

ANDERSON SAID THE GOVERNMENT, AS A FIRST STEP, INTENDED TO INTRODUCE BILLS TO PROVIDE COMPLETE MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN BRITAIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN.

XM12220AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEB.17-(AP)-COL.CHARLES HENRY BARTH, A NATIVE OF LEAVENWORTH, KAS., HAS BEEN ASSIGNED AS THE NEW CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, U.S ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FEB 17 1943

BARTH FORMERLY SERVED AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF IN CHARGE OF SUPPLY FOR THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST WITH LIEUT. GEN.FRANK M.ANDREWS, WHO RECENTLY WAS MADE COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

THE NEW CHIEF OF STAFF, SON OF THE LATE BRIG.GEN.CHARLES BARTH, IS 39 YEARS OLD. HE ATTENDED PRINCETON UNIVERSITY FOR TWO YEARS AND WAS APPOINTED TO THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT IN 1921.

XM1133PEW

HE WAS GRADUATED IN 1925, THE TOP MAN IN HIS CLASS, AND WAS ASSIGNED IMMEDIATELY TO THE ARMY ENGINEERS. HE STUDIED CIVIL ENGINEERING AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY AND IN 1928 WAS ASSIGNED TO WEST POINT AS INSTRUCTOR OF CIVIL AND MILITARY ENGINEERING. SIX YEARS LATER HE WAS SENT TO HAWAII, BUT IN 1936 HE WAS ORDERED TO ROCK ISLAND, ILL., FOR RIVER HARBOR DUTY.

BEFORE BEING ORDERED TO THE MIDDLE EAST, HE ORGANIZED AND DIRECTED

THE CIVILIAN DEFENSE PROGRAM IN THE CANAL ZONE.

BARTH WAS MARRIED IN 1926 TO MISS DORIS SPEER OF ENGLEWOOD, N.J. HIS WIFE NOW LIVES AT HIGHLAND FALLS, N.Y.

RN1147PEW

LONDON, FEB. 16--ADVANCE ENEMY FORCES HAVE MOVED INTO GAFSA AT THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE BULGING CENTRAL TUNISIAN BATTLELINE WHERE THE VETERAN TANK TROOPERS OF FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL CLASHED WITH AMERICAN ARMOR IN A BATTLE OF MOUNTING INTENSITY. FEB 17 1943

AS THE AMERICANS STIFFENED AGAINST THE ASSAULT, ALLIED AIR POWER FROM EAST AND WEST DEALT AXIS KEY POSITIONS FROM THE BATTLEFRONT TO THE ITALIAN MAINLAND SOME OF THEIR HARDEST BLOWS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

NAPLES WAS ATTACKED BY DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY, PROBBLY AT AMERICAN LIBERATORS OF THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND. PALERMO, ON SICILY, WAS BATTERED LAST NIGHT BY FLYING FORTRESSES. WELLINGTONS OF THE RAF BLASTED AT THE TUNISIAN SEABASE OF BIZERTE. THE BATTLEZONE AIRFIELD AT KAIROUAN WAS ATTACKED, AND 11 ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN IN FIERCE AERIAL COMBATS.

ALLIED LOSSES--FROM EAST AND WEST TOGETHER--TOTALED FOUR PLANESM

THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE PLACED THE PALERMO CASUALTIES AT 98 KILLED AND 297 INJURED, AND THOSE AT NAPLES AT SEVEN KILLED AND 15 INJURED.

AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THE ENEMY ADVANCE INTO GAFSA, SAID HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUED IN THE UPLAND PLATEAU AREA WEST OF FAID PASS WHERE THE AXIS DROVE TWO SPEARHEADS DEEP INTO ALLIED TERRITORY BETWEEN GAFSA AND SBEITLA.

AFTER BREAKING OUT OF FAID PASS WITH SCORES OF GERMANY'S LATEST TANKS EARLY SUNDAY AND OVERWHELMING AMERICAN ARTILLERY UNITS WITH THE AID OF DIVE BOMBERS, THE AXIS TROOPS POUNDED ON TOWARD SBEITLA WHILE ANOTHER GERMAN COLUMN SMASHED FORWARD FROM THE MAKNASSY REGION, CUT THE GAFSA-SIDI BOUZID ROAD AND REACHED A POINT NINE MILES FROM SBEITLA, DISPATCHES SAID. FEB 17 1943

BOTH SBEITLA AND FERIANA, ONLY 12 MILES FROM THE ALGERIAN FRONTIER, WERE THREATENED AND THE PARIS RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN POSITION AT GAFSA, A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ON THE EXTREME SOUTHERN FLANK SOME 75 MILES FROM THE GULF OF GABES, WAS SERIOUSLY THREATENED.

WHATEVER OF THE PURPOSE OF THE GERMAN THRUST--AND THERE WERE NUMEROUS THEORIES--THE MANEUVER APPEARED TO HAVE ENDANGERED THE ALLIED POSITION IN THE SOUTH AND RAISED THE POSSIBILITY OF A WITHDRAWA TO THE NORTHWEST.

OBVIOUSLY THE MOVE RELIEVED SOME OF THE ALLIED PRESSURE ON THE AXIS COASTAL CORRIDOR IN TUNISIA BETWEEN SFAX AND GABES AND IF SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDED WOULD GIVE AXIS FORCES MORE ROOM TO MANEUVER IN THE ALL-OUT FIGHT WHICH IS TO COME.

SOME OBSERVERS FELT THE GERMAN ASSAULT WAS DESIGNED TO THROW THE ALLIES OFF BALANCE AND UPSET AT LEAST TEMPORARILY ANY PLANS FOR A DRIVE BY THE AMERICAN FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA TOWARD JUNCTION WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, APPROACHING BEN GARDANE, 160 MILES SOUTHWEST OF GAFSA.

30.24 — 1217

30.24 — 1217

THE NEWS CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT, PHILIP JORDAN, POINTING OUT THAT THE SUPPLY PROBLEM IN THE AREA HELD BY THE AMERICANS "MAKE IT INEVITABLY THE WEAKEST PART OF OUR LINE," REPORTED FROM TUNISIA THAT "IT IS A MIRACLE, NOT THAT THE GERMANS SHOULD HAVE HAD SOME INITIA SUCCESS IN THEIR EFFORT, BUT THAT UNITED STATES TROOPS SHOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FIGHT SO WELL WITH THE COMPARATIVELY LITTLE AT THEIR DISPOSAL AND SHOULD HAVE MADE SO GOOD A JOB OF THE REGION'S DEFENSES

THE UNITED STATES 12TH AIR FORCE SWARMED OVER THE ENEMY'S FORWARD AREAS, ATTACKING TROOPS, MOVING CONVOYS, GUNS AND SUPPLY DUMPS.

MEANWHILE THE ALLIED AIR FORCE IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA DELIVERED ITS FIRST ATTACK ON SICILY, AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES ROARING OVER THE IMPORTANT AXIS ISLAND BASE TO BLAST PALERMO. A LARGE MERCHANT VESSEL AND OIL TANKS WERE SET ON FIRE AND DRYDOCKS WERE HIT BY OTHER BOMBS.

BEN GARDANE, ABOUT 20 MILES WEST OF THE TUNISIAN FRONTIER WAS OCCUPIED BY THE EIGHTH ARMY YESTERDAY AND ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S FORCES SPED ON WESTWARD AND MAINTAINED CONTACT WITH ROMMEL'S FORCES WEST OF THE TOWN, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE EIGHTH ARMY WAS STILL SOME 45 MILES FROM THE MARETH FORTIFICATIONS WHICH EXTEND FROM THE GULF OF GABES SOUTHWARD ABOUT 65 MILES WEST OF THE TUNISIA-TRIPOLITANIA BORDER.

MOST OBSERVERS X X X EIGHTH GRAPH (ELIMINATING 7TH GRAPH.)

M747AEW

LONDON--INSERT IN MEDITERRANEAN AFTER SECOND GRAPH X X X DISPATCHES SAID.

AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID SMALL ADVANCE ENEMY UNITS ENTERED GAFSA, AN AMERICAN BASE 75 MILES INLAND FROM THE GULF OF GABES, YESTERDAY EVENING.

FEB 17 1943

GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID AXIS TROOPS THREW THE ALLIES BACK TOWARD THE MOUNTAINS IN WESTERN TUNISIA.

THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE CONTINUED TO DESCRIBE THE FIGHTING ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT AS "ACTION OF LOCAL CHARACTER," BUT SAID "SOME ENEMY POSITIONS" WERE TAKEN AND 781 (CORRECT) PRISONERS WERE CAPTURED.

THE COMMUNIQUE, AS RECORDED FROM A ROME BROADCAST, SAID 97 ALLIED TANKS WERE DESTROYED OR CAPTURED IN THIS FIGHTING. THE ITALIANS SAID GERMAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN OR DESTROYED ON THE GROUND 24 PLANES. THE COMMUNIQUES ANNOUNCED THAT AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE WAS MISSING.

WHATEVER X X X ETC. 4TH GRAPH (DELETING THIRD GRAPH BEGINNING "BOTH SBEITLA" AND ENDING "THREATENED.").

M858AEW

FIRST LEAD

LONDON, FEB.16-(AP)-ENEMY RAIDERS APPEARING OVER THE SOUTH WALES COASTAL AREA TONIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS YEAR DROPPED HEAVY EXPLOSIVES NEAR A HOTEL, CAUSING SOME CASUALTIES.

THE RAIDERS ALSO WERE IN ACTION OVER SOUTHWEST ENGLAND DISTRICTS. A NUMBER OF PLACES REPORTED HEAVY EXPLOSIVES ATTACKS AND MACHINE GUNNING.

IT WAS REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY THAT THREE ENEMY BOMBERS WERE DESTROYED.

FEB 17 1943

TA1122PEW

LONDON, FEB.16-(AP)-COL.GEN.ALEXANDER MIKHAILOVICH VASILEVSKY, LEADER OF THE VITAL VORONEZH OFFENSIVE IN RUSSIA'S SECOND WINTER COMEBACK, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION, A MOSCOW BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR SAID TONIGHT.

VASILEVSKY DIRECTED THE OFFENSIVE ON THE UPPER DON FRONT THAT TOPPLED THE GERMAN STRONGHOLD AT VORONEZH AND SWEPT FORWARD ON A BROAD AREA LEADING TO THE FALL OF KHARKOV AND KURSK. VORONEZH ITSELF WAS COMPLETELY OCCUPIED JAN.26, WITH 11,000 GERMAN TROOPS CAPTURED THEN FOR A TOTAL OF 75,000 ON THAT FRONT UP TO THAT TIME.

VASILEVSKY, WHO ASSISTED GEN.GREGORY K.ZHUKOV EARLIER IN THE BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD, HAS RISEN RAPIDLY TO HIGH RANK AMONG RUSSIA'S FOREMOST GENERALS.

XM1215AEW

LONDON ADD MUSSERT

ANETA POINTED OUT THAT ONLY YESTERDAY THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU IN STOCKHOLM, IN A DISPATCH FROM THE HAGUE, QUOTED MUSSERT AS ANNOUNCING THAT ALL MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY, THE NATIONAL SOCIALISTISCHE BEWEGING, WOULD BE ARMED IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE OF A RECENT WAVE OF "TERRORIST ATTEMPTS" AGAINST THEM.

THE NEWS AGENCY ALSO SAID IT LEARNED TODAY THAT EIGHT MORE DEATHS IN OCCUPIED HOLLAND--THE ANNOUNCEMENTS WORDED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO SUGGEST THAT THEY OCCURRED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS--WERE REPORTED JAN.6 AND JAN.8 IN THE ROTTERDAMSCH NIEUWSBLAD.

XM804PEW

LONDON, FEB. 16-(AP)-REUTERS SAID TONIGHT THE GERMAN RADIO HAD ANNOUNCED THAT THE AXIS OFFENSIVE IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA HAD "TEMPORARILY STOPPED."

TUNIS

THE BERLIN REPORT SAID GERMAN TROOPS WERE ENGAGED IN MOPPING UP THE EXTENSIVE BATTLEFIELDS BETWEEN FAID AND GAFSA.

"SETBACKS SUFFERED BY THE SECOND AMERICAN TANK CORPS, ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS, ARE FAR HEAVIER THAN HAD BEEN ASSUMED," THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE GERMAN REPORT SAID TOTAL AMERICAN LOSSES, INCLUDING KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED, "MUST BE AT LEAST 8,000 OR 10,000." IT CLAIMED THAT 3,000 AMERICANS WERE KILLED IN THE ENGAGEMENT AND THAT 781 PRISONERS HAD BEEN COUNTED.

FEB 17 1943

(THESE CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CASUALTIES HAVE NOT BEEN SUBSTANTIATED BY ANY OTHER SOURCE.)

UX337PEW

LONDON, FEB 16-(AP)-THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE, AS RECORDED HERE FROM A ROME BROADCAST, SAID MORE THAN 700 PRISONERS AND CONSIDERABLE EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY AXIS FORCES WHICH GAINED GROUND ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT.

MK2EAEW

LONDON, FEB.16-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO TODAY ANNOUNCED PROMOTION OF COL.GEN.VON RICHTHOFEN, COMMANDER OF THE AIR FLEET, TO THE RANK OF FIELD MARSHAL, AND PROMOTION OF AIR GENERALS RITTER VON GREIM AND LOERZER TO RANK OF COLONEL GENERALS. THE PROMOTIONS WERE ANNOUNCED FROM HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS.

VON RICHTHOFEN IS A COUSIN OF THE LATE BARON MANFRED VON RICHTHOFEN, GERMANY'S ACE OF WORLD WAR ONE.

XM115AEW

30.24- 1219

30.24-1219

BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, FEB 16-(AP)-IT OFTEN HAS BEEN SAID THAT BRITAIN'S TWO PRIME PUBLIC RECREATIONS ARE BEER AND SPORTS, AND THE GOVERNMENT HAS TACITLY REAFFIRMED THIS MAXIM SO FAR DURING THE WAR.

BEER IS DOING AS WELL AS USUAL. SPORTS HAVE UMDEGOMX

FEB 17 1943

BEER IS DOING AS WELL AS USUAL. SPORTS HAVE UNDERGONE DRASTIC RETRENCHMENTS, BUT ARE CONTINUING IN NEARLY UNABATED VARIETY AND POPULARITY. RACING, BOXING, ENGLISH FOOTBALL AND RUGBY AND CRICKET AL ARE STILL BEING PLAYED, ALTHOUGH THE TIME GIVEN TO THEM HAS BEEN CUT DOWN.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN SOLDIERS HAVE INTRODUCED SOFTBALL AND BASKET-BALL TO ENTHUSIASTIC POPULARITY AMONG FANS. A TOTAL OF $128,000,000 WAS BET ON DOG RACES ALONE DURING 1942. THE REGULAR OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE HAS JUST BEEN HELD.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE ONLY SPORT OFFICIALLY BANNED IS WINTER STEEPLECHASING, BECAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORTATION AND FEED-ING.

ON THE WHOLE, SPORTS HAVE MANAGED TO SURMOUNT MOST OBSTACLES, EVEN THE PARAMOUNT ONE THAT THERE ARE NO EXEMPTIONS FROM MILITARY OR CIVILIAN WAR SERVICE FOR ATHLETES. THE COMPETITORS ENGAGE IN THEIR SPECIALTIES ON SHORT LEAVES FROM THEIR SERVICES, JOBS OR HOMEGUARD ACTIVITIES. AND THEIR LEAVES ARE OFFICIALLY FACILITATED. PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYERS STILL PERFORM..AND FOR PAY.., ALTHOUGH THEIR SALARY SCALE HAS BEEN REDUCED.

DESPITE WAR-TIME RETRENCHMENTS, THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE EXPANSION IN SPORTS INTEREST.

TRANSPORTATION HAS BEEN THE CHIEF PROBLEM YET ONE OF ENGLAND'S BIGGEST BOOKMAKERS, HOLDING $2,000,000 IN BETS ON THE DERBY, WAS EXONERATED FOR DRIVING HIS CAR TO THE RACES WHEN HE MISSED HIS TRAIN. THE COURT RULED HE WAS AN ESSENTIAL FIXTURE AT THE EVENT.

HOWEVER, A TAXI-DRIVER WHO TOOK HENRY COTTON, THE GOLF CHAMPION, 50 MILES TO A CHARITY EXHIBITION MATCH, WAS FINED FOR ILLEGAL USE OF GASOLINE.

FEB 17 1943

MANY BOXERS AND FOOTBALLERS HAVE GONE INTO THE RAF AS SERGEANTS AND PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS. IN THIS STATUS, FREDDIE MILLS RECENTLY WON TH BRITISH LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP AND JACKIE PATERSON AND PETER KANE ARE ABOUT TO TANGLE FOR THE WORLD FLYWEIGHT TITLE.

BIG-TIME GOLF AND TENNIS HAVE BEEN REDUCED LARGELY TO CHARITY EXHIBITION MATCHES. THE WIMBLEDON TENNIS INTERNATIONALS HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED, AND THE CELEBRATED BRITISH AMATEUR AND OPEN GOLF TOURNAMENTS HAVEN'T BEEN HELD SINCE 1939.

CROWDS, PARTICULARLY AT FOOTBALL, HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED BY THE HOME OFFICE RULE LIMITING ATTENDANCE AT ANY EVENT TO HALF OF CAPACITY. THIS RULE, HOWEVER, IS APPLIED VERY ELASTICALLY. WEMBLEY STADIUM, WHICH HOLDS ABOUT 100,000, WILL BE ALLOWED TO HAVE 75,000 ON HAND FOR THE COMING ENGLAND-WALES INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH. QUEENSBERRY CLUB, WHICH HOUSES LONDON'S WEEKLY FIGHT SHOWS, IS USUALLY FILLED TO IT 2,000 CAPACITY, WITH SEATS AS HIGH AS $55. CRICKET CROWDS ARE UP TO PRE-WAR LEVELS FOR IMPORTANT MATCHES. THE RECENT ARMY-RAF COMPETITION AT ENGLAND'S LEADING FIELD, LORDS OF LONDON, ATTRACTED

20,000 DAILY, WHICH IS NORMAL. ATTENDANCES HAVE BEEN AS HIGH AS 15,000 FOR SUNDAY SOFTBALL DOUBLEHEADERS BETWEEN AMERICANS AND CANADIANS.

FEB 17 1943

ON THE OTHER HAND, RACING CROWDS HAVE DWINDLED BY 50 PERCENT OR MORE MAINLY DUE TO TRANSPORTATION. THE LARGEST FIGHT TURNOUT RECENTLY WAS THE 25,000-CROWD THAT SAW MILLS WIN THE LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE FROM LEN HARVEY LAST SUMMER AT TOTTENHAM-HOTSPUR FOOTBALL GROUNDS. THIS ATTENDANCE MIGHT HAVE BEEN DOUBLED, IT WAS FELT, IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES AND CROWD LIMITATION RULES.

AT THE START OF THE WAR, IT WAS FEARED ENGLAND'S LEADING GAME, PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL, WHICH IS ROUGHLY LIKE AMERICAN SOCCER, MIGHT HAVE TO SUSPEND, BUT IT HAS HAD A STRONG REVIVAL.

THE TRADITIONAL SATURDAY CONTESTS CONTINUE, WITH THE VARIOUS LEAGUES--THE BIGGEST OF WHICH CONTAINS 48 TEAMS-REARRANGED SOME WHAT TO REDUCE TRANSPORTATION. PLAYERS, WHO USED TO GET $20 TO $32 WEEKLY, NOW PERFORM, WHEN AND WHERE THEY CAN GET LEAVES, FOR A FLAT SIX DOLLARS PER GAME. UNDER A SPECIAL WAR RULE, CONTRACTS BETWEEN PLAYERS AND CLUBS ARE VIRTUALLY FORGOTTEN, AND A PERFORMER CAN NOW DO HIS STUFF FOR THE TEAM NEAREST HIS POST, OR ON ANY TEAM HE CAN REACH. AS A RESULT, THERE HAS BEEN MUCH BORROWING AMONG CLUBS, AND LINEUPS HAVE BEEN INDEFINITE UNTIL A GAME STARTS, USUALLY BEING ANNOUNCED IN NEWSPAPERS LIKE HORSE-RACE STARTERS.

SOME CRICKET, NOTABLY THAT PLAYED IN COUNTY LEAGUES BY MIXED TEAMS OF AMATEURS AND PROS, HAS BEEN STRINGENTLY CURTAILED, BUT AT LORDS OF LONDON, TWO MATCHES WEEKLY ARE STILL PERMITTED, AS IN PRE-WAR DAYS. HOWEVER, A GAME AT LORDS, WHICH OFTEN RAN AS LONG AS A WEEK, IS NOW LIMITED TO TWO DAYS. THE INTERNATIONAL TEST MATCHES, WHICH DREW 40,000 FANS, HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED.

IN 1939, THERE WERE 49 RACE TRACKS WITH 343 DAYS OF RACING. LAST YEAR, FIVE TRACKS HELD 82 DAYS. ONE OF THOSE TO CLOSE WAS ASCOT'S FAMO "TRACK OF ROYALTY." MEETINGS ARE NOW RUN MOSTLY ON SATURDAY'S, EXCEPT AT NEW-MARKET, WHICH HAS A TWO-DAY MEETING FORTNIGHTLY. ONE MAJOR OBSTACLE TO THE TURF HAS BEEN THE RULE THAT HORSES CANNOT BE TRANSPORTED LONG DISTANCES EXCEPT FOR CLASSIC STAKE EVENTS.

SPORTS PROMOTERS' ENTHUSIASM HAS BEEN COOLED SOMEWHAT BY HIGH ENTERTAINMENT TAXES, RUNNING TO $4.50 ON A $9 SEAT. HOWEVER, THERE ARE ALWAYS PLENTY OF BUYERS FOR THE WEEKLY QUEENSBERRY SERVICE CLUB FIGHTS--AT $55 PER SEAT.

FEB 17 1943

THE INFLUX OF AMERICAN SPORTS, INTRODUCED BY UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN SERVICE MEN, HAS BEEN RECEIVED ENTHUSIASTICALLY. THERE ARE SOFTBALL DOUBLEHEADERS AT HYDE PARK ON SUNDAYS. AND WHERE BASKETBALL WAS UNKNOWN HERE BEFORE THE WAR, AMERICANS AT BRITISH MILITARY STATIONS HAVE PUT UP HOOPS IN GYMNASIUMS AND ARE POPULARIZING THE GAME.

FOX-HUNTING GOES ON UNDER LOCAL LIMITATIONS, OSTENSIBELY TO RID THE COUNTRYSIDE OF VERMIN.

THE HOPES OF BRITISH RACING PEOPLE RECEIVED A MARKED BOOST AT THE DECEMBER NEWMARKET BLOODSTOCK SALES, WHICH WERE A SENSATIONAL SUCCESS. ONE BROOD-MARE WAS BID IN FOR $71,000. ALTOGETHER, A TOTAL OF $765,000 WAS BID FOR 413 HORSES, AND AVERAGE PRICES WERE 75 PERCENT OF PRE-WAR FIGURES.

DA&SB303AEW

30.24— 1221

30.24 - 1221

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, FEB. 16-(AP)-HEAVY EXPLOSIONS RATTLED WINDOWS ON THIS SIDE OF THE CHANNEL TODAY, INDICATING THAT ALLIED BOMBERS WERE CARRYING OUT A HEAVY ATTACK ON THE COAST OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORTHERN FRANCE.

THE BLASTS CONTINUED AT INTERVALS FOR SEVERAL MINUTES THIS MORNING.

10-04 aew

Madrid, Feb. 16-(AP)-Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, who arrived here several days ago on the way to Vatican City, paid Foreign Minister Gomez Jordana a courtesy call yesterday, accompanied by American Ambassador Carlton Hayes.

FEB 17 1943

J.

AN AMERICAN BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL XXX BIG AS A DOOR."

"THE ONLY TIME I EVER SAW ANYTHING LIKE IT WAS ONCE AROUND PARIS," SAID CAPT. CARTER. "THEY ATTACKED MOSTLY FROM THE NOSE AND BUSTED RIGHT INTO THE FORMATION. SOMETIMES THEY COULDN'T HAVE BEEN MORE THAN 75 FEET AWAY."

"I DIDN'T THINK WE'D EVER SEE ANYBODY IN THOSE PLANES," ADDED SGT. JOHN HOLLENBECK OF BATAVIA, N.Y., ONE OF THREE GUNNERS ON THE "DRY MARTINI" WHO BELIEVED THEY BROUGHT DOWN A GERMAN, "BUT TODAY YOU COULD SEE THEIR FACES."

"I GOT ONE WHEN HE CAME IN UPSIDE DOWN IN A NOSE ATTACK," HOLLENBECK SAID. OTHER CLAIMANTS WERE SGT. MILES COOLEY OF ROSEBURG, ORE., THE LEFT WAIST-GUNNER, AND SGT. OSCAR BALLOW OF HARRISBURG, PA.

IT WAS THE 13TH RAID FOR CARTER'S PLANE AND THE FIRST TIME IT WAS DAMAGED BY HITS IN TWO ENGINES BUT THE FORTRESS CLAIMED A GERMAN FIGHTER BY GUNNER SGT. JOSEPH MAXWELL OF SALEM, W.VA.

ANOTHER FIGHTER WAS CLAIMED BY SGT. LYLE NORTON OF MORGANTOWN, W.VA., GUNNER ON THE FLYING FORTRESS, "CHUCK WAGON."

"WHEN HE BELLIED UP I LET HIM HAVE IT," HE SAID. "THE PLANE WENT UP IN SMOKE. NO ONE BALED OUT."

FEB 17 1943

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE "DRY MARTINI'S" CREW WERE CAPT. ALLEN V. MARTINI OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE PILOT; CAPT. J.L.SMITH OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., THE CO-PILOT; LIEUT. R.N.NYE OF SEATTLE, NAVIGATOR; SGT. DARRELL N.FOYLE OF FULTON, N.Y., TOP TURRET GUNNER; SGT. GEORGE BYLER OF BALLINGER, TEX., BALL TURRET GUNNER; AND SGT. JACK LUERS OF ONTARIO, ORE., WAIST-GUNNER.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE "CARTER'S PILLS" CREW WERE SGT. CLIVE COURTNEY OF PEORIA, ILL., RADIOMAN; W.B.SHIRLEY OF CISCO, TEX., TAIL GUNNER; SGT. GRAVES RISER OF CHESTNUT, LA., WAIST-GUNNER; SGT. SAM KIRK OF LINCOLN, ARK., ENGINEER; SGT. B.R.DAYLEY OF BURLEY, IDAHO, BALL TURRET GUNNER; LIEUT. ROBERT GRAY OF OKLAHOMA CITY, BOMBARDIER; LIEUT. W.C.MOORER OF DEMOPOLIS, ALA., NAVIGATOR; AND CAPT. HENRY MCDONALD OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE CO-PILOT.

WRECKAGE IN THE TARGET AREA WAS CLAIMED BY THE CREW OF THE FORTRESS, "WHAM BAM," ON ITS 19TH RAID. THEY WERE CAPT. RUSSELL

SCHLEECH OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE PILOT; LIEUT. JOHN CUNNINGHAM OF LITTLE FALLS, MINN.; SGT. LOU BERRING OF LOS ANGELES, RIGHT WAIST-GUNNER; SGT. CHARLES WOODWARD OF BREWSTER, NEB., LEFT WAIST-GUNNER; SGT. NORMAN GILKEY OF VANCOUVER, WASH., BALL TURRET GUNNER; SGT. CARENCE CLARK OF DORA, ALA., TAIL-GUNNER; SGT. MARTIN LITTEKEN OF WICHITA FALLS, TEX., TOP TURRET GUNNER; SGT. OLIVER HAMILTON OF MISSOULA, MONT., RADIOMAN; LIEUT. GORDON WILLIAMS OF FRESNO, CALIF., BOMBARDIER; AND LIEUT. JACK TOMENY OF NEW ORLEANS, NAVIGATOR.

FEB 17 1943

ANOTHER GERMAN FIGHTER WAS CLAIMED BY SGT. C.E.GORDON OF SAN FERNANDO, CALIF., TAIL-GUNNER ON AN UNNAMED FORTRESS.

THE FORTRESS, "BUTCH," PILOTED BY LIEUT. ROBERT A.SAUNDERS OF YOUNGSTOWN, O., EXECUTED A MINOR MIRACLE WHEN FLAK KNOCKED OUT AN ENGINE MOUNTING, BUT THE ENGINE, INSTEAD OF BREAKING LOOSE, MAINTAINED ITS BALANCE AND KEPT RUNNING ALL THE WAY HOME.

"TWO PIECES OF THE WINDSHIELD FELL OUT RIGHT IN MY LAP AFTER ONE HIT," SAUNDERS SAID. "THEY SHOT AT US WHILE WE WERE TURNING--THEY NEVER DID THAT BEFORE." THE HITS WERE LARGELY A MATTER OF LUCK BUT THEY GOT SOME."

KA756PEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB.16-(AP)-RED ARMY TROOPS STORMED INTO KHARKOV TODAY IN A VICIOUS ASSAULT, SEIZING THAT SKYSCRAPER CITY OF THE UKRAINE TO WREST FROM THE GERMANS THEIR GREATEST FORTIFIED BASE IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA AND IMPERIL ALL HITLER'S TROOPS EAST OF THE DNIEPER RIVER.

CAPTURE OF THE INDUSTRIAL CENTER AND FORMER CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE-WHICH PROBABLY WAS MORE VALUABLE TO THE GERMANS THAN ANY OTHER RUSSIAN CITY THEY HAVE TAKEN--WAS ANNOUNCED IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE.

KHARKOV WAS TOPPLED AFTER A "VIOLENT ATTACK WHICH PASSED INTO FIERCE STREET FIGHTING," IT DECLARED, AND THE SOVIET LUNGE SMASHED THROUGH SOME OF HITLER'S CRACK ARMY UNITS.

FEB 17 1943

(THE RUSSIAN MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE, AS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR IN LONDON, REPORTED SWEEPING ADVANCES OVER A 20-MILE WIDE FRONT IN THE ROSTOV REGION, WITH SINYAVKA, 20 MILES WEST OF ROSTOV AND HALFWAY TO TAGANROG, NAZI DEFENSE CENTER ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF THE SEA OF AZOV, ONE OF THE LOCALITIES FALLING TO THE RUSSIANS.

(HALF A DOZEN OTHER TOWNS FELL TO THE RUSSIANS SWEEPING FORWARD TO CLEAN OUT THE WHOLE DONETS RIVER BASIN OF THE GERMAN INVADERS, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

(WEST OF KRASNY-SULIN, RAILWAY JUNCTION IN THE DONETS, THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE ROLLED FORWARD INTO 30 MORE POPULATED PLACES, AND THE PERIL TO NAZI FORCES IN ALL OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA DEEPENED WITH THESE ADVANCES AND THE FALL OF KHARKOV, WHICH POISES THE RUSSIANS FOR SOUTHWARD DRIVES THAT COULD TRAP LARGE GERMAN FORCES.

(RUSSIAN TROOPS ADVANCED ON OTHER SECTORS, KILLING HUNDREDS OF GERMANS, THE MIDNIGHT WAR BULLETIN SAID, AND SOVIET OFFENSIVES CONTINUED IN THE KHARKOV AREA AGAINST "DESPERATE RESISTANCE...THE

30.24 — 1223

30.24 — 1223

SOVIET UNITS BROKE UP THE ENEMY DEFENSES BY POWERFUL BLOWS AND ARE WIPING OUT THE MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT OF THE HITLERITES.")

KHARKOV WAS THE GREATEST VICTORY FOR RUSSIAN ARMS SINCE THE TRIUMP AT STALINGRAD, WHERE THE GERMAN SIXTH ARMY WAS WIPED OUT.

IN THE FINAL ASSAULT, X X X PICKING UP 4TH GRAF LONDON NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN, BRACKETING NINTH THROUGH 12TH GRAFS BEGINNING "ALL THE NAZI FORCES X X X AND ENDING X X X UNPRECEDENTED IN THIS WAR."

(EDS: THE FIRST NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN UNDER MOSCOW DATE MAY BE PICKED UP OR INCORPORATED AS DESIRED."

FEB 17 1943

XM859PEW

STOCKHOLM, FEB.16-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARRESTED 370 NORWEGIANS AND PLACED THE WESTERN SEAPORT CITY OF BERGEN UNDER VIRTUAL MARTIAL LAW FOR TWO DAYS DURING A MASS ROUNDUP OF AXIS ENEMIES LATE IN JANUARY, LATEST REPORTS FROM NORWAY SAID TODAY.

APPROXIMATELY 200 ARRESTS WERE MADE AT BERGEN, THE REPORT DECLARED. IN THE DRAMMEN NEIGHBORHOOD 100 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED AND OTHERS WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT SARPSBORG AND HALDEN.

THE GERMANS DESCRIBED THE ARRESTS AS "ACTION AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS AND MARXISTS." OTHER SOURCES SAID THAT WHILE SOME COMMUNISTS WERE ARRESTED, MOST OF THE MEN WHO WERE JAILED WERE LEADERS IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT. PERSONS FROM OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES ALSO WERE SEIZED.

THE REPORTS REACHING HERE SAID THAT 2,400 PRISONERS ARE NOW CROWDED INTO THE GRINI CONCENTRATION CAMP BARRACKS NEAR OSLO, UNDER THE WORST CONDITIONS.

AN ESTIMATED 200 JEWS ARE NOW HELD IN NORWEGIAN JAILS, THESE REPORTS ADDED.

XM1226AEW

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, FEB.16-(AP)-THE FOLLOWERS OF VIDKUN QUISLING, IN AN EFFORT TO HOLD LUKEWARM MEMBERS IN LINE, ARE POINTING OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE GERMANS MAY HAVE TO WITHDRAW FROM NORWAY, NORWEGIAN QUARTERS SAID TODAY.

FEB 17 1943

THESE QUARTERS QUOTED FROM A LETTER WHICH THEY SAID HAD BEEN CIRCULATED AMONG MEMBERS OF QUISLING'S PUPPET NASJONAL SAMLING PARTY IN NORWAY.

"THIS STATEMENT MUST BE SENT ONLY TO MEMBERS OF THE NASJONAL SAMLING WHO OPPOSE POLICIES OFTHE PARTY," THE LETTER IS PURPORTED TO HAVE SAID. "WE MUST RECKON WITH THE FACT THAT THE GERMANS CAN BE FORCED TO WITHDRAW FROM NORWAY. MOST MEMBERS OF THE NASJONAL SAMLING MUST RECKON WITH STAYING IN NORWAY."

XM1228AEW

WHETHER A NEW CABINET WOULD BE FORMED IMMEDIATELY OR AFTER HELSINKI (ADD)
RYTI'S RE-INAUGURATION MARCH 1 WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

OBSERVERS SPECULATED THAT RYTI WOULD RETAIN PREMIER RANGELL, HIS FORMER UNDERSTUDY AS HEAD OF THE BANK OF FINLAND WHO ENJOYS HIS UNQUESTIONED CONFIDENCE.

A MAJORITY OF THE OLD MINISTERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ASKED TO RETAIN THEIR POSTS, BUT THE DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MINISTER ROLF WITTING SEEMS CERTAIN, AND SOCIAL MINISTER K.A.FAGERHOLM IS OVERDUE AT HIS NEW JOB AS DIRECTOR OF THE STATE ALCOHOL MONOPOLY.

FOREIGN QUARTERS DO NOT ANTICIPATE RADICAL CHANGES IN FINNISH POLICY, AND POLITICAL SOURCES TAKE ISSUE WITH THOSE WHO SEE FINLAND AS RIPE FOR A SEPARATE PEACE.

THEY POINT OUT THAT THE COUNTRY'S SOLE WAR AIM OF SECURITY IS NOT YET REALIZED.

FEB 17 1943

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S MANIFESTO DECLARING THAT FINLAND SHOULD BE FREE TO WITHDRAW FROM HOSTILITIES WHENEVER IT IS DEEMED THAT NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE HAS BEEN SECURED IS DESCRIBED AS MERELY A RESTATEMENT OF THE OLD STORY OF FINLAND'S NOT BEING A PARTY TO THE WORLD WAR, BUT FIGHTING A "PRIVATE" WAR.

WIDESPREAD APPROVAL, HOWEVER, IS GIVEN THE CLAUSE IN THE MANIFESTO URGING REMOVAL OF HINDRANCES TO FRIENDLIER RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

XM1212AEW

(ADVANCE)...CAIRO, FEB 16-(AP)-THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, PURSUING FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL'S WITHDRAWING AFRICAN CORPS, HAS OCCUPIED BEN GARDANE, 20 MILES WEST OF THE TUNISIAN-LIBYAN BORDER, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WHILE THE BRITISH FORCES WERE ADVANCING ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD FARTHER INTO TUNISIA, UNITED STATES BOMBERS ROARED ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN IN DAYLIGHT TO SMASH AGAIN AT NAPLES AND SCORED TWO HITS ON MERCHANT VESSELS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY SPE ON WESTWARD FROM BEN GARDANE AND CONTACTED ROMMEL'S FORCES WEST OF THE TOWN, IT WAS REPORTED. THE BRITISH FORCES HAVE STILL NOT REACHED THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE MARETH LINE, EXTENDING SOUTH FROM THE GULF OF GABES APPROXIMATELY 65 MILES WEST OF THE TUNISIA-TRIPOLITANIA FRONTIER.

THERE WAS LITTLE AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE BATTLE AREA SAVE FOR A NUMBER OF SWEEPS OVER THE RETREATING GERMAN ENEMY BY FIGHTER PLANES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ROMMEL'S FORCES HAD BEEN REPORTED WITHDRAWING TOWARD BEN GARDANE FOR SEVERAL DAYS AND APPARENTLY NO GREAT RESISTANCE WAS OFFERED TO THE ADVANCING BRITISH TROOPS THERE.

FEB 17 1943

YESTERDAY'S RAID WAS THE THIRD ASSAULT ON NAPLES BY UNITED STATES BOMBERS IN ONE WEEK.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT ENEMY FIGHTERS ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT THE BOMBERS AND THAT FOUR OF THESE FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN AND OTHERS DAMAGED.

ONE ALLIED AIRCRAFT WAS REPORTED MISSING IN THE DAY'S OPERATIONS, BUT THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT SPECIFY WHETHER IT WAS ONE OF THE RAIDERS ON THE NAPLES MISSION.

SUNDAY NIGHT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, LOW-FLYING ATTACKS WERE MADE ON SICILY AND SOUTHERN ITALY IN WHICH DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON RAILROAD COMMUNICATIONS.

TWO LARGE ITALIAN BOMBERS WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN OFF TOBRUK.

N713AEW

THE ATTACK, MADE JUST BEFORE DUSK, WAS CARRIED OUT BY B-24 LIBERATORS, AN AMERICAN WAR BULLETIN SAID. AT LEAST FOUR ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN AND OTHERS WERE DAMAGED. ONE OF THE AMERICAN PLANES WAS LOST.

FEB 17 1943

ADVANCE ELEMENTS X X X ETC THIRD GRAPH.

N959AEW

30.24 — 1225

30.24 — 1225

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA—FOURTH AND TUNISIAN (ORIGINAL) X X X DAYS OPERATIONS.

AMONG AMERICAN FLIERS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES YESTE[illegible] THESE: SERGEANT JACK T. COLE, 1641 CATOUSE AVE., SCRANTON, PA., ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109; ALLAN S. COOK, 422 WEST STREET, THREE RIVERS, MICH., ONE FOCKE-WULF 190; DAN N. MATTABELHOUSE OF MONTAUK LAKE, N.J., ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109, AND EVERETT D. TORDOFF, SALWAY, MINN., ONE FOCKE-WULF 190

FEB 17 1943

GALLAGHERS 1220 CTC 1961A

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD SAFSA X X X NEAR KAIROUAN.

AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND WERE HIT AND SET ON FIRE AND 11 ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED IN COMBAT.

FLYING FORTRESSES ALSO BOMBED THE HARBOR OF PALERMO IN SICILY, SCORING HITS ON DOCK AREAS, OIL TANKS AND A LARGE SHIP, AND RAF WELLINGTONS BOMBED THE DOCKS AT BIZERTE.

FEB 17 1943

AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AT KAIROUAN WERE DESTROYED AND 11 ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN IN FIERCE COMBATS WHICH RAGED OVER THE BATTLE AREA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THREE ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE LOST IN THE DAYS OPERATIONS.

M900AEW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES AT OUSSELTIA, TUNISIA, JAN. 27-(DELAYED)-(AP) LIEUT. LAWRENCE MARCUS OF DALLAS, TEX., WHO SPENT TWO DAYS LAST WEEK ON A MOUNTAIN TREK THROUGH GERMAN LINES AFTER BECOMING SEPARATED FROM HIS TANK-DESTROYER PLATOON, FEELS THAT HE IS EVEN WITH THE NAZIS.

TWICE AWARDED THE CROIX DE GUERRE BY THE FRENCH, MARCUS SHOT DOWN A GERMAN FIGHTER PLANE WITH A .30 CALIBER MACHINEGUN.

"SIX GERMAN PLANES CAME BY OUR HALF-TRACK," HE SAID. "I GRABBED A MACHINE-GUN AND FIRED A BURST OF 25 ROUNDS AT ONE AS IT SWEPT PAST. I SAW MOST OF THEM HIT THE PLANE. IT WENT OVER A RIDGE AND CRASHED ABOUT THREE MILES AWAY.

"THAT SQUARES US UP FOR THE LITTLE TRIP THEY MADE ME TAKE THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS TO GET AWAY FROM THEIR MACHINE-GUNS."

BY MURLIN SPENCER

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, FEB. 16-(AP)-REMEMBER THE EARLY DAYS WHEN AMERICA'S NEW CONSCRIPT ARMY WAS TRAINING BACK IN THE STATES WITH WOODEN GUNS, AND WITH TRUCKS MARKED WITH THE WORD "TANK?"

YOU SHOULD SEE IT NOW, SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA;

FEB 17 1943

BUT KEEP YOUR HEAD DOWN WHEN YOU TAKE THAT LOOK. THOSE WHITE BLURS STREAKING ACROSS THE FIELD ARE TRACER BULLETS--REAL ONES. AND THEY WOULD KILL AS FAST IN TRAINING AS THEY WILL ON A REAL BATTLE-FIELD.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S MEN PLAY ROUGH IN THE FINAL TRAINING DAYS BEFORE THEY GO INTO THE FIELD AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

NO HOLDS ARE BARRED. THEY USE "LIVE" BULLETS INSTEAD OF BLANKS. THE MORTAR SHELLS ARE AS DEADLY AS THOSE USED AGAINST THE

JAPS. THE BAOYNETS ARE JUST AS SHARP, AND THEY CUT JUST AS DEEP.

BRIG. GENERAL FRAYNE BAKER, FORMER ADJUTANT GENERAL OF NORTH DAKOTA, ACTS ON THE THEORY THAT THERE'S NOTHING LIKE A LIVE BULLET TO TEACH A MAN TO KEEP HIS HEAD DOWN.

FEB 17 1943

THE GENERAL FROM BISMARCK GRANTS THAT INJURIES WILL RUN A LITTLE HIGHER THAN WHEN SOLDIERS TRAIN WITH BLANKS. BUT BY LEARNING TO KEEP THEIR HEADS DOWN, BY WORKING UNDER ACTUAL WAR CONDITIONS, THE MEN WILL STAND A BETTER CHANCE OF COMING THROUGH WHEN THE GAME IS FOR KEEPS WITH THE NIPS.

GENERAL BAKER STAGED A LITTLE DEMONSTRATION JUST TO ILLUSTRATE HIS MANNER OF TRAINING. HE SENT HIS MEN AGAINST A SERIES OF PILL BOXES CONSTRUCTED LIKE THE JAPS BUILT THEM AT BUNA. THE SOLDIERS WERE MEMBERS OF A TANK DESTROYER OUTFIT. THEY ARE LEARNING JUNGLE WARFARE FROM AN INFANTRYMAN'S VIEWPOINT--JUST IN CASE.

WELL HIDDEN WHILE 81-MM MORTARS BLASTED THE AREA WHICH HELD THE SEVE PILLBOXES, THE MEN MOVED FORWARD CAUTIOUSLY. THEY PUSHED AHEAD AT A SLOW PACE UNTIL THE CRACK OF A RIFLE SENT THEM SPRAWLING TO THE GROUND. FROM THEN ON THEY KEPT THEIR HEADS DOWN. THEY KNEW THOSE BULLETS WHINING AHEAD WERE REAL.

THEY ADVANCED EITHER ON THEIR BELLIES OR BY SHORT, FAST DASHES ACROSS THE GROUND, HITTING THE GRASS WITH A ROLL TO CARRY THEM FROM THE SPOT WHERE THE ENEMY SAW THEM DROP. CARDBOARD FIGURES SLID DOWN ROPES LIKE JAPS WOULD MOVE FROM ONE PILLBOX TO ANOTHER. AND THOSE FIGURES WERE WELL MARKED WHEN THE SHOW WAS OVER.

FROM OBSERVATION TOWERS ON EACH SIDE OBSERVERS WATCHED UNTIL THE SOLDIERS NEARED THE MINE FIELDS, SET THEM OFF, BLACK SMOKE ROLLING UPWARD. WHILE THE MINES AREN'T AS POWERFUL AS THOSE YOU WOULD FIND IN A REAL BATTLE, THEY ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO GIVE A MAN A GOOD JAR IF HE SHOULD HAPPEN TO BE ON ONE.

FEB 17 1943

OUR TROOPS "TOOK OUT" THE PILLBOXES; DIDN'T LOSE A MAN.

GENERAL BAKER EXPRESSED PRIDE IN THE WAY HIS TROOPS WORKED. HEY CAME FROM WIDELY SEPARATED SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. HERE WAS LIEUT. JAMES SAWYER, CHICKASHA, OKLA., WHO COMMANDED A PLATOON; PVT. HARRY SMITH, (30 BELPLAIN ST) PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO LAY FLAT IN THE RAIN FIRING TRACER BULLETS JUST AHEAD OF THE TROOPS.

AND THERE WERE THE SOLDIERS THEMSELVES, LIKE CORP. EDMUND MALUPNECZAK, (2931 S. 13TH ST) MILWAUKEE, WIS.; PRIVATE EDWIN JOHNSON, STOCKHOLM, ME.; PVT. LESLIE WILLIAMS, NEWARK, N.J., AND CORP. CLYDE RITCHIE, SALISBURY, N.C.

END 58PCW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17--(AP)--LAE AND SALAMAUA, THE JAP-HELD NEW GUINEA BASES ON THE HUON GULF, HAVE TAKEN A NEW AERIAL PASTING FROM THE ALLIES WITHOUT THE SLIGHTES BIT OF OPPOSITION FROM JAP FIGHTER PLANES.

SINCE THE PAPUAN PENINSULA TO THE SOUTH OF THESE TWO BASES FELL TO THE ALLIES, LAE AND SALAMAUA HAVE DRAWN THE ATTENTION IN NEW GUINEA BOTH ON THE GROUND AND FROM THE SKY. BOTH HAVE AIRDROMES.

YET ALLIED MEDIUM BOMBERS WERE ABLE TO DROP LOW FOR THEIR ATTACK WITHOUT ENCOUNTERING AERIAL OPPOSITION. THIS ABSENCE OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT WAS IN AHARP CONTRAST WITH AN AERIAL ACTION WHICH

30.24— 1227

OCCURRED IN JANUARY ONLY 35 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SALAMAUA AT WAU WHERE MORE THAN 40 JAP PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OR DAMAGED IN ONE OF THE BIGGEST SKY FIGHTS OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAR.

MINOR SKIRMISHING CONTINUED IN THE WAU-MUBO AREA, WITH THE NOON COMMUNIQUE OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR REPORTING THE KILLING OF 17 JAPS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, FEB 17-(AP)-IN SKIRMISHING IN THE WAU-MUBO SECTOR OF NEW GUINEA BELOW SALAMAUA, 17 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN KILLED, THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WAU AND MUBO, ON THE APPROACHES TO SALAMAUA, ARE IN A SECTOR WHERE THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE GROUND ACTIVITY IN RECENT WEEKS DURING WHIC THE JAPS SUFFERED LOSSES EXCEEDING 1,000 MEN AND WERE FORCED TO GIVE GROUND.

FEB 17 1943

OVER SALAMAUA, MEDIUM BOMBERS CAME IN FOR A LOW LEVEL ATTACK WHICH RESULTED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF NUMEROUS SMALL SURFACE CRAFT.

AT LAE, ABOVE SALAMAUA ON THE NEW GUINEA NORTH COAST, MEDIUM BOMBERS DROPPED LOW OVER THE AIRDROME AND LOOSED A SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN NEITHER OF THESE RAIDS DID THE JAPS MAKE ANY ATTEMPT TO INTERCEPT

ANOTHER STRONG AIR RAID WAS MADE ON PORTUGUESE TIMOR BY TWO WAVES OF BOMBERS WHICH DID NOT LOSE A PLANE. THE RAIDERS STARTED FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

NN824PCW NM

30.24— 1227

(ADVANCE)--ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FEB 16-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES, AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO SIX AMERICAN AIRMEN TODAY FOR EXTRA-ORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT IN PARTICIPATION IN MORE THAN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC FROM THE START OF THE WAR TO NOVEMBER.

FEB 17 1943

THOSE HONORED WERE: CAPTAIN ARTHUR FLETCHER, LAUREL, MD.; FIRST LIEUTS. CEDRIC DRAKE, PORTALES, N.M.; DOUGLAS KELLAR, 1453 NORTH MANSFIELD, HOLLYWOOD, CAL.; GLENN OSBOURNE, PERRY, N.Y.; AND GEORGE SIMMONS, FOREST GROVE, ORE.; AND SERGEANT JAMES HENDERSON, 468 POST ST SALT LAKE CITY. (END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 16)

DA234AEW

(THE FOLLOWING NAVAL DISPATCH BY FIRST LIEUTENANT DANIEL T.O'BRIEN, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT OF (28 EAST 73RD STREET), NEW YORK CITY, IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

GUADALCANAL, JAN 25--(DELAYED)--MORE THAN 2,000 JAPS, MANY OF THEM VETERANS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES CAMPAIGN, HAVE BEEN ANNIHILATED DURING THE PAST TEN DAYS BY UNITED STATES ARMY AND MARINE FORCES DRIVING ALONG GUADALCANAL'S NORTHERN COAST.

WITH EMBATTLED KOKUMBONA BAY CAPTURED BY OUR FORCES TODAY, HARD-FIGHTING DOUGHBOYS AND THE CRACK OUTFIT OF MARINES ARE BLASTING THE JAPS OUT OF THEIR UNDERGROUND POSITIONS AND ARE DRIVING THEM TOWARDS THE SEA. AMERICAN FORCES NOW ARE WITHIN LESS THAN

1,000 YARDS OF THE POHO RIVER WHERE, IT IS ANTICIPATED, THE ENEMY WILL MAKE A DESPERATE STAND.

OUR MAJOR OBJECTIVE NOW IS CAPE ESPERANCE, LAST JAP STRONGHOLD ON GUADALCANAL, SEIZURE OF WHICH WILL RING DOWN THE FINAL CURTAIN ON THE BITTER STRUGGLE, AND INSURE RETENTION OF THIS VITAL AIRBASE BY AMERIVFZZERCES.

THE RECENT ARM

FEB 17 1943

ON THE BITTER STRUGGLE, AND INSURE RETENTION OF THIS VITAL AIRBASE BY AMERICAN FORCES.

THE RECENT ARMY-MARINE DRIVE ON KOKUMBONA, BEGUN 15 DAYS AGO, HAS HAD ALL THE ELEMENTS OF JUNGLE AND GUERRILLA WARFARE.

I WATCHED WITH KEEN PRIDE THE KEENLY SYNCHRONIZED OPERATIONS OF THE DOUGHBOYS AND LEATHERNECKS, FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE AND STRIKING AS A SINGLE DEADLY FORCE. THEY CARRIED OUT A BRILLIANTLY CONCEIVED PLAN OF ATTACK WHICH DROVE THE JAPANESE INTO A BARBED WIRE TRAP, FROM WHICH THERE WAS NO ESCAPE EXCEPT INTO THE SEA.

OUR ADVANCE WAS MADE THROUGH AN ENTANGLED MASS OF THICK JUNGLE VEGETATION, THROUGH DEEP JUNGLE SWAMPS TURNED INTO HOG-WALLOWS BY THE CHURNING OF MEN AND EQUIPMENT DURING HEAVY RAINS, OVER HIGH RIDGES WITH SHEER DROPS OF 200 FEET OR MORE, AND DOWN INTO DEEP DRAWS WHERE MUD-ENCRUSTED DOUGHBOYS AND LEATHERNECKS POURED LEAD AND TNT INTO THE UNDERGROUND JAPANESE MACHINE GUN NESTS AND FOX HOLES. IN ADDITION, THEY RAN A GAUNTLET OF JAP SNIPERS STRAPPED IN THE TREES OVERHEAD.

FIVE CHINESE WERE TAKEN AMONG A GROUP OF SOME 30 JAPS

CAPTURED ALIVE. RAGGED, TATTERED AND SUFFERING FROM MALNUTRITION AND LACK OF MEDICAL ATTENTION, THE CHINESE WERE FED AND FRESHLY CLOTHED THEN HOSPITALIZED. THEY WERE THE REMAINDER OF 100 CHINESE TAKEN BY THE JAPS FROM FALLEN HONG KONG AND BROUGHT HERE FOR FORCED LABOR. NO WORDS CAN ADEQUATELY DESCRIBE THE JOY EVIDENCED BY THESE CHINESE WHEN PICKED UP BY OUR FORCES.

THIS HAS BEEN A TOUGH FIGHT, BUT OUR FORCES ARE TIGHTENING A NOOSE AROUND THE NECKS OF THE JAPS AND HAVE DRIVEN THEM INTO THEIR LAST BASTION ON GUADALCANAL--CAPE ESPERANCE.

NY407PEW NM

ALGIERS, FEB.16-(AP)-A SPECIAL FRENCH ARMY DECREE PUBLISHED TODAY RESTORED CERTAIN MILITARY PRIVILEGES TO JEWS.

THOSE SERVING IN THE PIONEER CORPS NOW WILL BE PERMITTED TO REQUEST TRANSFER TO FIGHTING UNITS IN WHICH THERE ARE NO MOSLEMS.

THOSE WITH MEDICAL TRAINING WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEDICAL CORPS ACCORDING TO ITS NEEDS.

FEB 17 1943

JEWISH OFFICERS WHO WERE WOUNDED OR MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES OR FAVORABLY LISTED BY THEIR SUPERIORS MAY BE RESTORED TO THE POSITIONS THEY FORMERLY HELD.

KM117AEW

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FEB 17 1943

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XN117AEW

30.24 — 1229

ALGIERS, FEB.16-(AP)-IT WAS REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY THAT JEAN RIGAUD HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM OFFICE AS MINISTER OF INTERIOR AND PROPAGANDA IN THE GIRAUD GOVERNMENT.

HE HAD BEEN ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE OPPONENTS OF ANY AGREEMENT WITH GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, FIGHTING FRENCH LEADER. HE FORMERLY WAS MANAGER OF A RIGHTIST NEWSPAPER IN PARIS.

IT WAS INDICATED HIS POST WOULD BE DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS, PROPAGANDA AND INTERIOR.

FEB 17 1943

XM120AEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB.15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE AMERICAN PORTION OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S AIR FORCE EMPLOYED THE FULL RANGE OF ITS COMBAT BRANCHES TODAY IN DEALING FURTHER SMASHING BLOWS AT THE JAPANESE, MOST SEVERE OF WHICH WAS A SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT ASSAULT ON RABAUL.

PURSUIT PLANES, LIGHT, MEDIUM AND HEAVY BOMBARDMENT UNITS WERE IN ACTION OVER A WIDE EXPANSE OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, BUT AS ON THE PREVIOUS NIGHT, THE LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF AERIAL MIGHT WAS SENT AGAINST THE BIG ENEMY BASE ON NEW BRITAIN ISLAND.

WHARFING AND STORAGE INSTALLATIONS WERE PRIME TARGETS FOR A FORCE OF FLYING FORTRESSES WHICH UNLOADED 38 TONS OF BOMBS ON THEIR OBJECTIVES. THE NUMBER OF PLANES PARTICIPATING IN THE RAID, HOWEVER, WAS SMALLER THAN THAT OF YESTERDAY MORNING, AND THE TONNAGE OF BOMBS SOME 25 PER CENT LESS.

ONCE AGAIN THE RAID WAS REMARKABLE FOR THE FACT THAT ALL THE PLANES RETURNED WITHOUT ANY SERIOUS INJURY TO PERSONNEL AND ONLY MODERATE DAMAGE TO A FEW AIRCRAFT.

THE FORMATIONS HAD TO FLY THE WHOLE DISTANCE THROUGH A SERIES OF THUNDERSTORMS AND PILES OF CUMULUS-LIKE CLOUDS. BOMBING RUNS WERE MADE OVER TARGETS SEEN ONLY FLEETINGLY THROUGH GAPS IN A THICK CLOUD COVER, AND THE RETURN HOME WAS A CONSTANT BATTLE AGAINST STORMS.

MAJOR JAMES BARNETT OF DETROIT, ONE OF A GROUP OF OPERATIONS OFFICERS WHO TOOK PART IN THE MISSION MAINLY FOR PURPOSES OF OBSERVATION, DECLARED "THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT EVERYBODY FLEW ON INSTRUMENTS ALMOST ALL THE WAY."

FEB 17 1943

FJ634ACW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NEW GUINEA, FEB 16-(AP)-IF RECENT JAPANESE AIR RAIDS ON THIS BASE HAVE COME IN TOO HIGH FOR THE AMERICAN ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE TO HIT THE RAIDERS, IT IS BECAUSE THE BOMBERS HAVE BEEN CHASED THAT HIGH BY THOSE SAME BATTERIES--AND, HAVING BEEN SENT TO SUCH AN ALTITUDE, THE JAPANESE HAVE LOST MUCH IN ACCURACY.

"SINCE WE'VE BEEN HERE," SAYS CAPT.ROBERT N.HARDY, WHOSE UNIT NOW IS THE NATION'S OLDEST IN POINT OF SERVICE IN THIS AREA, "THE JAPS HAVE PUT ON ONLY A FEW ATTACKS FROM MODERATELY-LOW LEVELS. BY THE TIME THE LAST ONE WAS OVER, THEY'D LEARNED IT WAS A BETTER POLICY TO KEEP BEYOND OUR RANGE."

FEB 17 1943

THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN CAUGHT BY SURPRISE ONLY ONCE, AND THAT WAS JUST AFTER THEY HAD ARRIVED AND BEFORE THEY'D HAD A CHANCE TO SET UP THEIR GUNS.

THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS PROTECTED THE AIR STRIP WHILE THE

OUTFIT'S TRUCKS HAULED AMMUNITION UP TO THE AMERICAN ENGINEERS AND AUSSIE INFANTRY WHO WERE DOING THE LAND FIGHTING, AND HAULED OUT THE WOUNDED.

CAPTAIN HARDY AND LIEUT.ERNEST B.ROBINSON, BOTH OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND LIEUT.ED MULLIS OF PHENIX CITY, ALA., FIGURE THAT THESE DAYS THEIR BOYS WOULD BE VERY HAPPY IF THE JAPS WOULD TRY SOME STRAFING RAIDS.

"IT TONES UP THE WHOLE OUTFIT WHEN THEY'VE GOT SOMETHING THEY REALLY CAN SHOOT AT," SAYS CAPTAIN HARDY. "NOT THAT MO ISN'T

FEB 17 1943

REALLY CAN SHOOT AT," SAYS CAPTAIN HARDY. "NOT THAT MORALE ISN'T GOOD--IT'S EXCELLENT, ESPECIALLY WHEN YOU REALIZE WE'VE BEEN HERE MONTHS WITHOUT A BREAK. BUT SHOOTING AT A GENUINE COMBAT TARGET ALWAYS IS BETTER THAN FIRING FOR PRACTICE AT THE BURST ON ONE OF OUR OWN SHELLS."

THIS AMERICAN UNIT IS VERY PLEASED WITH ITS GUNS. YOU CAN SEE THAT IN THE WAY IN WHICH SERG.JOE REDDING, A FORMER TRAVELING SALESMAN ROM MONTGOMERY, ALA., AND NOW A GUN COMMANDER, UNVEALS HIS PARTICULAR CHARGE AND EXPLAINS SOME OF THE GUN'S SALIENT FEATURES.

A LOT OF THE LADS IN REDDING'S PLATOON ARE FROM LUVERNE, ALA.--CORPORALS JOHN H.WILSON AND JIMMY POUNCEY AND PRIVATES (FIRST CLASS) ARTHUR HOLMES, WILLIAM COOK, W.P.ROBERTS, DOUGLAS FLOYD AND CLYDE HICKS.

PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS. VAUGHN BAKER IS FROM SCOTTSBORO, ALA.; PRIVATE HOYT REDD FROM SHELBYVILLE, TENN., AND PRIVATE FLOYD BAIN ROM ANNISTON, ALA.

AS FOR PRIVATES BERT THACKER AND JOHN PICKMAN--"WELL, THEY'RE YANKEES FROM WELLSTON, O., AND DETROIT--BUT WE'RE GONNA MAKE SOUTHERNERS OUT'VE THEM YET," SAYS REDDING, WHO EXPECTS TO ATTEND OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL IN AUSTRALIA.

FEB 17 1943

ALL OF THESE MEN, EXCEPT FOR A SMALL HEADQUARTERS DETAIL, LIVE AND SLEEP HARD BY, IF NOT EXACTLY IN, THEIR GUN PITS. THEY LEAVE THESE QUARTERS--SOME GRASS SHACKS, OTHERS REGULATION PYRAMIDAL TENTS--ONLY TO GO BACK TO HEADQUARTERS IN RELAYS FOR CHOW.

IT WAS BECAUSE HE WAS THERE HAVING DINNER THAT HICKS MISSED INJURY DURING THE LAST MAJOR RAID. HIS TWO GUNMATES WERE BURIED UNDER A HEAP OF DIRT AND RUBBLE WHEN A BOMB LANDED WITHIN FOUR FEET OF THE SLIT TRENCH LEADING FROM THEIR PIT. THESE WERE DUG OUT, BADLY SHAKEN AND SUFFERING MAINLY FROM SHOCK, AND SENT TO AUSTRALIA--THE OUTFIT'S ONLY CASUALTIES.

GM903PCW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB.15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE AMERICAN PORTION OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S AIR FORCE EMPLOYED THE FULL RANGE OF ITS COMBAT BRANCHES TODAY IN DEALING FURTHER SMASHING BLOWS AT THE JAPANESE, MOST SEVERE OF WHICH WAS A SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT ASSAULT ON RABAUL.

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FEB 17 1943

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ONCE AGAIN THE RAID RESULTED IN A SERIES OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED FIRES AND AT LEAST TWO LARGE ONES. THE SMALLEST OF THESE, LIKE A MAJORITY OF THE SMALLER ONES, WAS OBSERVED ON THE WEST SIDE OF SIMPSON HARBOR, RABAUL'S ROADSTEAD.

"JUST AFTER THE LAST PLANE IN OUR FORMATION HAD DROPPED ALL ITS BOMBS THERE WAS A HUGE, FLARING WHITE EXPLOSION RIGHT AT TOBAI WHARF NEAR THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE HARBOR," REPORTED CAPT. WILLIAM P. THORINGTON OF MONTGOMERY, ALA.

"THERE WERE SMALLER, BLUISH FLASHES MIXED IN, INDICATING WE PROBABLY SCORED ON AN AMMUNITION DUMP."

THORINGTON'S FORMATION INCLUDED THE ONLY TWO PLANES TO RECEIVE ANTIAIRCRAFT DAMAGE WORTH NOTING. MOST JAP ACK ACK HAS BEEN FROM POMPON AND MACHINEGUNS, BUT LIEUT. WILLIAM HUMRICHHOUSE OF DANVILLE, ILL., WHOSE PLANE ALSO WAS HIT THE NIGHT BEFORE, HAS TANGIBLE EVIDENCE THERE WAS AT LEAST ONE GUN OF FOUR OR FIVE INCH CALIBER IN THE RABAUL BATTERIES.

A WICKED SHELL SLAB SIX INCHES LONG AND AN INCH AND A HALF WIDE PIERCED THE FUSELAGE OF HUMRICHHOUSE'S BOMER AND CAME TO REST HARMLESSLY IN THE NAVIGATOR'S COMPARTMENT.

FEB 17 1943

CAPT. KENNETH MC CULLAR OF BATESVILLE, MISS., A VETERAN OF THESE EXPEDITIONS, HAD THREE SMALL HOLES IN HIS AIRCRAFT.

BUT THE LUCKIEST PILOT ON THE TRIP PROBABLY WAS LIEUT. JAMES L. EASTER OF (2064 CARABEL) LAKEWOOD, OHIO.

AS THEY APPROACHED RABAUL, EASTER'S NAVIGATOR ADVISED HIM TO START LOOKING FOR THE TARGET. BUT THERE WERE NO GAPS IN THE CLOUDS AT THAT HEIGHT. EASTER KEPT CIRCLING LOWER AND LOWER AND FINALLY BROKE INTO THE CLEAR.

IMMEDIATELY HIS FORTRESS WAS SEIZED IN THE SEARCHLIGHTS AS IF IN THE CLAWS OF A GIANT LOBSTER. UP CAME STABBING SPEARS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE -- MACHINEGUN BULLETS, MAINLY, AND POMPOM SHELLS.

CORP. CURRY BARTLETT OF BREWER, ME., WATCHING FROM THE WAIST GUN POSITION OF A FORTRESS SKIPPERED BY CAPT. FRED BOLLENBERG OF PHILADELPHIA, WITNESSED EAGLER'S PLIGHT.

FEB 17 1943

"FROM ABOVE I COULD SEE THE PLANE TWISTING THIS WAY AND THAT," HE SAID. "THE SEARCHLIGHTS HARDLY EASED THEIR GRIP. THE POMPOMS' GREEN TRACERS AND MACHINEGUNS' RED SEEMED TO COME FLOATING UP THE BEAMS BUT FADED OUT OF SIGHT SOMEWHERE JUST BELOW THE SHIP.

"THEN SUDDENLY THE PLANE -- I DIDN'T KNOW WHOSE IT WAS UNTIL LATER -- FLICKED OUT OF THE SEARCHLIGHTS' BEAMS. SECONDS LATER, ALL THE SEARCHLIGHTS WENT OFF AS IF SOME ONE OF OUR PLANES HAD HIT THEIR NERVE CENTER."

BUT ENOUGH FOR THE MOMENT OF THE HEAVY BOMBERS' EXPLOITS. THEIR MATES IN TWIN-ENGINED CRAFT TOOK OFF, ABOUT THE TIME THE OTHERS WERE COMING IN, FOR A COORDINATED ATTACK ON AN ENEMY SUPPLY AND DISPERSAL AREA ADJACENT TO THE MALAHANG AIRDROME ON THE NORTH-NEW GUINEA COAST TWO MILES EAST OF LAE AIRFIELD.

THERE FORCES OF BOSTON ATTACK PLANES AND MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS WERE INVOLVED, WITH A PROTECTIVE TOP COVER OF P-38 LIGHTNING FIGHTERS.

THE RAID ITSELF WAS PLOTTED BEAUTIFULLY AND TIMED TO THE INSTANT. THE FIRST FORCE OF BOMBERS CAME OUT DIRECTLY OVER THE TARGET. THE SECOND STARTED OVER THE AREA -- A PORTION OF A TYPICALLY TREMENDOUS COCONUT PLANTATION -- AT THE VERY MOMENT THE INITIAL GROUP WAS CLOSING ITS BOMB-BAY DOORS.

A THIRD WAVE, BY FLYING AT A DIFFERENT ALTITUDE, OBLIGED THE JAPANESE TO ALTER THE RANGE OF THEIR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND THUS MANAGED TO PASS THROUGH ALL BUT THE FINAL STAGES OF ITS RUN BEFORE HAVING TO COME WITH AN ACK-ACK BARRAGE.

FEB 17 1943

BECAUSE THE ENEMY MADE NO ATTEMPT AT AERIAL INTERCEPTION, THE LIGHTNINGS ACCOMPANYING THE BOMBERS HAD LITTLE TO DO SAVE WHEEL AND CAVORT ABOUT AND KEEP SHARP WATCH.

LIEUT. ROBERT MCCOY OF (2626 EAST HARTFORD) MILWAUKEE, WIS., HAD A WELCOME EXPERIENCE NOT USUALLY ENJOYED BY PILOTS AND CO-PILOTS, WHO RARELY GET TO OBSERVE THE RESULT OF THEIR MISSIONS BECAUSE OF THEIR CONCERN WITH THE ENEMY'S GROUND AND AIR DEFENSES.

TODAY AN EXACTLY PROPER TURN AT THE END OF HIS BOMBING RUN ENABLED MCCOY TO SEE THAT:

"THE JOB COULDN'T HAVE BEEN MORE ACCURATE IF WE HAD BEEN WALKING ALONG ROADS RUNNING THROUGH THAT PLANTATION, PLANTING BOMBS IN THE PROPER PLACES LIKE COCONUT SPROUTS."

THE BOSTON ATTACK PLANES MEANWHILE DESTROYED A HOUSE AT THE NORTH-WEST END OF THE RUNWAY, DROPPED BOMBS ALL AROUND A POSSIBLY SERVICE-ABLE JAP SINGLESEAT FIGHTER, AND STRAFED THE AREA GENERALLY WITH THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS OF MACHINEGUN AMMUNITION.

AMONG THEIR PILOTS WERE LIEUTS. ERNEST HENNEMAN OF HAMBURG, IOWA; JOSEPH E. MOORE, (ROUTE 3) CANTON, N.C.; WILLIAM W. NEIL, (2010 SOUTH CARLISLE) PHILADELPHIA.

30.24— 1233

30.24-1233

THE MITCHELLS TOUCHED OFF AT LEAST TWO "VERY LARGE FIRES WHICH SENT UP DENSE BLACK SMOKE MEANING LIKELY HITS ON FUEL DUMPS," ACCORDING TO CAPT. OSCAR ELLIS OF TUSCALOOSA, ALA., INTELLIGENCE OFFICER.

FEB 17 1943

PILOTS OF THESE MEDIUM BOMBERS INCLUDED: CAPTS. JOSEPH R. MCWHIRT, (701 OGLETHORPE) WASHINGTON, D.C.; WILLISTON H. COX, KNOXVILLE, TENN.; FIRST LIEUTS. THOMAS H. CLINE, AUGUSTA, KY.; LYNN K. ROBERTS, (23 QUAY STREET) BANSVILLE, N.Y.; W.L.PAVLICH, PORT JERVIS, N.Y.; AND WILLIAM M. GAY, MIAMI, FLA.

MANY OF THE FORTRESS PILOTS TAKING PART IN THE RAID ON RABAUL ALSO HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE PREVIOUS NIGHT'S ATTACK AGAINST THAT BASE, WHILE SOME OTHERS WHO MISSED OUT ON THE FIRST CRACK GOT IN THE SHOW THE SECOND TIME.

AMONG THE LAST WERE FIRST LIEUTS. EASTER, ARTHUR L. MC MULLAN OF (340 BROOKLORDS) AKRON, OHIO, AND FRED WESCHE OF ROSELLE, N.J.

XZ1054ACW

BUENOS AIRES, FEB.16-(AP)-THE WAR MINISTRY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT 300 CHILEAN CITIZENS SEEKING TO ENTER ARGENTINA SECRETLY HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY NATIONAL MILITARY POLICE IN SAN JUAN PROVINCE AS A RESULT OF PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ADOPTED SINCE CHILE BROKE RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

THE CHILEANS WERE ORDERED HELD AT SAN JUAN PENDING THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT'S STUDY OF THE CASE. IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED WHETHER THEY WERE AXIS SYMPATHIZERS, BUT WAR MINISTER GEN.PEDRO RAMIREZ SAI HE HAD ORDERED REINFORCEMENTS OF MILITARY POLICE SENT TO THE BORDER PROVINCES TO PREVENT ADDITIONAL ILLEGAL ATTEMPTS TO ENTER THE COUNTRY.

FEB 17 1943

XM120AEW

BELEM, BRAZIL, FEB. 16--(AP)--- WARREN LEE PIERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST LEAD PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN, P.R. FEB 16-(AP)-EDWARD BASH, LOCAL DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION AND ONE OF THE CENTRAL FIGURES IN THE PUERTO RICAN FOOD CONTROVERSY, TODAY TOLD A U.S.SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE ISLAND'S DOMESTIC CONDITIONS THAT "GENERALLY SPEAKING" THE SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFF ARE INSUFFICIENT BECAUSE OF THE "SEPTEMBER GAP" WHEN SHIPMENTS FELL TO AN ALL-TIME LOW.

HE ADMITTED THE GOVERNMENT'S LARGE SCALE ENTRY INTO THE SUPPLY PICTURE LAST AUGUST EVOKED COMPLAINTS BECAUSE THE INITIAL SHIPMENTS INCLUDED SOME ITEMS NEITHER USED NOR DESIRED ON THE ISLAND--SUCH AS PINTO BEANS, DRIED EGGS AND POWDERED MILK. BUT HE DECLARED THESE EARLY PROBLEMS WERE BEING CORRECTED.

FEB 17 1943

BASH, WHO WAS COMPLIMENTED BY THE SENATORS FOR HIS CLEAR STATEMENTS

30.24—1235

STATEMENT, ADDED THAT "IT HAS BEEN CONSPICUOUSLY SO IN THIS CASE."

ATTEMPTING TO GO BEYOND THE WARTIME EMERGENCY FOOD PROBLEM, SENATOR BONE ASKED WHAT PLAN THE PUERTO RICANS THEMSELVES HAD EVOLVED TO SOLVE THEIR TROUBLES. J.BERNARD FRISBIE, DIRECTOR OF THE AAA IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S WAR BOARD, REPLIED; "NONE."

"ARE WE TO GO BACK HOME WITH THAT GLOOMY PROSPECT?" ASKED BONE.

"IT SEEMS INSOLUBLE," FRISBIE REPLIED.

FEB 17 1943

ALSO APPEARING BEFORE THE BOARD TODAY WERE WALTER COPE OF THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION, RALPH WILL OF THE FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION AND RICARDO SKERRETT OF THE FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

It was announced today that the insular emergency council had authorised the expenditure of $3,000,000 more for agricultural projects and relief payments up to June.

FEB 17 1943

Antonio Luchetti, director of the insular water resources authority, traced for the committee the development of the insular ownership of power plants from 1914 to the acquisition last year of the San Juan and Mayaguez light and power companies by the Federal works administration. They were leased to the insular authority for operation in intergration with the insular system.

Luchetti and Sen. Taft engaged in a discussion of public ownership, which prompted Sen. Bone to declare "We are not here to say whether public ownership is communistic or a gift of god. the people can have public ownership if they want."

The audience apn applauded. Then Senator Dennis Chavez (d-nm), chairman of the senate committee, added, "if they can pay for it."

FEB 17 1943

In a discussion of Puerto Rican finance, Patrick Fitzsimmons, insular auditor, said that in recent years revenues had exceeded disbursements, although he was uncertain whether this would continue through the current fiscal year.

He explained the island had a $16,000,000 debt, on which it is paying 4.73 per cent interest, and a $40,000,000 surplus which is paying only one-eighth of one per cent interest. this

caused some of the senators to wonder why none of the debt [redacted] had ever been converted.

FEB 17 1943

Roy Schroeder, head of the WPA here, [redacted] testified briefly, saying the WPA was urgently needed throughout the island despite its elimination in the United States. He [redacted] stated the WPA was able to construct small homes but the law now forbids. 1130P

OTTAWA, FEB.16-(AP)-A FLIGHT SERGEANT JOSEPH MERVYN DUTTON, SON OF MERVYN (RED) DUTTON, ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE WAS REPORTED OFFICIALLY PRESUMED DEAD IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT.

THE YOUNG FLIER HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED MISSING.

RED DUTTON, MANAGER AND COACH OF THE BROOKLYN AMERICANS, WHO HAVE SUSPENDED THEIR N.H.L. FRANCHISE FOR THE DURATION, SERVED OVERSEAS IN THE LAST WAR.

XM122AEW

WASHINGTON,FEB 16-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HAVE LOST TWICE AS MANY SHIPS OF ALL TYPES IN THE SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN TO DATE, ON THE BASIS OF NAVY COMMUNIQUES, AS HAVE THE AMERICAN FORCES FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC.

THESE COMMUNIQUES, INCLUDING TODAY'S REPORT ON THE WEEK-LONG SEA-AIR BATTLE WHICH BEGAN JANUARY 29, SHOW THESE COMPARATIVE LOSSES:

JAPANESE: TWO BATTLESHIPS, 11 CRUISERS, 24 DESTROYERS, 13 TRANSPORTS, NINE CARGO SHIPS--TOTAL 59.

UNITED STATES: TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, SEVEN CRUISERS, 14 DESTROYERS, FIVE TRANSPORTS, ONE CARGO SHIP, ONE FLEET TUG--TOTAL 30.

FEB 17 1943

IF SHIPS ARE REPORTED AS DAMAGED AND PROBABLY SUNK ARE CONSIDERED ALSO THE JAPANESE INVESTMENT IN THE UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO RECAPTURE GUADALCANAL ISLAND SHOWS UP AS MUCH LARGER, BUT THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF DIRECT COMPARISON IN THESE CATEGORIES SINCE AMERICAN DAMAGED SHIPS HAVE NOT ORDINARILY BEEN ANNOUNCED.

THE JAPANESE HAVE HAD 11 SHIPS PROBABLY SUNK AND 112 DAMAGED. THE TOTAL OF THEIR SUNK, PROBABLY SUNK AND DAMAGED IS 182 VESSELS.

DAMAGED AMERICAN SHIPS INCLUDE THE CRUISERS BOISE AND SAN FRANCISCO. THE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS LOST WERE THE WASP AND THE HORNET. THE JAPANESE HAVE HAD ONE OR TWO CARRIERS DAMAGED IN SOLOMONS FIGHTING AND IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE DAMAGE WAS FATAL ALTHOUGH THE SHIPS WERE NEVER OFFICIALLY REPORTED SUNK.

THE JAPANESE HAVE LOST 874 PLANES OF VARIOUS TYPES IN ACTUAL COMBAT IN THE SOLOMONS. AMERICAN LOSSES UNTIL THE LAST WEEK OR SO WERE IN THE RATIO OF ABOUT FIVE TO ONE LESS THAN THE JAPS BUT THE ENEMY RECENTLY HAS BEEN MORE SUCCESSFUL IN AIR COMBAT AND THIS RATIO MAY HAVE BEEN ALTERED SLIGHTLY IN HIS FAVOR.

THE LISTING OF TWO JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS AS SUNK IS AN ARBITRARY ONE BASED ON RESULTS OF THE MID-NOVEMBER SEA BATTLE IN WHICH THE NAVY REPORTED THAT ONE BATTLESHIP WAS SUNK AND ONE VESSEL BELIEVED TO BE A BATTLESHIP BUT POSSIBLY A HEAVY CRUISER WAS ALSO WAS SUNK. IF THE

30.24 — 1237

VESSEL ACTUALLY WAS A HEAVY CRUISER THEN THE JAP BATTLESHIP LOSSES WOULD BE ONE AND THE CRUISER LOSS WOULD BE 12. HOWEVER, THE WEIGHT OF THE EVIDENCE IS THAT IT WAS A BATTLESHIP.

FEB 17 1943

RR122PEW.

(NY) WASHINGTON, INSERT IN JAPANESE

GRAF ENDING X X X TORPEDO BOATS.

(JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ASSERTED ON FEB. 1 THAT ITS PLANES HAD SUNK TWO AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS AND THREE CRUISERS JAN. 29 AND 30 OFF RENNELL ISLAND, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE SOLOMONS ABOUT 100 MILES SOUT OF GUADALCANAL. ANOTHER AMERICAN BATTLESHIP AND A CRUISER WERE REPOR ED TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED IN THE ACTION--ALL AT THE COST OF ONLY 10 JAPANESE PLANES.)

PERSONNEL CASUALTIES X X X 6TH GRAF PREV.

UX1251PEW

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE FINNISH CABINET HAD RESIGNED, AND ALTHOUGH THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT IMMEDIATELY EXPLAIN THE MOVE IT WAS ASSUMED HERE TO BE NORMAL PROCEDURE FOLLOWING MONDAY'S RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT RISTO RYTI.

FEB 17 1943

THE BROADCAST DISPATCH, DATED HELSINKI, WAS HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

30.24 — 1237

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM HELSINKI MONDAY NIGHT SAID THAT A CABINET RESHUFFLE--- FOR WHICH A FULL CABINET RESIGNATION MIGHT BE A PRELUDE--- COULD BE EXPECTED BY MARCH 1, DATE OF THE BEGINNING OF PRESIDENT RYTI'S NEW TERM.

FEB 17 1943

INFORMATIVE SOURCES IN LONDON YESTERDAY TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THE RESIGNATION OF PREMIER JOHN W. RANDELL AND HIS 8 CABINET WAS "A NATURAL CONSTITUTIONAL SEQUEL" TO RYTI'S REELECTION, AND THAT RANDELL PROBABLY WOULD BE ASKED TO FORM A NEW CABINET.

5.53P

BY GLENN BABB

TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE EIGHTH ARMY HAS CAPTURED BEN GARDANE AND PUSHED ON BEYOND THAT GATEWAY TO SOUTHERN TUNISIA HELPS EXPLAIN THE FURY OF MARSHAL ROMMEL'S SUDDEN THRUST AGAINST THE AMERICANS IN CENTRAL TUNISIA.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT HE ALREADY HAS UNITED HIS AFRICA CORPS WITH THE TUNISIAN ARMY OF GENERAL VON ARNIM. THE IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE OF THE GERMAN COMMANDERS THEREFORE IS TO PUT OFF AS LONG AS POSSIBLE THE DREADED JUNCTION OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S VETERAN EIGHTH ARMY, WHICH HAS CHASED THE AFRICA CORPS ALL THE WAY FROM THE NILE VALLEY, AND GENERAL ANDERSON'S FIRST ARMY IN THE NORTH.

ROMMEL'S THRUST IS A DELAYING, HARASSING ACTION, PURSUING THE GENERAL DESIGN OF POSTPONING TO THE UTMOST THE INEVITABLE SHOWDOWN.

DELIVERED AGAINST COMPARATIVELY INEXPERIENCED AMERICAN TROOPS AT THE NARROW WAIST OF THE COUNTRY, WITH WHAT APPEARS TO BE THE LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF ARMOR EITHER SIDE HAS THROWN INTO ANY SINGLE ACTION IN THIS THEATER, IT HAS ACHIEVED A CONSIDERABLE EARLY SUCCESS, ALTHOUG AT SOME COST IN TANKS AND MEN. IT GAINED SOME 20 MILES ACROSS THE NARROW WAIST OF THE COUNTRY, OVERRAN AMERICAN ADVANCE [illegible] CUT TWO ROADS IMPORTANT FOR ALLIED COMMUNICATIONS AND SO [illegible] ENED THE AMERICAN ADVANCE AIR BASE AT GAFSA THA[illegible] ABANDONED.

FEB 17 1943

UNDATED--IN PMS INTERPRETIVE (BY BARR) IN FOURTH GRAPH, SUB FOR SECOND SENTENCE, BEGINNING "IT GAINED SOME 20 MILES X X X ETC: IT HAS GAINED SOME 30 MILES ACROSS THE NARROW WAIST OF THE COUNTRY, CUT AT LEAST TWO ROADS IMPORTANT FOR ALLIED COMMUNICATIONS AND SENT SMALL ADVANCE DETACHMENTS INTO GAFSA, 79 MILES FROM THE COAST, WHICH HAS BEEN THE SITE OF AN ADVANCE BASE FOR UNITED STATES AIR FORCES.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT ROMMEL'S ARMORED DIVISIONS, WHICH PROBABLY REACHED THE TUNISIAN HAVEN WELL BEFORE HIS REARGUARDS WERE WITHDRAWN ACROSS THE FRONTIER, HAVE BEEN RESTED AFTER THEIR LONG FLIGHT, REFITTED AND ESPECIALLY REEQUIPPED WITH SOME OF GERMANY'S NEWEST AND MOST POWERFUL TANKS. THESE INCLUDE THE PONDEROUS MARK VI'S IN ADDITION TO THE WELL TRIED MARK IV'S. THE ARMAMENT OF THE ATTACKING COLUMNS GIVES EVIDENCE OF HITLER'S DETERMINATION TO SEND HIS BEST WEAPONS ACROSS THE NARROW SEAS FROM ITALY IN SPITE OF THE HEAVY TOLL EXACTED ALONG THAT ROUTE BY ALLIED [illegible]ANES AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

IF ROMMEL CAN FOLLOW UP HIS FIR[illegible] ADVANTAGE HE MAY COMPEL A REDISPOSITION OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA THAT WILL PUT OFF FOR SOME TIME THE MAJOR OFFENSIVE TO CLEAR THE AXIS FROM AFRICA WHICH IS IN PREPARATION. AT THE SAME TIME THESE OPERATIONS GIVE ADDE SECURITY TO THE CORRIDOR AROUND THE GULF OF GABES THROUGH WHICH ROMMEL PROBABLY WILL HAVE TO RETIRE NORTHWARD AS SOON AS MONTGOMERY CAN BRING HIS FULL STRENGTH TO BEAR AGAINST AXIS POSITIONS IN THE SOUTH, INCLUDING THE MARETH LINE.

IN ANY EVENT THE BATTLE UNDERSCORES THE WARNING OF HARD FIGHTING AHEAD WHICH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL INCLUDED IN HIS WAR REVIEW OF LAST WEEK. THE AXIS, HE SAID, HAS GATHERED NEARLY A QUARTER MILLION MEN FOR THE BATTLE FOR TUNISIA.

FEB 17 1943

THE ENEMY HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF SHORT, INTERIOR LINES OF COMMUNICATION WHILE THE ALLIES MUST GRAPPLE WITH TREMENDOUS PROBLEMS OF SUPPLY AND REINFORCEMENT.

NEVERTHELESS THE BASIC CHARACTER OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN [illegible] NOT BE CHANGED BY ROMMEL'S LOCAL SUCCESSES. IT REMAINS FUNDAMENTALLY A COSTLY LAST DITCH STAND FOR THE GERMANS LIKE THAT OF STALINGRAD. HITLER APPARENTLY IS READY TO RISK ALMOST CERTAIN DESTRUCTION OF ANOTHER OF HIS BEST ARMIES TO GAIN TIME NEEDED TO STRENGTHEN HIS FORTRESS OF EUROPE.

CHURCHILL SAID HE WAS SURPRISED THAT "THE GERMANS SHOULD HAVE SHOWN THEMSELVES READY TO RUN THE RISK AND PAY THE PRICE REQUIRED OF THEM BY THEIR STRUGGLE TO HOLD THE TUNISIAN TIP." THIS DECISION, HE REMARKED, SHOWS THE TRADEMARK OF "THE SAME MASTER HAND THAT

30.24— 1239

30.24-1239

PLANNED THE ATTACK ON STALINGRAD AND THUS BROUGHT UPON GERMAN ARMIES THE GREATEST DISASTER THEY HAVE EVER SUFFERED IN ALL THEIR MILITARY HISTORY.*

FEB 17 1943

KHARKOV--BEHIND THE NEWS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

KHARKOV, WHOSE STEEL MILLS ONCE MADE IT THE PITTSBURGH OF RUSSIA AND ONE OF THE SOVIET'S MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CITIES, HAD BEEN USED BY THE GERMANS SINCE THE FALL OF 1941 AS THE PIVOTAL BASE FOR ALL SOUTH RUSSIA. IT WAS THE GERMANS' MAIN BASE EAST OF THE DNIEPER.

AS A RAILWAY CENTER, THE CITY IS SECOND IN IMPORTANCE ONLY TO MOSCOW. ITS SIX TRUNK LINES RADIATE IN ALL DIRECTIONS AND ITS SUPERB COMMUNICATIONS MADE IT, A PEACETIME CITY OF 800,000, ONE OF THE GREATEST PRIZES OF THE WAR.

FEB 17 1943

THIS ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE WAS CAPTURED BY THE NAZIS ON OCT.24, 1941, AFTER EXTREMELY HEAVY FIGHTING IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS SAID 120,000 OF THE ENEMY WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED.

BUT WHEN THE GERMANS MARCHED IN, THEY FOUND THE RUSSIANS HAD DISMANTLED MOST OF THE FACTORIES AND MOVED THEM WITH HUGE STOCKS OF RAW MATERIALS TO REGIONS BEHIND MOSCOW AND THE URAL MOUNTAINS.

THE RED ARMY'S RECAPTURE OF KHARKOV MARKED A 375-MILE ADVANCE FROM STALINGRAD WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAD STOPPED THE GERMANS' 1942 OFFENSIVE AND SLAUGHTERED OR CAPTURED THE 330,000 MEN OF THE GERMAN SIXTH ARMY AND THE GERMAN FOURTH TANK ARMY. IT LIES 170 MILES SOUTHWEST OF VORONEZH, ANOTHER HIGH WATER MARK OF THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

TOWARD THE END OF THEIR WINTER OFFENSIVE LAST YEAR, THE RUSSIANS ADVANCED ALMOST TO WITHIN SIGHT OF THE CITY. BY LAST MARCH, THERE WERE REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS WERE BLOWING UP STORES AND AMMUNITION PREPARATORY TO RETREAT BUT THE RUSSIANS UNTIL TODAY WERE NEVER ABLE TO SUPPLY THE KNOCKOUT PUNCH.

A LIMITED OFFENSIVE WAS LAUNCHED ANEW BY THE RUSSIANS AGAINST THE CITY IN MAY, 1942. WHILE THIS ACTION WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PENETRATED THE CITY'S OUTER DEFENSES, ITS GREATER IMPORTANCE LAY IN THE FACT THAT IT UPSET THE GERMAN TIMETABLE AND DELAYED HITLER'S OWN OFFENSIVE. IN THE WEEKS LOST WARDING OFF THE RUSSIANS AT KHARKOV LAST SPRING MIGHT LIE THE MARGIN OF SAFETY FOR STALINGRAD AND FOR THE GROZNY OIL FIELDS WHERE THE NAZIS FINALLY WERE STOPPED.

LATE LAST MAY WHEN THE SECOND RUSSIAN STAB AT KHARKOV FAILED, THE GERMANS WITH FANFARE CLAIMED A GREAT VICTORY AND SAID THEY HAD CAPTURED 165,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS.

FEB 17 1943

DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, THE RUSSIANS CHARGED THE CITY WAS TURNED INTO A "NIGHTMARE OF ATROCITIES." THEY SAID MORE THAN 30,000 RUSSIANS WERE KILLED IN THE FIRST YEAR OF OCCUPATION, 25,000 OTHERS WERE DRIVEN TO THE GERMAN REAR AND THOUSANDS OF SKILLED WORKERS WERE SHANGHAIED TO GERMANY FOR SLAVE LABOR.

WHEN THE GERMAN ARMY WAS COURSING TOWARD MOSCOW IN THE FULL CRY OF THE 1941 FALL OFFENSIVE, A SPECIAL WAR BULLETIN FROM HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF KHARKOV.

THE GERMANS PROUDLY BOASTED THE CAPTURE MEANT ONE OF THE MOST

IMPORTANT ARMAMENT AND ECONOMIC CENTERS OF RUSSIA HAD COME UNDER THE SWASTIKA.

FEB 17 1943

KHARKOV'S PEACETIME AVIATION EQUIPMENT PLANTS AND TRACTOR MANUFACTURES WERE ADAPTABLE QUICKLY TO THE PRODUCTION OF POWERFUL TANKS AND FIGHTING PLANES.

THE CITY WAS FOUNDED IN 1654 AS A FORT AT THE JUNCTION OF TWO SMALL, NON-NAVIGABLE RIVERS, THE LOPAN AND KHARKOV. IT WAS AN OUTPOST AGAINST THE TARTARS AND WAS A VITAL LINK IN MOSCOW'S DEFENSE PLAN.

KHARKOV UNDER THE SOVIETS BECAME THE CENTER OF THE DONETS STATE COAL TRUST AND SOUTHERN MACHINERY AND METALLURGICAL TRUSTS.

ITS FAIR, SHOWING THE AGRICULTURAL, PEASANT AND METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS OF THE UKRAINE, WAS KNOWN AS ONE OF RUSSIA'S GREATEST EXPOSITIONS.

KHARKOV IS 260 MILES EAST OF KIEV, 200 MILES NORTH OF THE SEA OF AZOV, AND A LITTLE MORE THAN 400 MILES SOUTH OF MOSCOW.

KK628PEW

UNDATED ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 17 1943

ALLIED AIR RAIDS KILLED 105 PERSONS AND INJURED 312 YESTERDAY IN NAPLES AND PALERMO, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY IN A COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FROM A ROME BROADCAST

THE HEAVIEST CASUALTIES WERE AT PALERMO, ON SICILY, ACCORDING TO THE ITALIAN ACCOUNT. THERE 98 WERE REPORTED KILLED AND 297 INJURED. AT NAPLES SEVEN WERE LISTED AS KILLED AND 15 INJURED.

THE ITALIANS SAID FOUR PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

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GERMAN-TUNISIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 17 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID LAST (TUES) NIGHT THAT SEVERAL ALLIED DIVISIONS WERE CONCENTRATED IN THE BEN GARDANE AREA OF SOUTHERN TUNISIA AND PREDICTED A BIG ALLIED PUSH IN THAT SECTOR IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

THE BROADCAST SAID AXIS TROOPS IN THE BEN GARDANE SECTOR, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, HAD WITHDRAWN TO THEIR MAIN DEFENSES "ACCORDING TO PLAN," AND CLAIMED THAT AXIS TROOPS FARTHER NORTH HAD KILLED 3,000 AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE FAID PUSH THAT REACHED GAFSA, 75 MILES INLAND FROM THE EASTERN TUNISIAN COAST.

THE AMERICAN CASUALTY FIGURE WAS NOT CONFIRMED FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE, AND THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND EARLIER IN THE DAY DID NOT ADVANCE ANY FIGURE. ALLIED DISPATCHES FROM NORTH AFRICA SAID LOSSES WERE SEVERE ON BOTH SIDES, BUT LIKEWISE DID NOT GIVE ANY ESTIMATES.

THE TRANSOCEAN AGENCY COMMENTARY AS BROADCAST BY BERLIN SAID TOTAL AMERICAN LOSSES IN THE FAID PUSH "MAY BE ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN 8,000 AND 10,000 KILLED, WOUNDED, AND PRISONERS, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST INFORMATION HERE."

REFLECTING UNEASINESS NOW THAT GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY HAS ENTERED TUNISIA FROM LIBYA, THE BERLIN PROPAGANDA AGENCY SAID "NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR" BRITISH FORCES HAD BEEN REPULSED AT BEN GARDANE, THEN ADDED:

"IT IS POINTED OUT HERE HOWEVER THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY MAY BE EXPECTED TO DISPLAY AN INTENSIFIED ACTIVITY UNDER COMMAND OF GENERAL

30.24 — 1241

30.24-1241

EISENHOWER IN THE COURSE OF THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

"EISENHOWER OBVIOUSLY IS ANXIOUS TO RELIEVE AMERICAN TROOPS IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA BY NEW OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS OF BRITISH TROOPS. THE FACT THAT SEVERAL ENEMY DIVISIONS ALREADY ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE REGION OF BEN GARDANE INDICATES THAT EISENHOWER IS PLANNING TO DRIVE TO THE COAST.

FEB 19 1943

"ANOTHER GROUP OF ENEMY FORCES FARTHER SOUTH EVIDENTLY IS PREPARING TO THREATEN THE RIGHT FLANK OF MARSHAL ROMMEL'S TROOPS (IN THE MARETH DEFENSE LINE). LIVELY RECONNAISSANCE AND SHOCK TROOP ACTIVITY EXTENDED FAR INTO THE DESERT REGION OF TUNISIA MONDAY."

XMg10PEW

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THREE HOURS AFTER THE RUSSIANS CLAIMED CAPTURE OF KHARKOV, THE GERMAN RADIO LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT REPORTED THAT "OPERATIONS FOR THE SYSTEMATIC EVACUATION OF KHARKOV, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLANS, ARE ABOUT TO BE CONCLUDED."

"ALL WAR-IMPORTANT INSTALLATIONS AND SUPPLY DEPOTS WILL BE DESTROYED BEFORE THE EVACUATION," SAID THE GERMAN BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. IT ADDED:

"THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GERMAN FORCES WAS COVERED BY STRONG GERMAN ARMY AND ARMED "SS" FORMATIONS WHICH ENCOMPASSED SEVERAL SOVIET GROUPS IN THE COURSE OF THESE OPERATIONS."

EARLIER TODAY THE GERMANS SAID THE SOVIETS "WITH NUMERICALLY FAR SUPERIOR FORCES," HAD PENETRATED INTO THE SUBURBS OF KHARKOV.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE HAD TOLD OF REPULSE OF RUSSIAN ATTACKS IN THE AREA SOUTHEAST OF LAKE ILMEN AND ALSO BETWEEN VOLKHOV AND LAKE LADOGA, AND A GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS, SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD BEGUN A NEW OFFENSIVE IN THE "SECTOR SOUTH OF LAKE ILMEN."

FEB 19 1943

SERTORIUS, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT "NOT CONTENT WITH THE CONTINUING DESPERATE ASSAULT OF 500 KILOMETERS (311 MILES) OF FRONT IN THE SOUTH REGARDLESS OF LOSSES, AND WITH RENEWING AGAIN AND AGAIN THE ATTACKS BETWEEN LENINGRAD AND VOLKHOV IN SPITE OF CONSTANT SETBACKS, THE SOVIETS NOW HAVE LAUNCHED A THIRD OFFENSIVE IN THE SECTOR SOUTH OF LAKE ILMEN."

HE ADDED THAT THE GERMANS HAD KNOWN OF PREPARATIONS FOR THIS OFFENSIVE, AND HAD REPULSED IT ON ITS VERY FIRST DAY.

XM653PEW

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Rommel Smashes U.S. Counter-Attack, Advances 35 Miles in 3-Day Tank Drive; Russians Surge 36 Miles Beyond Kharkov

U. S. Gives Up 3 Tunisia Air Bases; Some Units Cut Off, Losses Heavy

FEB 18 1943

Allies May Set Up Line Near Algeria

Washington Says Retreat Was Foreseen; 8th Army Is Nearing Mareth Line

DE LUCE

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 17.—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, using veteran tank fighters and his heaviest armor, has smashed an American counter-attack and made a fresh eighteen-mile thrust in central Tunisia, marking an advance of thirty-five miles in three days.

An Allied headquarters communique said armored battles raged yesterday in the area west of Faid Pass and were continuing at nightfall "on the outskirts of Sbeitla," 100 miles inland from the east coast and 125 miles southwest of Tunis.

The Germans thus had gained about eighteen miles yesterday after a check from an American counter-attack near Sidi Bouzid, southeast of Sbeitla. The American counter-attack, which had shoved Rommel's armor back six miles on Monday, faded yesterday under heavy losses of men and armored vehicles.

Three Air Bases Evacuated

Tonight, as German tanks slashed at American rear-guard armor striving to check the onslaught until a new defense line can be consolidated in the hills west of Kasserine, near the Algerian border, the United States 12th Air Force headquarters announced three of its forward air bases had been evacuated. One of these was at Sbeitla and two were at Thelepte, near Feriana, twelve miles east of the Algerian border. The announcement said some fuel, rations and a few planes damaged beyond repair were left behind.

Rommel's thirty-five-mile forward drive was launched just after American armored and combat teams had taken over defense of the area from French forces and before the new units had had time to familiarize themselves with the territory or develop strong defenses.

American casualties were heavy, it was reported at headquarters, and several units of American troops were cut off in the rush of Rommel's two armored divisions, which included some huge new Mark VI tanks. These American units had not been heard from, but headquarters hoped they would yet make their way back to the main forces.

U. S. Using Medium Tanks

The two German tank divisions were the 21st, which had seen service with Rommel in the Libyan and Egyptian campaigns, and the 10th, which is based in Tunisia under Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim.

The Americans now are using new General Sherman medium tanks. Manning a long line with tanks lighter than the foe's, it was not surprising that the Americans had been forced to give way to a sudden attack by a strong concentration of armor, a headquarters source observed.

The fifty to sixty-two-ton Mark VI tanks have large-caliber, high-velocity guns and armor belts of about seven inches. The Allies never have captured any of these tanks for close examination, although they have disabled some.

[The reverses in central Tunisia produced little dismay and no surprise in military quarters in Washington. The reaction generally appeared to be that while the repulse was unfortunate it had been envisioned as a likely possibility and would merely delay the outcome of the campaign. Because it was foreseen that the forward positions might have to be abandoned if the Germans attacked in force, stronger Allied lines were prepared in the hills to the rear, it was said. The enemy is expected to find these considerably harder to overrun if the attempt is made.]

In the southern Tunisian sector, 170 miles from the battle zone, the British 8th Army of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was reported nearing the Mareth Line for an assault which might retrieve the situation by forcing Rommel to regroup his forces.

An officer at Allied headquarters, commenting on the communique from Cairo, which announced that the 8th Army was advancing on Medinine in the Mareth Line, sixty-five miles west of the Libyan border, said Rommel soon might be forced to recall his tanks to meet the threat from the south.

Another headquarters source commented that Rommel may already have obtained all he wanted in the current offensive—plenty of "elbow room."

The new Allied line, observers believed, may run along the hills west of Kasserine and Feriana.

With the American hold on Sbeitla uncertain, the Allies were fighting with their backs almost against the Algerian border in the central sector as the result of the powerful German smash, which had cleaned out the southern anchorages of the Allied line and laid open the flank of the British fifty miles to the north in the Ousseltia Valley sector.

From Sbeitla, however, Rommel apparently was attempting to push to the southwest toward Feriana, thirty-one miles distant.

Allied Planes Active

To the southeast another German column under Colonel Ulm was advancing from Gafsa toward Feriana, apparently against little opposition except severe blasting by flights of Boston bombers, Spitfires and Airacobras. The Boston bombers scored direct hits on six heavy German guns in the Sidi Bouzid area.

[The two German columns possibly were aiming to effect a junction at Feriana, where they could strike to the northwest across Allied communications connecting the forward lines with the Algerian bases of Bone, Bougie and Algiers. London observers said one of Rommel's objectives may have been to destroy Allied supplies laboriously hauled over mountain roads in the last several months for an offensive.

[The Axis Mediterranean supply line suffered further blows. Three British submarines, operating off eastern Tunisia, Sicily and Italy, sank four enemy supply ships and damaged four others, of which two were beached and one was probably sunk. All the vessels were bound for Africa. In an unusual operation a Dutch submarine torpedoed and sank an Italian submarine, the Dutch Admiralty at London announced. Malta torpedo bombers fired a tanker in the narrows between Africa and Sicily, and other aircraft pounded bases on the island itself.]

[The two columns possibly were aiming at a junction at Feriana where they could strike heavily to the northwest across Allied communications connecting the forward lines with the Algerian bases of Bone, Bougie and Algiers.

[The German radio commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, said 'the German offensive was primarily to "disturb the idlyllic state of affairs" in which the American Fifth Army was leisurely preparing its operations.

FEB 18 1943

[The British Admiralty announced another huge hole had been made in Axis supply shipping with the destruction by submarines of six and perhaps seven ships and the damaging of one other.]

The new Allied line, observers believed, may now run along the hills westward of Kasserine and Feriana.

SEVERAL AMERICAN UNITS ARE CUT OFF

New German Offensive Gains 18 Miles for Three-day Total of 35—Our Losses Are Heavy.

FEB 18 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—The United States Twelfth Air Force announced tonight that it had evacuated three of its airfields, one at Sbeitla and two others at Thelepte near Feriana close to the Tunisian-Algerian border.

This announcement followed by several hours the disclosure that veteran German tank forces have smashed to the outskirts of Sbeitla, twenty-five miles northwest of Sidi Bouzid, and advanced toward Feriana in a renewal of their powerful offensive in central Tunisia.

The American counter-attack, which had shoved the German armor back six miles on Monday, faded yesterday under heavy losses of men and armored vehicles.

The combined forces of the German Twenty-first and Tenth Armored divisions, using a number of the Germans' huge new Mark VI tanks as well as old models salvaged from Libya, punched through the American lines for a gain of nearly eighteen miles in furious battles which raged from dawn to dusk.

A number of American contingents were cut off and isolated in the forward rush of the German forces, particularly in the area about Sidi Bouzid, and have not been heard from, but Allied headquarters hoped that they would be able to fight their way back to the main forces, which have suffered heavy casualties.

In three days, thus, the Germans have smashed forward for a total gain of about thirty-five miles west of Faid Pass and the Allies were being pressed back almost to the Algerian frontier, while the American's grip on Sbeitla, 100 miles from the east coast, is extremely uncertain.

A German column from Gafsa, in the south, meanwhile pushed northwestward toward Feriana, eighteen miles distant, although pounded with bombs from Allied raiders. From Sbeitla the Germans were only about thirty-one miles northeast of Feriana.

[It would appear that the two German columns were aiming at a junction at Feriana, which is only twelve miles east of the Algerian border and near the mid-point of the Allies' north-south positions. There the Germans would be in position to strike northwestward to sever the network of Allied communications between the forward lines and their Algerian bases at Bone, Bougie and Algiers. On the other hand, the British Eighth Army was on the move again today, apparently hastening to the aid of the Allied forces in central Tunisia. In a broadcast picked up at New York this afternoon by CBS, the British radio declared that the advance elements of the Eighth are now only 160 miles from the right flank of the British First Army

30.24-1243

and American forces around Gafsa.]

Exposes British Flank.

The new German thrust also seriously jeopardized the British positions fifteen miles north of Faid Pass on the ridge on the east side of the Ousseltia Valley, since it has had the effect of opening their flank.

Meanwhile, a competent officer at Allied headquarters observed that the British Eighth Army was progressing at such a rate from the Tunisian border that it would soon bring heavy pressure to bear on the Germans and may begin to restore the situation. One headquarters spokesman summed up the new situation with the remark that the Germans have got themselves a tremendous amount of elbow room and that may be all they wanted.

"The Americans are now using medium Gen. Sherman tanks in defensive action," he continued. "Even experienced troops can be overrun by a sudden heavy tank attack, and it is not surprising that the Americans had to withdraw, because they held a long line with only light tanks."

The new German Mark VI tanks have especially heavy armor, reported to be up to seven and a half inches thick, and high velocity guns that make them difficult for American anti-tank artillery to stop. Estimates of their size range from fifty to sixty-two tons, but the Allies have been unable to retrieve any of them sufficiently whole to get precise information. Two were knocked out by Allied artillery, however, a few weeks ago.

Armored battles were fought all day yesterday on the South Tunisian front, Allied headquarters announced today, and "at the end of the day fighting was still in progress on the outskires of Sbeitla."

The communique said that the roads behind the enemy's lines were heavily bombed the last two nights, and that light bombers attacked many ground targets at the front yesterday, including gun positions and vehicles.

While bombing operations were restricted by the weather, American fighters ranged over the whole battle area yesterday, engaging in many aerial fights with the German Air Force. Some young American pilots were taking off from an airfield within reach of long-range artillery.

A new German drive down the Ousseltia Valley to put Axis forces astride a long mountain ridge running from Robaa in the north to Bou Chebka, on the Tunisia-Algeria frontier, was meanwhile seen as a possibility today. The envisioned thrust would flank the American forces.

Nazis At Sbeitla

FEB 18 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 17—Marshal Erwin Rommel's veteran tank forces have smashed to the outskirts of Sbeitla, twenty-five miles northwest of Sidi Bouzid, and advanced toward Feriana in a renewal of his powerful offensive in southern Tunisia, it was announced today.

The American counter-attack which had shoved Rommel's armor back six miles on Monday faded yesterday under heavy losses of men and armored vehicles.

A number of American units were cut off in the rush of the German forces and had not been heard from, but Allied Headquarters hoped they would be able to win their way back to the main forces.

Nazis Use Huge Tanks

The combined forces of the German Twenty-first and Tenth Armored divisions, using a number of the Germans' huge new Mark VI tanks as well as old models salvaged from Libya, punched through the American lines for a gain of nearly fifteen miles in furious battles which raged from dawn to dusk.

In three days Rommel had thus smashed forward for a total gain of about thirty-five miles west of Faid Pass, and the Allies were being pressed back almost to the Algerian frontier with American tenure of Sbeitla, one hundred miles from the east coast, extremely uncertain.

Colonel Ulio, meanwhile, pushed northwestward with a German column from Gafsa in the south toward Feriana, eighteen miles distant, although pounded with bombs from Allied raiders.

Feriana Junction Indicated

(Apparently the two German columns were aiming at a junction at Feriana, only twelve miles east of the Algerian border and about midway in the Allies' north-south positions. There the Germans would be in position to strike northwestward to sever the network of Allied communications between the forward lines and their Algerian bases of Bone, Bougie and Algiers.

(By such a drive, however, the Germans would appear to be disregarding the danger to their rear from the British Eighth Army in southern Tunisia, 170 miles to the southeast.

(The German-controlled Paris radio, heard by Reuters in London, reported, however, that the British reported, however, that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces were pushing strongly and attempting to infiltrate through the German-Italian right flank in the Mareth Line.

Further U. S. Retreat Claimed

(The Paris radio said the Americans to the south of Sidi Bouzid sector also were continuing to retreat from the Gafsa area and were withdrawing in the direction of Tozeur on the north bank of the Chott Djerid.)

The British Eighth Army, after occupying Ben Gardane with its useful airport Monday, pushed westward toward Medinine in the Mareth Line area forty-five miles northwest of Ben Gardane yesterday, a Cairo communique said today. Allied fighter-bombers, meanwhile, raked Rommel's columns between the two towns.

The British radio said these forces were "a good twenty miles" west of Ben Gardane, twenty miles inside Tunisia.

British Imperiled

The latest German thrust seriously jeopardized British positions about fifteen miles north of Faid Pass on the ridge on the east side of the Ousseltia Valley. The British flank had been opened by the German maneuver.

Meanwhile, a competent officer at Allied headquarters observed that the British Eighth Army was progressing at such a rate from the Tunisian border that it would soon bring heavy pressure to bear on Rommel and might begin to restore the situation.

31 Miles From Feriana

From Sbeitla, the Germans were only about thirty-one miles northeast of Feriana.

"The Americans are now using medium General Sherman tanks in defensive action," a headquarters source said. "Even experienced troops can be overrun by a sudden heavy tank attack and it is not surprising that the Americans had to withdraw because they held a long line with only light tanks."

The Germans' Mark VI tanks have especially heavy armor, reported to be up to seven and a half inches thick, and high velocity guns which made them difficult for American anti-tank artillery to stop.

Tanks Captured, Italians Claim

(The Italian high command said today that during local operations on the Tunisian front "isolated enemy groups" were wiped out, a number of heavy tanks destroyed and some war material captured. The broadcast communique was recorded in New York by the Associated Press.

(Air forces were active on both sides and Castelvetrano in Sicily was bombed, the communique said. A four-motored bomber was shot down during the bombing, it added).

New Axis Drive Expected

A new German drive down the Ousseltia valley to put Axis Tunisian forces astride a long mountain ridge running from Robaa in the north to Bou Chebka, on the Tunisia-Algeria frontier, was seen as a possibility today.

Signs of such a move were reported evident and it was pointed out that, if successful, the operation would give Rommel's forces more room for maneuvering in the approaching clash with the British Eighth Army and improve his defensive position against other Allied forces.

Would Flank Americans

The envisioned thrust would flank the American forces in the Faid Pass area. It would also endanger the position of the American and French troops which were forced to withdraw from Gafsa.

Bou Chebka, which was suggested as the probable objective of a German drive down the Ousseltia valley, is a border town, on the road from Gafsa to Tebessa, Algeria.

While long-ranged bombing operations were restricted yesterday by the weather, American fighters ranged over the battle area, engaging in many fights. Some American pilots were taking off from an airfield within reach of long-range artillery.

Berlin Predicts Allied Drive

Last night the Allied line stretched from a point about eight miles south of Feriana, near the Algerian border, to the Sidi Bouzid region and then northeast to a point about twelve miles east of Hadjeb el Aioun, or seventy miles from the eastern coast.

(The Berlin radio predicted last night that a big Allied drive would start in the Ben Gardane area in the next few days.)

(In London, British military observers said the Axis gains around Sidi Bouzid and Gafsa had no wide significance and they emphasized that the main concentrations on both sides were north and south

at the retreating Axis columns, aerial activity was not on a large scale. Torpedo bombers struck and set fire to an enemy tanker in the Sicilian narrows on Monday night, the communique said, leaving her "blazing from stem to stern," and other bombers carried out low-level attacks on railway targets in the south of Italy and Sicily and shot down two enemy planes over Sicily. One plane was missing after these attacks, the announcement added.

Eighth Army Ends Weather Battle

Cairo, Feb. 17 (AP)—With the memory of the sun, dust and sand fleas of a thousand-mile desert trek on the heels of Marshal Rommel still fresh in mind, the British Eighth army has just ended a three-day battle with torrential rains and sudden floods in its new area of operations.

An officer caught in the flood was drowned despite the efforts of a doctor who swam to his aid and later gave him artificial respiration; trucks were submerged; tents were swept away in the night as their occupants scrambled for the scant high ground.

Now the desert is already beginning to turn to its normal state—dust and more dust—even though many pools remain as reminders of the flood.

FEB 18 1943

Eighth Army Gains.

Cairo, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—The British Eighth Army continued to push westward in Tunisia toward Medenine, while fighter-bombers attacked targets west of Ben Gardane yesterday, British headquarters announced today. Medenine is forty-five miles northwest of Ben Gardane, whose capture was announced yesterday.

Patrol operations continued in other sectors, the British said, and while fighter-bombers struck

Americans Thrown Back

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 17 (AP)—A rumor has circulated on the Tunisian front that Marshal Erwin Rommel had become ill and had returned to Germany, but competent officers at Allied headquarters viewed the report today with the greatest skepticism. They pointed out that it might have been planted by the Axis.

Tunisia Setback Only A Delay, D. C. Thinks

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 17—The reverses suffered by American forces in Central Tunisia produced little dismay and no surprise today in military quarters here.

The reaction generally appeared to be that while the repulse was unfortunate it had been envisioned for some time as a likely possibility and would merely delay the outcome of the Tunisian campaign.

There were indications in reports

received in Washington that the attack by the German armored forces, which won through the Faid Pass near Sidi Bouzid and in another march drove the Americans out of Gafsa about sixty miles southwest, did not presage a major drive toward Algeria but was intended to gain "elbow room" for the two German forces in Tunisia.

Objective Obtained

That objective already has been obtained by pushing the Americans out of their advanced positions in a line roughly south of Sidi Bouzid, which threatened German operations along the coast.

The American positions were lightly held, with a relatively small number of tanks, it was said, whereas the Germans threw an entire tank division into the attack and have a second armored division in reserve in that area.

Total American strength there was said to amount to not more than one "short" division of all types of troops. Tank losses apparently were about even.

Difficulties Of Supply

The immediate supply difficulties are greater for the Allied forces who must bring reinforcements over inferior roads through difficult mountainous country from northern Tunisia, but observers noted that in the campaign as a whole the supply and reinforcement advantage in the long run lies entirely with the armies under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Because it was foreseen that the forward positions might have to be abandoned if the Germans attacked in force, stronger Allied lines were prepared in the hills to the rear.

The enemy is expected to find these considerably harder to overrun if the attempt is made.

Rains Tapering Off

The winter rains that have bogged down the Allied offensive for months are tapering off, and it was reported that mud no longer is a hindrance to operations in the uplands. Along the coast, however, the rains continue, and this has prevented an attack by the British First Army under General Anderson in the north to relieve the pressure against the Allied line in central Tunisia.

A similar diversion of German attention will occur, observers noted, as soon as the British Eighth Army has advanced far enough into southern Tunisia to threaten again the main body of Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces.

Reds Take Rail Junction of Bogodukhov as Foe Flees Toward Dnieper

Seize Slavyansk, Threaten Stalino

Caucasus Nazis Hemmed In at Novorossisk, With Backs to Kerch Strait

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Russian troops have smashed thirty-six miles beyond Kharkov in pursuit of the retreating Germans, capturing the railway junction of Bogodukhov, the Soviet high command announced in a special communique tonight.

The capture of Bogodukhov, which is thirty-six miles northwest of the German bastion of Kharkov, left the Nazis in that area only one railway line of escape to the west, between Poltava and Kharkov.

Another Soviet spearhead plunged into Graivoron, twenty miles north of Bogodukhov, and this column apparently was driving down from Kursk to harry the German retreat, for the communique, as recorded by the Soviet monitor at London from a Moscow broadcast, said Graivoron fell in action "in the Kursk region." The town lies, however, much closer to Kharkov than to Kursk, which is 120 miles north of the recaptured Ukraine steel center.

Russians Menace Orel

The fall of the two towns broadened the Soviet salient northwest of Kharkov, and the Moscow radio reported additionally that Russian troops between Kursk and Orel had penetrated far into the German rear to cut important communication lines. Orel, north of Kursk, is one of the last in the line of German hedgehog positions in southern Russia, and is seriously menaced.

Russian forces also captured Zmiev, twenty-two miles southeast of Kharkov.

Farther south in the Ukraine, other Soviet columns seized Slavyansk, forty miles west of Russian-held Krasnoarmeisk and sixty miles north of Stalino, another Nazi stronghold.

Several other towns also were captured as the Soviet net was drawn tighter about the Germans in the Donets Basin, and the capture of Slavyansk, a railroad town, put the Russians in position for a possible encircling drive upon Stalino.

The push beyond Kharkov indicated the Germans are falling back rapidly, perhaps to establish a new defensive line far to the west along the Dnieper River.

Nazis in Caucasus Hemmed In

The Moscow radio added that the Kuban area of the Caucasus has "now almost been cleared of Germans." The Nazis in the southern Caucasus have been hemmed into a pocket around the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, with their backs to the Kerch Strait.

Russian forces also captured Zmiev, twenty-two miles southeast of Kharkov, said the communique as recorded by the Soviet monitor.

The broad Donets offensive rolled into other towns, including Rovenki on the Likhaya railroad, the communique declared.

Red Army men rained "heavy blows on the remnants of the routed German units," and "the Hitlerite path of retreat is covered with the bodies of dead enemy officers and men as well as abandoned German heavy and light arms," the Russian midnight communique declared.

The Germans were losing heavily in equipment in their retreat from Kharkov, the midnight communique reporting that one Russian formation alone in three days destroyed seventy German tanks, eleven self-propelling guns and a large number of troop carriers and trucks. "Men of one of our units captured a plane, nine tanks, sixteen areosledges and several dozen trucks," it added.

London, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—The towns of Slavyansk, in the Donets Basin, and Rovenki have been captured by the Russian Army, according to a special Russian communique recorded by the Soviet radio monitor here tonight.

Rovenki is about sixty miles north of Stalino and ninety-five miles southeast of Slavyansk.

To the north, a Russian column captured Graivoron, fifty miles northwest of Kharkov, the communique added.

Reds Push Nazi Flight From Kharkov, Rostov

Moscow, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Red army smashed against the stubborn remnants of Hitler's finest shock troops west of recaptured Kharkov today, while far to the southeast the Russians attacking on a broad front were within twenty miles of one railway along which a large Nazi army is fleeing from Rostov and the Donets basin.

Red flags fluttered atop battle-pitted buildings in Kharkov, where dispatches said storm troop prisoners filed through snowy streets littered with German dead, wrecked tanks of the "Hitler" and "Reich" divisions, smashed guns and abandoned enemy equipment.

Rail Junction Next Objective

Poltava, a rail junction eighty miles west of the shattered German stronghold, was the next major Russian objective in the downhill sweep toward the Dnieper river. Soviet troops striking beyond Lozovaya, seventy-five miles south of Kharkov, also were within seventy miles of Dnieperopetrovsk, another big Nazi base on the Dnieper river bend.

In the Donets basin, Taganrog sectors the Russians were fighting to close a seventy-mile-wide German escape corridor. Soviet forces were hitting from three sides, the north, east and southeast.

Sinyavka, seventeen miles east of Taganrog on the Sea o fAzov, was taken by a Russian column actually on the heels of the Germans retreating west from Rostov along the coast. Bolshe Krapinskaya, a town about twenty miles east of the Taganrog-Stalino railway, which juts inland from the coast, fell to Soviet units driving from the east.

Two Drives On Northern Side

On the northern side of this exposed Nazi salient the Russians were fighting toward the coast from Krasnoarmeisk and southwest of Vororshilovgrad. Both these groups were threatening Stalino, now a "bottleneck" for the Nazis since it is the junction of railways leading out of the Donets basin and Taganrog sectors.

The Russian noon communique said 1,400 Germans were killed and six enemy tanks destroyed in the Krasnoarmeisk sector.

[The German high command did not acknowledge the fall of Kharkov, its communique telling of fighting "around Kharkov" where it said Russian attacks had "abated somewhat." The Nazi Transocean Agency said sectors of the city still were being stubbornly defended. In the Donets basin this agency said German "disengagement" moves still were being carried out methodically.]

Russian dispatches describing the fall of Kharkov said that the actual attack on the city began Sunday and ended in victory Tuesday morning.

Calls Nazi Losses Tremendous

"German losses were tremendous," said *Red Star*, official army newspaper.

These dispatches said the fighting was of unusual ferocity, hand-to-hand grappling on the streets, atop roofs, down staircases, and in basements and backyards. The grenade, automatic rifle, and bayonet were used.

Soviet engineers were reported already hurrying to put this once great industrial center back into action, and railway workers sweeping in behind the Red army began to restore communications, changing Nazi rails back to the Russian gauge.

Red General Promoted

FEB 18 1943

Moscow, Feb. 17 (AP)—Gen. Alexander Mikhailovich Vasilevosky, Vice-Commissar of Defense since October, was made a marshal of the Soviet Union today.

As Premier Joseph Stalin's representative he coordinated offensive operations on the Voronezh and Southwestern fronts. He was one of twenty-three generals awarded the Suvorov Order of the first degree for very important offensive action recently.

NAZIS SAY FIGHTING GOES ON IN KHARKOV

Berlin Claims Defense of City Continues, Though 'Withdrawal' Had Been Admitted

REPORTS CAUCASUS STAND

Russian Attacks 'Repulsed'—Heavy Battle in the North Said to Be Progressing

The German High Command said yesterday that heavy fighting was continuing in and near Kharkov, according to a communiqué broadcast by Berlin and recorded by The Associated Press.

The High Command thus delayed an admission of the fall of the Ukrainian city to the Russian forces, although earlier Berlin broadcasts said preparations for the evacuation were in progress.

The communiqué said Russian attacks on the north end of the Kuban bridgehead in the Caucasus had been repulsed.

In the area between the Sea of Azov and the region southeast of Orel a "bitter" struggle is in progress, broadcasts recorded by The United Press said.

North of Kursk Soviet offensive activity decreased somewhat in comparison with the last few days, the communiqué said, and Red Army thrusts were beaten back.

The broadcast said the Russians continued attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen and between the Volkhov River and Lake Ladoga, below Leningrad. Concentrated artillery fire dispersed Soviet reserves that were to carry out attacks, the communiqué said. Forty-three Soviet tanks were reported destroyed southeast of Lake Ilmen. The total number of Soviet tanks destroyed Tuesday was put at 101.

Red Tactics Fool Nazis

By Eddy Gilmore

(Associated Press Correspondent)

Moscow, Feb. 17—*Red Star*, the official newspaper of the triumphant Red armies, today described the maneuver by which Kharkov, Russia's fourth largest city, was reclaimed after nearly sixteen months in German hands.

The Red army columns reached the walls of the city at dawn last Sunday, with the German garrison half surrounded. "The tempo of our offensive was so excessive that the Germans had no time to consolidate new lines," *Red Star* said.

As the German defenders were forced to fall back, their flanks were constantly slashed by Soviet cavalry, tanks, ski troopers and soldiers with rapid-fire rifles.

Nazi Losses "Tremendous"

No figures were given on German losses in dead and prisoners but the dispatch noted "German losses were tremendous."

Three deep rings of fortified lines were cracked by the Red army before Kharkov fell, *Red Star* said. It was outflanked from the northwest, then in an abrupt maneuver by troops directly under the Ukrainian Major General Moskalenko, the assault was pushed into the city.

The Germans apparently had expected the final assault to come from the east and had concentrated tanks and infantry forces in that sector.

"Instead, Russian cavalry, cooperating with tanks, swept around from the north toward the west side of the city and confronted Nazi commanders with another Stalingrad trap.

Gen. Moskalenko's first obstacle was a storm troop-held position on Laregna street, in the northwestern outskirts. He smashed through them and reached the district known as the Kholodnaya Mountain region. Pouring down the slopes of the mountain, the Soviet troops reached Afanasievskaya street, one of the main arteries of the city.

30.24-1245

Meantime, the delayed thrust from the east developed and Soviet columns drove into the famous Kharkov tractor factory after sharp clashes. Then the columns pushed into the heart of the city through snow-covered streets littered with German corpses, the dispatches said.

But there was still fighting in the Kharkov area. An early communique said: "Our troops continued offensive engagements. The enemy is putting up desperate resistance. Soviet units broke up enemy defenses by powerful blows and are wiping out the man power and equipment of the Hitlerites."

"The enemy is putting up desperate resistance. Soviet units broke up enemy defenses by powerful blows and are wiping out the manpower and equipment of the Hitlerites.

"In one sector alone our men in a fierce engagement destroyed 43 German tanks and wiped out a battalion of German infantry."

(The Russian midday communique as recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor said Red Army troops were pursuing remnants of routed German forces west of Kharkov.

(The Russians announced that the successful drive into the city was from the north, after the Germans had mounted strong tank and infantry forces at the east where they expected the assault to come. The garrison, they said, had been ordered to hold the town at all costs.)

Many Germans Killed.

A large number of the enemy has been killed and large quantities of equipment have been destroyed or captured in the area, the Russians said.

The offensives aimed into the Donets basin continued successfully southwest of Voroshilovgrad and in the Krasnoarmeisk area, against attempts by the Germans to stem the advance.

North of Kursk, where Russian spearheads are pointed toward the Axis stronghold of Orel, an encircled German garrison was destroyed when it refused to surrender and several towns were captured, the announcement said.

(London observers said Orel now appeared doomed and that the Dnieper River line, the next German defense hope, was endangered, with even a possibility that the swift-moving Russians below Kharkov might reach the Dnieper before the retreating Germans.

(One column of Soviet troops has been reported at Lozovaya, about 65 miles from the river valley.)

Bolshe Kripinskaya Taken.

Further light on the Axis retreat from Rostov was contained in the early communique which reported the capture of Bolshe Kripinskaya, 20 miles north of Taganrog Bay and halfway between the Rostov-Moscow and Taganrog-Slavyansk railways.

South of there Russian columns had stormed through Chaltyr and Krym to reach Sinyavka, only 17 miles east of Taganrog. At Sinyavka the Russians had reached the northwestern indentation of the Sea of Azov, above the marshes where the Don flows into the sea.

Nazis Also Pushed Back in Donets, Rostov Areas

FEB 18 1943

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Feb. 17.—The Red Army captors of Kharkov are delivering powerful blows against desperate German resistance as they push westward from the recaptured industrial metropolis and other Soviet troops are smashing along a wide front on the eastern side of the Donets basin and west of Rostov as the Germans pull away from their long-held lines, the Russians said today.

Kharkov, in German hands since October 24, 1941, was entered yesterday after a fierce assault which terminated in bitter street fighting. The sudden announcement of its fall brought rejoicing throughout this vast land.

(The German high command aparently was not ready to admit the loss of Kharkov. Its broadcast communique, recorded by the Associated Press, said heavy fighting was continuing in and near the city. Earlier broadcasts, evidently preparing the people for bad news, had said preparations for evacuation of Kharkov were in progress.)

Desperate Nazi Resistance.

With mounting faith in the Red Army that had delivered Stalingrad, Leningrad, almost all the Caucasus, Rostov and Kursk during the winter offensive now on the eve of its 14th week, the people of Russia had expected Kharkov's capture but there had been no hint that it would come as quickly as it did.

But there was still fighting in the Kharkov area, an early communique said. The war bulletin said:

Mopping up west of the railway north of Rostov Soviet columns captured 30 more villages west of Krasny-Sulin, the Russians said.

Col. Gen. Filip I. Golikov was cited as the leader of the victory at Kharkov and seven aides were singled out for praise.

Lorient U-boat Base Blasted

R. A. F. Bombers Hammer Nazi Port Again —Many Die in German Attack on Wales.

FEB 18 1943

London, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force bombers returned to the German submarine base at Lorient, on the French coast, last night for another concentrated attack in which only two bombers were lost, the Air Ministry announced today.

While the bombers were unloading more tons of bombs on the much battered submarine home, planes of the Fighter Command ranged over the continent as far as northwest Germany to attack communications.

The raid on Lorient followed up a double-barreled assault by the R. A. F. Saturday night, when the dock area was blasted into a mass of flames. Described by the Air Ministry as the most important submarine base on France's Atlantic coast, Lorient has heavily fortified pens for thirty U-boats. Already it has been the target of more than sixty aerial attacks.

Another important U-boat base at St. Nazaire on the French coast was pounded by American Liberator and Flying Fortress bombers yesterday as the Allies continued efforts to wipe out the submarine menace at the source.

Nazis Raid South Wales.

British Fighter Command pilots prowling over the continent shot up at least eleven freight trains and locomotives, and bombed railway lines, bridges and barges, it was reported.

German planes during the night raided the coast of South Wales for the first time this year, inflicting damage and causing some casualties, including a number of persons killed, a communique and the Air and Home Security ministries said. Other German planes raided a number of other points in Britain, but the casualties were light and damage slight, it was announced.

Three of the enemy planes were shot down, the communique said. A fourth German plane was shot down over northern France.

One of the Nazi plane victims was a Dornier which a New Zealand pilot shot down into the sea off South Wales.

In one South Wales town twelve persons were killed and a number injured by German dive bombers which caused much damage.

Four Focke-Wulf bombers which struck an East Coast town early today injured many persons and caused widespread damage, it was said, and a five-year-old boy was machine-gunned to his death as he lay in bed when the planes sprayed the town with gunfire.

The German radio identified Swansea as the target of last night's raid on the coast of South Wales.

The Nazi controlled Danish radio reported that alerts were sounded in Copenhagen and a number of other Danish towns late yesterday. The broadcast, heard by the Associated Press, said that anti-aircraft batteries at Copenhagen went into action, but did not mention bombs being dropped.

Lorient Gets 'Concentrated' Blow; R.A.F. Finds Damage Heavy There

FEB 18 1943

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—British bombers and fighters in an attack described by qualified observers as the most extensive night sweep of the war hammered last night at the great U-boat lairs at Lorient, in the tenth raid this month, and ranged hundreds of miles into Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Northern France.

Lorient now has been bombed nine nights by the R. A. F. and once in a daylight attack by American Flying Fortresses.

There was no official estimate of the number of planes used in the mass forays, but there were believed to be many hundreds.

The "concentrated" raid on Lorient, at the northern end of the Bay of Biscay on the French coast, was made by a large force of giant bombers carrying heavy loads of the largest bombs, the Air Ministry announced. While these bombers were doing their work, swarms of fighters made daring attacks on Axis communications. They blasted canals, railways and other transport facilities.

Two bombers failed to return from the raid on Lorient, and one intercepting fighter was shot down. They were met by a mass of German fighters of all types, one returning pilot said.

The jubilant fliers declared that photographic evidence proved their persistent pounding of this favorite base of the German submarines was successful.

Visibility was reported so good under a bright moon that the airmen could follow their high explosives until they were half way to the ground.

One German bomber was reported shot down. All British planes returned from this expedition.

Crews of American Liberator bombers at a station in England claimed a record for carrying out two highly successful raids on the continent in only nineteen hours with the same bombers and crews.

The Liberators joined with Flying Fortresses yesterday in pummeling the St. Nazaire submarine base. The same Liberators had streaked across the English Channel on Monday to pound Dunkerque. Crews said photographs confirmed their observations that both raids resulted in "the best bombing we've done so far."

Operating over Britain in stronger force than recently, the Germans bombed a place in South Wales which the Berlin radio identified as Swansea. Twelve persons were killed. Three of the raiders were brought down. An east coast and a south coast town were attacked by strafers today.

While the Lorient raid was going on Royal Air Force fighters fanned out in one of their most widespread night offensives.

The Air Ministry said some of the pilots flew as low as 300 feet over Germany, attacking important gates on the Dortmund-Ems canal. Others smashed at motor vehicles, barges and locomotives.

In addition to six Axis supply ships destroyed and one damaged, another was torpedoed while traveling in a strong escort and probably was sunk, the communique said.

This ship was traveling with another supply vessel, both being escorted by destroyers and torpedo boats.

Two of the six ships sunk went down in the Gulf of Hammamet off the coast of Tunisia and a third was beached on the Tunisian shore. They were traveling south, fully laden, and were attacked by gunfire from the submarines.

A fourth supply ship was damaged.

A medium-sized supply ship was sunk near Brindisi on the Adriatic coast.

"Another unescorted enemy vessel, a large eastbound supply ship, was also attacked, hit by two torpedoes and sunk," said the communique.

AERIAL STRATEGY PRAISED BY EAKER

6 Axis Ships Lost

FEB 18 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 17—Three British submarines, roving the central Mediterranean, have destroyed six and probably seven Axis supply ships and damaged one other, the Admiralty has announced.

Four of the ships were sunk and two others were damaged so badly they had to be beached, it was announced.

The actions ranged from the eastern shore of Tunisia to the coasts of Sicily and Italy.

One Shells Train In Depot

One submarine, in a daring operation, shelled a train in a railway station on the northern coast of Sicily and scored many hits, the announcement said

RAF Bombing By Night, U. S. By Day, Has Axis Defenses Thin, General Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 17—Allied round-the-clock bombing strategy—United States bombers on the day shift and British bombers at night—"keeps the enemy fighter and anti-aircraft defenses extended to the limit, and they already are stretched thin," Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, newly appointed commander of United States Air Forces

in England, said today.

Eaker contended that the division of the bombing task utilized the best characteristics of both the British and American bomber types, each the best of its kind, but different from the other. General Eaker succeeded Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz only yesterday.

Exact 4-For-1 Toll

He pointed out that yesterday concluded the first six months of high-level daylight precision bombing of the German-held continent by United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators, in which they had knocked down four Axis fighters for every bomber lost.

The heavily-armed and armored American bombers make up for a smaller bomb load by an ability to protect themselves and to reach and hit their target, while the British night bomber, with a bigger bomb but less protection, would show too great losses if used habitually in the daytime, Eaker said.

Sees "Enemy Propaganda"

Eaker blamed some criticism of the present bombing strategy on "well-meaning individuals" but said that some "undoubtedly springs from subversive or enemy propaganda."

"It would be the greatest tragedy which the Allied cause has suffered in this war if misguided public sentiment or mistaken air strategy or enemy propaganda should force either our American or British bomber efforts to be lifted from their present jobs—each bombing during the hours of the day when they are most effective and operating under conditions when they can obtain maximum destruction of the enemy's hard-pressed industry," Eaker said.

Beveridge Plan Stirs 'Revolt'

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 17—The Labor party revolt against the Government on the issue of the Beveridge social-security plan grew to such proportions today that the London *Star* said it threatened "a serious blow to national unity."

The newspaper added that it might even result in a defeat for the Government if a vote were taken in the House of Commons.

The London *Standard* suggested that labor's feeling might become "keen enough to demand a withdrawal of Labor Ministers from the Government unless a real effort was made to meet their point of view."

FEB 18 1943

Churchill Not Jeopardized

It was emphasized, however, that this furor should not be interpreted as jeopardizing Prime Minister Churchill's position as Britain's war leader. It may result in forcing the Government to accept the Beveridge plan more fully, and at most might cause some changes in the composition of the Cabinet.

The House of Commons entered the second day of its three-day debate on the Beveridge plan with the dissident groups determined to force the Government into greater concessions.

An excited secret meeting of the Parliamentary Labor party preceded the House session, but action on a motion of censure was delayed until tomorrow.

Outline Is Unsatisfactory

Dissatisfied with the outline given yesterday by Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council and a member of the War Cabinet, of the Government's proposals for legislation based on the report, the administrative committee of the Labor party introduced a motion in Commons demanding an early implementation of the Beveridge plan.

The *Evening News* termed Anderson's speech "lukewarm" and "obscure."

Sir John had said that the Government would seek to enact as much of the Beveridge plan as possible "in principle."

If the Government persists in its attitude and the Labor party members who met today decide to support a motion disapproving the Government's attitude, it will mean a rift in Churchill's coalition Government, of which the Labor party is a member.

Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister; Ernest Bevin, the Labor Minister and Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, are the Laborities in the Cabinet.

They attended the caucus in an attempt to seek a way out of the crisis.

MASARYK DEMANDS INVASION OF REICH

Czech Foreign Minister Says German People Must Learn the Meaning of War

FEB 8 1943

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czech Government in exile, urged today that the German people "be taught the meaning of war by first-hand experience," by fighting inside Germany, and warned against becoming "too quickly sentimental" over the plight of the German people.

"Cities like Essen must be given as much—and preferably more—attention as cities like Plymouth and Coventry received in this country.

"There will have to be some killing before the Germans, who brought this on themselves, are purged and purified."

MASARYK DEMANDS WAR IN GERMANY

London, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Provisional Czech Government, declared today that Germany must be invaded before any peace overtures are accepted, and expressed the hope that the Allies would not become too quickly sentimental over the plight of the German people.

"There must be fighting inside Germany this time," he told the Anglo-American Press Association. "There will have to be some killing before the Germans, who brought this on themselves, are purged and purified."

Hitler Promotes Air Generals

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—The German radio announced today promotion of Colonel General Richthofen, commander of the air fleet, to the rank of field marshal and promotion of Air Generals Ritter von Greim and Loerzer to the rank of colonel generals. The promotions were announced from Hitler's headquarters. Richthofen is a cousin of the late Baron Manfred von Richthofen, Germany's ace of the first world war.

U. S. Troopship Sunk, Nazis Say

London, Feb. 17 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast recorded by Reuters News Agency said today that the "United States troopship John Ericsson, of more than 20,000 tons, has been torpedoed off the Moroccan coast."

There was no confirmation of the report from any Allied source.

EDEN ON AIR LANES

London, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that the British Government has not undertaken discussions with any other Government on international control of air transport lanes after the war.

His response to a question indicated, however, that eventually there would be an effort to reach an agreement acceptable to all.

Reds Reported Protesting on Mihailovitch

Charge of Aiding Axis Said To Be Revived in Note to Yugoslavs in London

LONDON, Feb. 18 (Thursday) (AP).—"The Daily Herald" said today that the Soviet government had sent a note to the Yugoslav government-in-exile here formally accusing General Draja Mihailovitch, Serb guerrilla chieftain, of "collaborating" with the Axis.

The Labor party newspaper described this report as "the most difficult inter-Allied situation that has arisen during the war."

The Soviet government, this report said, had told the Yugoslav government here that it had proof of its charges against Mihailovitch, who has been the Yugoslav War Minister since Jan. 12, 1942.

The same allegation against the general was raised by some quarters two months ago, and the Yugoslav government at that time issued a statement that Mihailovitch still was to be regarded as the center of Yugoslav resistance.

At that time, during a reorganization of the Yugoslav Cabinet here, Mihailovitch was retained as War Minister.

Took to Mountains in '41

General Mihailovitch took to the Serbian mountains with the remnants of regular army troops who escaped the German conquest of that country in the spring of 1941. There he organized a guerrilla striking force that has been estimated at 100,000 men. But a few months ago there were persistent reports that the guerrillas were fighting each other as well as the Germans and Italians.

The name of Kosta Nagy emerged as leader of a group opposing Mihailovitch and his men. He is said to be head of a Communist-led partisan group taking a more active stand against the Axis than Mihailovitch.

Published reports have said that Soviet Russia backed the partisans, whereas the United States and Great Britain considered Mihailovitch the rightful leader of forces which could lend valuable aid should the Allies decide to invade the Balkans.

American Is Decorated by King

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Flight Lieutenant J. H. Stickell of Gilson, Ill., received Britain's Distinguished Flying Cross from King George when members of the Royal Canadian Air Force were decorated recently at Buckingham Palace, it was announced today.

SOUTHWORTH JR. GETS AIR MEDAL

London, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—Capt. Billy B. Southworth Jr. of Columbus, Ohio, United States Army Air Force pilot and son of the manager of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals, was among 209 airmen awarded air medals, United States Army Headquarters announced today.

Distinguished Flying Crosses were awarded to four American airmen and oakleaf clusters to thirty-one.

Air medals were awarded posthumously to Major Edward P. Myers of St. Petersburg, Fla., a Flying Fortress pilot; First Lieut. Charles L. Grimes, Clinton, Mo., navigator, and Second Lieut. Grover C. Bentinck, 347 West 55th street, New York city, bombardier.

FEB 18 1943

Others awarded air medals included Capt. John L. Ryan, pilot, Watervliet, N. Y., and Capt. Henry W. Terry, pilot, 27 Hamilton street, Ossining, N. Y., and Second Lieuts. Theodore A. Jankowski, co-pilot, South River, N. J.; Martin W. Strauss, navigator, 526 West 113th street, New York city, and Richard C. Brown, co-pilot, Schenectady, N. Y.

Also Technical Sergt. Michael Kruge, gunner, Ansonia, Conn.

Staff Sergts. Hyland V. Simmons, engineer, gunner, Hornell, N. Y.; Edward Kostecki, gunner, 674 Main avenue, Clifton, N. J.; Pershing Rolfe, radioman, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Joseph M. Spire, gunner, 437 Lyons avenue, Newark, N. J., and William J. Standish, gunner, 87-87 118th street, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Also Robert S. Krijak, radioman, of 219 Briggs avenue, Brooklyn; Stephen G. Krucher, gunner, of 5 Westmoreland Road, Merrick, N. Y.; Archibald B. Parker, gunner, of Hart Lot, N. Y.; Nicholas M. Saiwicke, gunner, of Moravia, N. Y.

The Oakleaf Cluster was awarded the following:

Staff Sergts. Eugene H. Stein, gunner, 80 Avenue B, New York city; Raymond J. Himm, gunner, of Middle Village, L. I., and Walter L. Hazelton, engineer, gunner, of Heuvelton, N. Y., and Sergt. Thomas D. McMahon, gunner, of 39 Whitehall street, Jamaica, Queens.

Killed on Lorient Raid.

Lieut. Bentinck was 22 years old and a native of Galveston, Tex., where his parents now live. His wife, Mrs. Maxine MacDonald Bentinck, who lived for a time at the West 55th street address, is now in Galveston.

Her mother, Mrs. Maurice MacDonald, of the Parc Vendome Apartments, said today that her son-in-law was killed in a Flying Fortress on December 30, during a raid on Lorient in which three other members of the crew, two gunners and the navigator, were wounded. According to word received by the family, Lieut. Bentinck, the bombardier, had just released his second stick of bombs on submarine installations at the base, and one of the gunner's had shouted, "Bull's eye!" when a fragment from an anti-aircraft shell struck and fatally wounded him.

German fighters attacked the Fortress a few minutes late, the bomber was riddled and the three other crew members were wounded. The bomber shot down several German planes and then managed to limp back to its English base on two engines. Lieut. Bentinck joined the Air Corps in Texas, was graduated at a California field last June and went to England in October.

Flying Crosses Awarded To 4 American Airmen

209 Receive Air Medals and 31 Oakleaf Clusters

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—Distinguished Flying Crosses were awarded to four American airmen, Air Medals to 209 and Oakleaf Clusters to thirty-one, according to a list made public by United States Army headquarters today.

The Air Medal was awarded posthumously to Second Lieutenant Grover C. Bentinck, 347 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City, bombardier. Others to whom were awarded Air Medals included: Captain John L. Ryan, pilot, Watervliet, N. Y.; Captain Henry W. Terry, pilot, of Ossining, N. Y., and Second Lieutenant Martin W. Strauss, navigator, 526 West 113th Street, New York.

Also Technical Sergeant Michael Kruge, gunner, of Ansonia, Conn., and Staff Sergeants Hyland V. Simmons, engineer, of Hornell, N. Y.; Edward Kostecki, gunner, of Clifton, N. J.; Joseph M. Spire, gunner, Newark, N. J.; William J. Standish, gunner, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Robert S. Krijak, radioman, 219 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn; Stephen G. Krucher, gunner, of Merrick, N. Y., and Archibald B. Parker, gunner, of Hart Lot, N. Y.

The Oakleaf Cluster was awarded to the following: Staff Sergeants Eugene H. Stein, gunner, 80 Avenue B, New York City; Raymond J. Himm, gunner, of Middle Village, Queens, and Thomas D. McMahon, gunner, 39 Whitehall Street, Jamaica, Queens.

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PLAN OLYMPICS FOR SERVICES

Athletic Officers Would Hold International Tests This Summer In London

FEB 18 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 17—Athletic programs for American soldiers in England are being shaped with the idea that if war conditions permit, a United Nations Military Olympics may be held this summer.

Plans still are tentative and approval of the high military commanders will be needed before definite steps can be taken to hold the largest international sports carnival since the last Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936.

To Stress Competition

Present discussion of the Military Olympics visualizes soldiers of at least nine nations participating in ten sports, stressing competition essential for the physical conditioning of fighting men.

Athletics now are being developed at American bases under the direction of Col. Theodore Arter, former publisher of the Altoona (Pa.) *Tribune* and a member of the Army's Special Service Branch, and Harvey Gibson, Red Cross commissioner.

Stars and Stripes, which is a unit of the special service branch, is championing the idea.

International Events

The proposal under discussion by Col. Arter, Gibson and camp athletic directors envisions competition among soldiers of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, Norway, Holland, Poland, the Fighting French and Czechoslovakia. Evens would include boxing, wrestling, soccer, volleyball, basket-ball, track, swimming, rifle and pistol shooting.

The Americans have 2,000 boxers training and fighting, and other thousands playing on 180 basketball teams and 120 soccer squads.

Competition has been held among American, Canadian and British teams.

Boxing eliminations in American camps in Great Britain are determining champions in the eight fistic divisions. Winners will challenge boxers of other nations.

Same U. S. Bombers Raid Nazis Twice In 19 Hours

By Leo Branham

[Associated Press Correspondent]

At a United States Liberator Bomber Station in England, Feb. 17—This station claimed a record today for carrying out two highly successful bombing missions on the Continent in only nineteen hours with the same bombers and the same crews

This double punch was believed to constitute the speediest pair of raids by the same personnel and equipment yet executed by American airmen.

FEB 18 1943

The Liberators streaked across the English Channel with RAF Spitfire escorts on Monday to pound Dunkirk and yesterday they joined with Flying Fortresses in plastering the St. Nazaire submarine base with explosives.

Crews Jubilant

The crews here were jubilant today, declaring that both photographic evidence as well as their own observaitons showed that both raids resulted in "the best bombing we've don so far."

They told of savage battles with some seventy-five German fighters at 20,000 to 25,000 feet altitude while gunners blazed away with fingers numbed and frost-bitten by the cold—it being forty degrees below zero at their height.

The top-scoring bomber from this station was "Miss Dianne," piloted by Capt. Clyde Price, of San Antonio, Texas, whose crew claimed to have shot down five.

Navigator Tells Story

(No total score was announced but flyers from another station claimed at least five. Six bombers in all were lost.)

Second Lieut. J. A. Augenstene, of Pittsburgh, the navigator, recounted the engagement:

"We were flying at the tail end of the formation. The Germans would attack the Fortresses flying ahead and below us from the front and then circle around and come at us from behind."

Sergts. Dalton L. Snell, of Marked Tree, Ark., top turret gunner, and J. C. Wyer, of Clarksburg, W. Va., a waist gunner, each claimed two of the attackers and Sergt. Lewis J. Fleshman, a Virginian (hometown unavailable), tail gunner, claimed one.

"The first one, shell blasted from 200 yards away, exploded and went all to pieces in the air," Lieutenant Augenstene said.

Second One Falls

"The second one stalled when hit and then plummeted straight into the clouds below, leaving a big trail of black smoke behind."

He said Sergeant Fleshman's victim made the fatal mistake of exposing his vulnerable underside as he turned. The two reported bagged by Wyer trailed smoke and plunged down.

Second Lieutenant Richard C. Brown, of Oneida, N. Y., copilot of "Maggie," said his gunners knocked down two fighters and shared in the destruction of a third.

Of all the exchanges of congratulations, however, probably the most were received by Capt. William H. Brandon, of Nashville, Tenn., pilot of the "Avenger." His bomber had been reported shot down but turned up without a scratch.

Spellman on Way From Spain to Vatican

Madrid, Feb. 17 (AP).—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York left Madrid today en route to Vatican City. United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes accompanied him to the airport.

Dispatches from Rome said that Italian police would accompany the American Archbishop to the Vatican.

Yesterday Archbishop Spellman had a long talk with the Spanish Chief of State, Generalissimo Franco.

In New York, the Chancery Office of the diocese announced that Archbishop Spellman will arrive at Vatican City tomorrow "for an audience with the Holy Father about religious matters."

Pope Denies Report He Will See Soviets

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 17 (AP)—A Vatican City dispatch to the Swiss telegraphic agency today said that the Vatican had denied categorically a published report that Pope Pius had consented to receive a special Soviet-delegation.

The dispatch said further that an authorized Italian source had denied that either Vatican or other authorities had asked for visas for Soviet representatives.

[The British radio, heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System, reported yesterday that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden "declared in the House of Commons that the British government will be glad to welcome a party of Red Army soldiers, if the Soviet government agreed to their visit."]

MORALE SEEN AT ITS LOWEST IN GERMANY

Mounting Army Losses And Bombing Terrors Depress Spirits

SHANKE

Soldiers Reported Hoping They Won't Go Back To "Hell" In East

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Feb. 17—German morale has hit the lowest level of the war, and it is questionable whether Hitler can lift it out of the depths as he has in the past with military victories.

People who recently have been in Germany, the Nazi press and Swedish newspapers confirm this view.

Perhaps especially significant are reports of how heavily the terror of bombings is hitting the German people, and how wounded soldiers describe the "hell" on the eastern front and express hope they won't have to go back.

Causes Pointed Out

These sources give the following picture of the causes of sinking spirits inside Germany:

At the root of the gloom and depression are the rapidity with which Germany is being brought into the 'front lines" through RAF bombings, the impact of heavy casualties, the drastic stripping of the war-weary Germans of everything but the barest necessities and the merciless spur to new effort and shaken confidence in Hitler as a soldier-genius, especially among the soldiers, as a result of military defeats.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* recently carried the slogan: "Do the Opposite From 1918."

No Crackup In Sight

Although morale is bad, no crackup should be expected before a decisive military defeat becomes plain to every German.

In this connection it must be remembered always that the Nazis disarmed the Germans and wiped out the oppositional political leadership so effectively that there are no signs of counter-organization in strength.

Heinrich Himmler, Hitler's watchdog, is taking no chances. A press campaign to draw recruits for his private army intended mainly for use during internal crises has been running for weeks. He is releasing police and SS troops from clerical and other station work for the field by enrolling women.

Loopholes Sealed

He sealed many loopholes in the police network by establishing the *Landwacht* of "several hundred thousands" strong for security of the homeland.

For years the SS has been quietly taking over strategically-situated stores aid apartments in the cities for use as small arsenals and strongpoints in case of trouble. Now these precautions have been extended to the provinces at large. To disguise the purpose of the reported "SS fortresses," they are described as troop exercise grounds.

How hard the war has struck German homes is openly described by the *Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung*.

New Crosses Added

"In the last year the war has heavily burdened not only the warriors at the front, but also many persons in the homeland," it said. "Britsh terror from the air has hit seriously the German cities. Many new crosses have been added to those on the battlefields in the East and Africa."

Advertisements now appear regularly in German newspapers offering to exchange homes in Duesseldorf, Bremen, Kiel, Essen, Hannover, Cologne and other hard-hit cities for homes in middle or southern Germany or in small towns with good communications to the big cities.

Cities such as Berlin and Vienna are overcrowded. It is estimated that Berlin is housing 1,000,000 persons more than normally.

Travel Curtailed

The situation is so serious that travel into the capital has been stopped except for those on legitimate business.

The housing shortage in Vienna, the *Voelkischer Beobachter* disclosed, is acute, with 75,000 families seeking homes, 13,000 of them urgently.

The soldiers, who heretofore regarded themselves and their leadership as invincible, have watched Hitler dismiss generals who led them to victory after victory.

And now, with reverses everywhere and a long absence from home, the soldiers are becoming tired and discouraged, and complain of how unlucky they have been in their allies.

Story Makes Rounds

A story making the rounds at the front illustrates the frame of mind:

One soldier asked another what he would like to have. He answered: "The winter clothing of the Russian soldier, the food the British Tommy gets, the Italians as our enemies, and Hitler as the unknown soldier."

Housewives face an impossible situation as one after another of the shops regarded as "unnecessary" closes down.

Actually there isn't much to sell in the shops and what there is, as one leading German economic writer said, "isn't of the quality it used to be."

Too Many 'Sick,' Nazis Issue New Labor Decree

FEB 16 1943

Stockholm, Feb. 17 (AP)—So many Germans apparently have tried to avoid the Government's compulsory labor molibization order by claiming illness that Fritz Sauckel, Hitler's labor commissioner, and Dr. Leonardo Conti, state health director, have been compelled to take action.

A new German decree forbids doctors of hospitals and clinecs to certify whether a person is physically able to work or not. The decision now rests only with doctors associated with Sauckel's organization.

The German newspaper *Lokalanzeiger* said the decree was issued "in order to prevent fulfillment of unjustified wishes."

Meanwhile, reports received here said 500 Italians, believed to be army deserters, have been sent to northern Norway to work on German coastal defenses south of Trondheim. Another group of 600 is expected, it was said.

NIP CRUISER IS DAMAGED, MAY BE LOST

All Vessels Sent To Bottom Are Classed As Fleet Auxiliaries

Pacific War Council Holds "Hit-Japan-Now" Meeting In Capital

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 17—American submarines operating against the enemy in the Pacific have sunk five enemy ships, probably sunk another—a cruiser—and damaged a cargo ship, the navy announced today.

FEB 18 1943

With the exception of a medium-sized cargo ship reported damaged, all of the vessels hit in the latest submarine forays could be classed as auxiliaries to the enemy fleet.

Besides the cruiser reported damaged and probably sunk, they included one medium-sized tanker and a medium-sized transport and two medium-sized cargo ships sunk; one escort vessel sunk, and the medium-sized cargo ship damaged.

Text Of Communique

The text of the communique No. 285:

Pacific and Far East:

"1. United States submarines have reported the following results of operations against the enemy in the waters of these areas:

"(a) One medium-sized tanker sunk.

"(b) One medium-sized transport sunk.

"(c) Two medium-sized cargo ships sunk.

"(d) One escort vessel sunk.

"(e) One cruiser damaged and probably sunk.

"(f) One medium-sized cargo ship damaged.

"2. These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department communique."

AIRMEN BOMB SOLOMON JAPS

U. S. Flyers Attack Bases In Shortland Islands.

Washington, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—Two bombing raids on Japanese positions in the Shortland Islands area of the Solomons were reported today by the Navy in a communique which said two American planes failed to return.

The text of the communique follows.

"South Pacific (all dates are east longitude).

"1. On February 15:

"(A) During the evening three United States planes were dispatched to attack Japanese positions in the Shortland Islands area. One of the planes dropped bombs on enemy positions on Ballale Island. One United States plane failed to return.

"(B) During the evening a Liberator heavy bomber, with escort, attacked the Japanese airfield at Kahili on the southeast coast of Bougainville Island. One of the escorting planes failed to return."

Allied Bombers Attack Five Japanese Positions

Raids Increase in New Guinea and New Britain

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 11 (Thursday) (AP).—Allied planes stepped up their activity in the Southwest Pacific yesterday, bombing and strafing Babo, Ubili, Gasmata, Salamaua and Lae, the Allied high command announced today.

Babo, a town occupied by the Japanese in Dutch New Guinea, was raided by an Allied heavy bomber. At Ubili, on New Britain, fire were started by a bombing and strafing attack.

Heavy bombers attacked the Gasmata, New Britain, airdrome and barges off shore. Off Cape Gloucester a bomber on reconnaissance sang an eighty-foot enemy schooner.

Lae and Salamaua, on the Huon Gulf of New Guinea, were raided by long-range fighters which strafed targets as far below Salamaua as the Kumusi River.

On the ground the Japanese were reported still falling back from their defeat at Wau, thirty-five miles southwest of Salamaua, toward Mubo, which is only twelve miles from Salamaua. Allied forward elements harassed the retiring enemy.

smaller scale attacks on Japanese positions on Timor and New Guinea, Allied headquarters announced today.

On the ground, meanwhile, the main enemy forces in the Wau-Mubo sector of New Guinea, thirty-five miles southwest of Salamaua, continued their slow withdrawal. Australian patrols had several encounters and killed seventeen Japanese, the headquarters communique said.

(The British radio, in a broadcast recorded by CBS, said the Australian broadcasting commission reported that the Allies had pushed the Japanese back to within two and a half miles of Mubo. Mubo is about twelve miles southwest of Salamaua.)

No Plane Lost

American-flown Michell bombers yesterday attacked the airdrome at Lae and installations on Salamaua Peninsula from a low level. At Salamaua a number of small boats, probably fishing craft, were destroyed. At neither place did the Japanese send up interceptors.

Hudsons and Mitchell bombers raided Japanese-occupied Dili, in Portuguese Timor, and the war bulletin said fires and explosions resulted. Japanese fighters were driven off and all the Allied planes returned.

Bombers Silence Jap A-A Fire On Salamaua

FEB 18 1943

By William F. Bonin

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Feb. 16 (Delayed) — A formation of Mitchell medium bombers emulated the strafing tactics of lighter attack planes and on its first combat mission reported silencing, at least temporarily, all Japanese anti-aircraft batteries on the Salamaua peninsula.

Pilots newly trained in tree-top flying, which becomes second nature to skippers of the lighter Boston attack planes, first bombed the Japanese storage area in the Malahang coconut plantation which had been hit by three other formations of Mitchell's yesterday. But today's attack was different.

Bombs Skid Over Ground

This formation, led by Maj. Ed Larner, of San Francisco, loosed its bombs from some hundreds of feet off the ground against as many thousands of feet by the previous day's attackers.

After hitting the ground, the explosives skidded along quite a distance, plowing up coconut trees before exploding. Their entire demolition strength was exerted above ground.

Then the planes went on to Salamaua. There was no doubt that there were a lot of startled Japs when these medium bombers, flying abreast, swooped over them at low level, right through a thick anti-aircraft barrage.

So accurate was the planes' fire that from the instant they opened up there was not a single return pop from any Jap gun pit.

Australia to Honor Red Army

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 17 (AP).—Prime Minister John Curtin appealed today to Australia's people to join celebrations next Tuesday on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of Russia's Red Army. The Soviet Union's flags will fly throughout the continent on that day. The celebrations, Curtin said, will express a sense of deep gratitude felt toward the Russian people for their devotion to the cause of the Allied nations."

Japs Still Fall Back In Mubo District

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 17—The Allies followed up two days of a widespread air offensive in the Southwest Pacific with

Australia Puts U. S. On Favored Tariff

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 17 (AP).—The Australian Commonwealth issued a proclamation yesterday according the the United States most-favored-nation treatment on tariffs. The action was taken, an announcement said, without formal request from the United States.

R. V. Keane, Minister of Trade and Customs, said: "It is wrong that our principal ally, who has given us great material assistance, should remain on the punitive general tariff."

FRENCH TERRITORY IN CHINA INVADED

The Japanese Land on Island in Kwangchowwan Harbor, Southwest of Hong Kong

ENEMY'S DRIVE GOES ON

80 Raids on Chinese Cities by at Least 600 Planes Have Been Made Since Jan. 1

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Japanese have landed considerable forces in Kwangchowwan, French leased territory on China's far southern coast, the Chinese High Command announced tonight, indicating that the invaders were preparing for extensive operations in China's southern province of Kwangtung.

Heavy fighting was reported at several points in the interior of Kwangtung Province, where the Japanese already hold Canton and adjacent areas, and also in the Yangtze Valley and Eastern China, where the enemy has large forces in motion.

The landing at Kwangchowwan, the Chinese communiqué said, followed unsuccessful attempts Monday to put troops ashore from five gunboats at two points on the Liuchow Peninsula, just south of Kwangchowwan. Chinese troops repelled these attempts, but early this morning the enemy's main force landed on Tunghai Island in Kwangchowwan harbor, French territory.

Kwangchowwan, an area of 325 square miles, has been administered by the French Indo-China government, which has been under Japanese domination for two years, but hitherto the Japanese have not bothered the leased territory, 250 miles southwest of Hong Kong.

West and north of Canton, the communiqué said, heavy fighting was in progress in the areas of Samshui and Shaping. The Chinese recaptured Shaping two days ago and drove the enemy to the west, but the Japanese brought up reinforcements and struck back.

Japanese forces were credited with gains against stiff Chinese resistance in Northern Hunan and Central Hupeh, two Central China districts where the invaders apparently were trying to extend their conquests along the Yangtze River.

Northern Kiangsu, the eastern province containing Shanghai, also was a battleground, with the Chinese inflicting severe casualties against a Japanese expedition attempting to clear out the area.

Serious Fire Reported in Nanking

London, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—A DNB broadcast from Berlin today said a large fire at Nanking, capital of the Japanese puppet regime in China, had destroyed 186 buildings. The broadcast said carelessness was to blame for the fire, but gave no hint of the nature.

RAF Blasts Airdrome At Magwe, in Burma

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.—RAF bombers attacked the Japanese airdrome at Magwe, Burma, last night, dropping a number of 1,000-pound bombs on the target, a British communique said today.

Earlier yesterday bombers escorted by fighters raided several enemy-occupied villages, most of them on Akyab Island, it was announced.

All the planes returned safely, the communique said.

PHYSICIANS ARE ANXIOUS OVER GANDHI

Indian Leader Reported Weakening After Seven Days Of Fast

FEB 18 1943

3 Members Of Viceroy's Council Quit In Protest Against Confinement

McGAFFIN

[By the Associated Press]

Poona, India, Feb. 17—Physicians attending Mohandas K. Gandhi expressed anxiety today over the weakening physical condition of the Indian Nationalist leader now in the eighth day of his scheduled three-week fast.

Gandhi, whose fast protests his confinement in the palace of the Aga Khan by the British authorities, talked to his doctors in a weaker voice. They said he had suffered a further slight loss in weight.

Council Members Quit

Described as deeply affected by the 73-year-old Indian leader's fast, three members of the British Viceroy's Council resigned in New Delhi. They were Sir Homi Mody, supply member; N. R. Sarkar, commerce member, and M. S. Aney, member for Indians overseas.

The council is the upper chamber of the Indian Legislature containing both elected and appointed members.

The refusal of the Government to release Gandhi was reported in New Delhi to have brought protests from many sections of India.

Press Urges Release

A committee of newspaper editors representing the Indian press adopted a resolution in New Delhi urging Gandhi's immediate and unconditional release to "enable him as a free man to help in the restoration of peaceful conditions."

Calm prevailed outside Gandhi's

30.24-1249

palace prison. Carts rumbled leisurely along the road to the city of Poona four miles away. Behind the palace on the Aga Khan's private race course, Gandhi's goat grazed placidly.

Since the start of his fast Gandhi has refused all nourishment, including the usual goat's milk, and takes only water flavored with fruit juice.

Text of President's Letter

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The text of President Roosevelt's letter to Chairman Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee, dealing with wartime salary limitations, read as follows:

FEB 18 1943

Some days ago you wrote me that there was a proposal before your committee to amend the Public Debt Bill by adding a provision nullifying the executive order issued by me under the act of Oct. 2, 1942, limiting salaries to $25,000 after taxes, and asked if I cared to submit any views with references to the proposal. In reply I told you that I hoped the Public Debt Bill could be passed without adding amendments not related to the subject, but that if the committee thought otherwise I would later write you my views.

In a message to the Congress on April 27, 1942, I stated:

"* * * Discrepancies between low personal incomes and very high personal incomes should be lessened; and I therefore believe that in time of this grave national danger, when all excess income should go to win the war, no American citizen ought to have a net income, after he has paid his taxes, of more than $25,000 a year."

Treasury Proposal Cited

Thereafter the Treasury advised the committee: "To implement the President's proposal, the Treasury now recommends the enactment of a 100 per cent war supertax on that part of the net income after regular income tax which exceeds a personal exemption of $25,000. * * * It is recommended that for the purpose of the supertax, joint returns be made mandatory and that a personal exemption of $25,000 for each spouse be allowed, or in effect $50,000 for the married couple."

So far as I know, neither house of the Congress acted upon the recommendation.

When the act of Oct. 2, 1942, was passed, it authorized me to adjust wages or salaries whenever I found it necessary "to correct gross inequities and also aid in the effective prosecution of the war." Pursuant to this authority, I issued an executive order in which, among other things, it was provided that in order to correct gross inequities and to provide for greater equality in contributing to the war effort no salary should be authorized to the extent that it exceeds $25,000 net after the payment of taxes. Provision was made for certain allowances in order to prevent undue hardships.

The legality of the executive order was attested by the Attorney General prior to its issuance. No executive order is issued without such approval.

Gross Inequities Charged

The regulation issued under this order with my approval was so worded that it affected only gross salaries in excess of $67,200, the amount of taxes due upon such salaries reducing them to approximately $25,000 net. I could not exercise the discretion vested in me by the Congress to adjust salaries without finding that it is a gross inequity in wartime to permit one man to receive a salary in excess of $67,200 a year while the government is drafting another man and requiring him to serve with the armed forces for $600 per year.

I believed it a gross inequity for the president of a corporation engaged in the production of materials for the government to receive a salary and bonus of $500,000 a year while the workers in the corporation were denied an increase in wages under the provisions of the law and my Executive Order. The correction of such inequities, I believed, would aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

I call your attention to the fact that the limitation of salaries was, by the language of the order, limited to the war period, and that the law upon which the order was based expires June 30, 1944, and can be continued only by the affirmative action of the Congress. Therefore no fair argument can be made that the limitation was intended either by the Congress or by the Executive to become permanent law. The intention was made plain in my original message. I then and there affirmed my belief that this limitation should be made "in time of this grave national danger when all excess income should go to win the war."

Two Platforms Recalled

This desire to limit personal profits during wartime is no new thought. Its origin is neither alien nor obscure. It is in accord with the solemn pledges of the Republican party and the Democratic party.

In 1924, just after our soldiers had returned from the First World War and the leaders of both parties were conscious of the views of the returning soldiers as to war profiteering, the Republican party declared in its platform:

"We believe that in time of war the nation should draft for its defense not only its citizens but also every resource which may contribute to success. The country demands that should the United States ever again be called upon to defend itself by arms the President be empowered to draft such material resources and such services as may be required and to stabilize the prices of services and essential commodities, whether utilized in actual warfare or private activity."

The Democratic party platform the same year solemnly pledged:

"In the event of war in which the manpower of the nation is drafted, all other resources should likewise be drafted. This will tend to discourage war by depriving it of its profits."

I repeat, this was in 1924, not 1928, and that these were the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Wants All Income Included

I agree with those who say that the limitation of salaries does not deal adequately with the problem of excessive personal profits and that the limitation should extend to all income. My executive order endeavored to correct the inequity to the extent of the power granted me. The Congress can, however, make the limitation adequate by extending it to the coupon clipper as well as the man who earns the salary.

Therefore, I urge the Congress to levy a special war supertax on net income from whatever source derived (including income from tax-exempt securities), which, after payment of regular income taxes, exceeds $25,000 in the case of a single person and $50,000 in the case of a married couple.

If the Congress does not approve the recommendation submitted by the Treasury last June that a flat 100 per cent supertax be imposed on such excess incomes, then I hope the Congress will provide a minimum tax of 50 per cent, with steeply graduated rates as high as 90 per cent. The exact amount of the exemptions to be allowed and the exact rate of taxation to be applied are necessarily arbitrary, and these are matters the Congress must decide.

If taxes are levied which substantially accomplish the purpose I have indicated, either in a separate bill or in the general revenue bill you are considering, I shall immediately rescind the section of the executive order in question. The Congress may appropriately provide that such taxes should take the place of the $25,000 limitation imposed by executive order.

I trust, however, that without such tax levies the Congress will not rescind the limitation and permit the existence of inequities that seriously affect the morale of soldiers and sailors, farmers and workers, imperiling efforts to stabilize wages and prices, and thereby impairing the effective prosecution of the war.

NELSON NOT READY TO QUIT

Fitzgerald Declares WPB Head Intends To Continue As Chairman

Information Chief Interprets Remarks About Resignation As Unfounded

FEB 18 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 17—WPB's information chief quoted Donald M. Nelson today as saying he intended to continue as chairman of the War Production Board "until a better man comes along" and the White House indicated he should step down.

Stephen E. Fitzgerald, the information head, made this statement to reporters in commenting on reports that both friends and foes had suggested that Nelson follow into retirement Ferdinand Eberstadt, whom he dismissed as vice-chairman.

Views Made Known

Nelson, Fitzgerald said, made his views known at a WPB staff meeting last night. Fitzgerald interpreted Nelson's remarks as meaning that reports he was considering resigning were "completely unfounded." The chairman himself was absent from his office when comment was sought.

Nelson told friends he expected to take a week or two vacation to rest up and allow his new executive vice-chairman, Charles E. Wilson, complete freedom in directing all WPB activities.

Among Nelson's friends, the majority seemed to be against resigning, although some of them have advised Nelson to quit in behalf of his health.

Wilson Favored

If he should resign, however, they favored for his successor Wilson, a self-made man who rose to the head of General Electric Company.

Opponents of Nelson, who were reported to have asked the White House for Nelson's scalp, were said to favor 72-year-old Bernard M. Baruch, who held a similar post in the first World War. These opponents were said to include James Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy, who is a close personal friend and college classmate of Eberstadt.

Policies To Remain

Inside WPB, itself, well-informed officials doubted whether the shakeup would alter seriously the major policies already under way. Some officials, declining direct quotation, who were particular friends of Eberstadt were expected to leave, but some of Eberstadt's policies were scheduled to remain.

A brusque investment broker, who made lightning decisions and stuck by them, Eberstadt was said by some officials to have been unpopular more for personal than policy reasons. However, in WPB he was regarded as a spokesman for the armed services whenever a question arose as to whether civilian needs should be sacrificed for military desires.

MME. CHIANG IS GUEST AT WHITE HOUSE

Wife Of Chinese Generalissimo Greeted Personally By Roosevelts

Expected To Ask More Equipment For War On Japan

FEB 18 1943

[By The Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 17—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese generalissimo, arrived in Washington today and was welcomed personally by President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Madame Chiang had been in this country since November 27. But she has been undergoing medical teratment for an old injury and this was her first appearance in the National Capital.

She is expected to make use of her visit to expound the cause of China and the need of her country for more war equipment to battle the Japanese.

White House Guest

China's first lady was the guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House tonight. There were no formalities on her arrival nor were any arranged for a family dinner later at the White House.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, along with the President's scotty pup, Fala, drove to Union Station late this afternoon to meet a train which brought Madame Chiang from New York.

The President remained in his limousine, while Mrs. Roosevelt entered the Presidental reception room to await Madame Chiang along with Chinese embassy officials and members of local Chinese organizations.

NO CASH PAYMENTS IN LEND-LEASE PLAN

Washington, Feb. 17.—A tentative plan to assure our war partners that no dollars-and-cents' settlement of lend-lease will be sought after the war was disclosed today as the House Foreign Affairs Committee began winding up hearings on renewal of the act.

Representative Vorys, Republican, of Ohio, reported he was considering these three stipulations, which he said had won considerable support among his colleagues:

1. Require that any final determination or settlement of the mutual aid agreements be submitted to Congress for approval.

2. Provide that no lend-lease material be used in the future to suppress the principles set forth in the Atlantic charter.

3. Set forth, in broad terms, a restatement of the principles of lend-lease, to inform the people of this country and of our Allies, that this nation does not expect repayment in dollars or material for its aid. It would also set forth that the benefits to be derived from lend-lease must be measured in good will and their effect upon the world's economic future.

Davis Warns Of Axis Plea

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 17—Elmer Davis, director of war information, said today that Axis propagandists have stepped up the tempo of "a talk offensive" designed to create a wedge between Russia on the one hand and Great Britain and the United States on the other.

He called a statement attributed to Virginio Gayda, widely quoted Italian editor, that Italy could consider a compromise peace with England and the United States, but not with Russia, the first appeal by a leading Axis spokesman to England and America.

"It is not a direct appeal," Davis commented at a press conference, "but it is a strong hint."

Underground Reports

Underground reports are being circulated in Germany and Italy, he added, that there is "some hope" of getting Britain and the United States out of the war so that all could join in fighting Russia.

He said this propaganda was "not going over" in the neutral countries, but some people in the United States have been "somewhat affected," although no one in responsibility "put any faith into it."

Discussing domestic questions, Davis defended OWI against criti-

cism of Roy Roberts, managing editor of the Kansas City *Star*, over the "funneling of news"—that is, release of much Government news through his agency.

Editors Told Of Views

Roberts expressed his views at a recent meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Davis said he did not agree that OWI "funneled" news, and that its function was to put an end to "confusion and confusion" over Government policy.

He conceded that OWI could not end "confusion" until after Government policy had been decided. Then, he said, OWI could see that the press releases of the various agencies fitted into the policy.

Can Talk To Officials

"It doesn't look like funneling of news to me," he commented.

"We have insisted over and over that newspapermen had the right to talk with officials for background information."

FEB 18 1943

58 NAVY CASUALTIES INCLUDE LOCAL MEN

Two From Brooklyn Dead—Several Marines Wounded

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Navy announced today fifty-eight casualties, including eight dead, thirty-eight wounded and twelve missing.

This brings to 23,340 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. Among these were 6,612 dead, 4,386 wounded and 12,342 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included the following:

NEW YORK

DEAD

Bryant, Donald J.; mother, Mrs. Mary Cardwell, 96 Sumpter St., Brooklyn.

Wackler, Russell J.; mother, Mrs. Susan Wackler, 549 80th St., Brooklyn.

WOUNDED

Aleksynas, Sigfried J., Marine; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Aleksynas, 120 Patchen Ave., Brooklyn.

Belligotti, Aldo, Marine; father, Luigi Belligotti, Watkins Glen.

Wilkens, Richard Jr., Marine; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilkens, 85-17 67th Road, Forest Hills.

Winterton, Stewart G., Marine; father, Raymond Winterton, Verona Station.

NEW JERSEY

WOUNDED

Shaffer, Melvin F., Marine; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shaffer, 254 Bergen Court, Jersey City.

Shemley, Harry, Marine; mother, Mrs. Justine Buzinski, 405 Breunig Ave., Trenton.

Winters, Arthur B. Jr., Marine; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Winters, 420 Lincoln Ave., Pompton Lakes.

MISSING

Rozzo, Angelo A.; mother, Mrs. Angelina Rozzo, 454 Clinton Ave., Newark.

Pacific Council Holds Hit-Jap-Now Meeting

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Pacific War Council canvassed at a White House meeting today methods the United Nations could use to "hit Japan now."

The Council is made up of representatives of the nations actively engaged in the Pacific war theater.

Offers No Details

"It was just an ordinary, routine meeting," New Zealand's Minister, Walter Nash, said, "with a complete analysis of the Pacific position—where the strong points are, where we want to make them, and, at the end, the discussion was on how can we best hit Japan now."

Nash said there were some very good ideas and suggestions on that subject, but he offered no details.

46 FRENCH SHIPS TO JOIN SEA WAR

Chief Of Naval Mission Says 42 Besides Those In U. S. Soon Will Be In Fight

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Feb. 17—Forty-two French warships in addition to the four that steamed across the Atlantic last week soon will be fighting on the side of the United Nations, Vice-Admiral Raymond Fenard, chief of the French naval mission to the United States, said today.

The cruisers Gloire and Georges Leygues already are in action against the Axis, Admiral Fenard said in an interview aboard the cruiser Montcalm, which is at the Philadelphia navy yard for refitting after its trip from Dakar as an escort of the battleship Richelieu.

Two More Battleships In List

Fenard, who greeted Admiral Royal V. Ingersoll, commander in chief of the United States Atlantic fleet, on the Montcalm today, said two more battleships, six cruisers, an aircraft carrier, seven destroyers, fourteen submarines and ten auxiliary craft would join the United Nations armada "soon but I don't know when."

Three of the submarines, he added, escaped the scuttling at Toulon, and they and the other ships at Dakar, Alexandria and Casablanca are "in good condition." The heavy destroyers Fantasque and Terrible, part of the Richelieu's escort, are at Boston for refitting, he said.

FEB 18 1943

Want To Join In Fight

The stocky, bronzed admiral skirted questions on "politics," asserting that "all the men and officers of the French fleet want to do is fight the Germans alongside the United States and her allies."

"For more than two years," he said, mild blue eyes hardening, "we have been out of the fight against Germany. This is the opportunity we have been longing for. We want to be friends with the Americans and British forever—to fight beside you and win."

A detail of blue-jacketed French marines, red stripes on their sleeves and red "powder puffs" in the center of their caps, stood stiff at attention when the admiral, smiling broadly, came aboard the Montcalm. A drum and bugle corps greeted him with ruffles and flourishes, repeating the ceremony when Admiral Ingersoll boarded the cruiser.

French Fleet To Fight

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Feb. 17—Vice-Admiral Raymond Fenard, chief of the French naval mission to the United States, said today the battleship Richelieu, now in this country, will be joined by "all the other ships of the French fleet, but I don't know when."

Fenard told newspapermen aboard the cruiser Montcalm in the Philadelphia Navy Yard that the French expect to throw against the Axis three battleships, three heavy cruisers, six light cruisers, an aircraft carrier, nine destroyers, fourteen submarines and ten auxiliary craft.

Welcomes U. S. Admiral

He gave the interview shortly before welcoming Admiral Royal V. Ingersoll, commander in chief of the United States Atlantic fleet, who came aboard to return the call of high French naval officers.

Fenard said most of the French ships which escaped the Nazis are "in good condition" at Dakar, Casablance and Alexandria. The two ships that, along with the Montcalm, escorted the Richelieu from Dakar are in the Boston Navy Yard.

2 Ships Already Fighting

The admiral said two French warships, the Georges Leygues and the Gloire, already are in action against the Axis. Three of the fourteen submarines left in the French navy, he added, escaped the scuttling at Toulon.

Waving aside any discussion of "politics," Fenard declared "all the men and officers of the French fleet want to do is fight the Germans alongside the United States and her allies. We want to be friends with the Americans and British forever."

Grew Asks U. S. to Match German, Japanese Unity

By the Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 17.—Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, in an address last night called for "civic unity—a trust in one another and in Allied peoples," and declared it "demands a powerful inward self-discipline."

Mr. Grew, special assistant to the Secretary of State since his return to the United States, emphasized the need for matching Japanese and German unity through forbearance of dissension here.

"We will show all nations the spectacle of a free people voluntarily united, voluntarily producing, giving and fighting," he declared.

New U. S. Cruiser Biloxi To Be Launched Tuesday

By the Associated Press.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 17.—A new cruiser, to bear the name of Biloxi will go down the ways Tuesday at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. plant.

Mrs. Louis Braun, wife of a former Mayor of the Mississippi town, will christen the new warship.

The Biloxi was laid down July 9, 1941.

The Biloxi, first naval vessel to carry the name, will be the third ship of her class launched at the Newport News plant. The Birmingham was launched here March 20, and the Mobile followed on May 15.

Also launched at the Newport News yards in the past year were the aircraft carriers, the Essex, first of a new class, and her sister ship, the new Yorktown.

Jap Woman Sniper Killed By Officer in Solomons

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17.—A marine sergeant, home from Guadalcanal, told yesterday how a bullet, fired by a sharpshooting naval officer, wrote a quick finis to the career of a Japanese woman sniper.

Staff Sergt. Lee Allan Cassity of Los Angeles, said the Navy man whirled, drew his pistol and picked off the sniper within three seconds. Her only garments, he added, were sections of coconut bark, serving both as clothing and camouflage.

U. S.-British Co-operation Held Necessary After War

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to the United States, says the post-war period will require as much teamwork between America and Britain as the war itself.

"We are in a tight corner," he told the San Francisco Commonwealth Club yesterday, "and we are going to be in just as tight a corner when the war is over.

"I think Russia and Germany might possibly change places."

"Russia will have two important markets to develop—Europe on one side and Asia on the other.

"Germany might become communistic.

"I should not be surprised if Russia might get worried over the rise of Communism in Europe."

QUEZON PRAISES PHILIPPINE JEWS

FEB 18 1943

Washington, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—The anti-Jewish policy adopted by Japan in the Philippines is proof, President Manuel L. Quezon of the Commonwealth said today, that "the Jews are standing loyally and firmly at the side of the other groups in the Philippine population."

In a statement denouncing Japan's imitation of Nazi anti-Semitism, Mr. Quezon mentioned a Tokio dispatch alleging that Jews in the Philippines had "made themselves guilty, not only of black market dealing and profiteering, but also attempted espionage." Mr. Quezon added:

"Translated from the crude tongue of Nazi Japanese propaganda, these words are a tribute, unintended to be sure, to the Jewish citizens and residents of the Philippines. They testify to the fact that the Jews are standing loyally and firmly at the side of the other groups in the Philippine population, risking their lives and their goods in opposition to the Japanese invaders.

"I am proud of this evidence of the rightness of the Philippine principle of religious freedom. It proves that all the religions in my beloved country are helping each other and fighting together in the cause of freedom."

Red Dutton's Son Listed as Dead

Ottawa, Feb. 17 (A. P.).—A Flight Sergt. Joseph Mervyn Dutton, son of Mervyn (Red) Dutton, acting president of the National Hockey League, was reported officially presumed dead in a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list issued today. The young flyer had previously been reported missing.

Red Dutton, manager and coach of the Brooklyn Americans, who have suspended their N. H. L. franchise for the duration, served overseas in the last war.

Suspension Of Paper Lifted

Buenos Aires, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Ministry of the Internor lifted without explanation today the "indefinite" suspension imposed yesterday on the pro-Nazi daily *El Pampero* for an article deriding several of Argentina's national heroes.

Arroyo to Visit U. S. Bases

QUITO, Ecuador, Feb. 17 (AP)—The government announced tonight that President Carlos Arroyo del Rio had accepted an invitation from United States military authorities to visit naval and air bases in the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific. The date for the trip, on which the President will be the guest of Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the United States Army Air Forces in the Caribbean Sea, was not announced.

War Plant Head Seized With 10 In Alien Raid

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 17—E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the New York FBI office, announced today that the $75,000-a-year president of a New York city war plant which operates nearly one hundred per cent. on contracts for the armed forces, was one of eleven aliens rounded up in spot searches last night.

Conroy said the alien admitted he favored a victory for the Axis. His wife, son and his daughter, a student in a fashionable girls' school in New England, also were apprehended, Conroy said.

Taken To Ellis Island

The eleven persons were removed to Ellis Island for questioning and possible internment. No names were announced.

Conroy said the plant president fought with the German army from 1914 to 1916, received the iron cross and, until the outbreak

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of the present war, received a pension from the Nazi Government. The FBI agent added that the man went to the German consulate in New York city in September 1940 to volunteer his services with the German army, but refused to serve in the United States armed forces.

'Last Message' Operator At Corregidor Held by Japs

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Sergt. Irving Strobing, the radio operator who tapped out the famous "last message from Corregidor" minutes before the Philippine Island fortress fell to the Japanese, was not killed when the Japs took over, his parents said yesterday.

Samuel and Minnie Strobing, Brooklyn, said they have been informed by the War Department that their son is a prisoner of the Japanese and that his name has been removed from the list of those "missing in action."

Sergt. Strobing tapped out the famous last message from Corregidor as the bastion was falling. It began: "They are throwing men and shells at us and we may not be able to stand it. * * * Arms weak from pounding key long hours, no rest, short rations. Tired. I know how a mouse feels, caught in a trap, waiting for guys to come along and finish it."

Name Adolf Held Banned For German Police Horses

The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting the Swedish newspaper Trots Allt, said yesterday that Heinrich Himmler, head of all German police, has prohibited "the use of unsuitable names for police horses." "The paper finds that it is not commendable to call an old nag Adolf. A Swiss farmer had given his ox the name of Adolf and this created quite a diplomatic situation. It seems this dangerous practice is now found even among the mounted German police."

The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission monitor and reported by the Office of War Information.

Nazis Report Annihilation of American Units

Say Some Groups Were Cut Off in Tunisia Fighting During German Advance

FEB 18 1943

The German high command communique broadcast yesterday said "enemy groups which had been cut off on the Tunisian front in the course of our attack there were annihilated yesterday (Tuesday) and much enemy war material was destroyed or captured." The broadcast was recorded by The Associated Press.

The German radio commentator, Captain Ludwig Sertorius, said the German offensive was primarily to "disturb the idyllic state of affairs" in which the American 5th Army was leisurely preparing its operations. Having thrown the arrangements into "considerable disorder," he said, "it is left in the hands of the Axis army command whether it will be satisfied . . . or whether it wants to extend the successes by employing larger masses."

Another Berlin broadcast said Rommel's forces in southern Tunisia had withdrawn to the Mareth line "according to plan and without being harassed by the British." The broadcast said German forces had reached the western brink of the Chott Djerid marsh in the southern area.

The German-controlled Paris radio said the Americans to the south of the Sidi Bouzid sector were continuing to retreat from the Gafsa area and were withdrawing in the direction of Tozeur, on the north bank of the Chott Djerid.

LONDON, FEB. 17-(AP)-A DECREE AUTHORIZING SUSPENSION OF CIVIL LAW AND INTRODUCTION OF "POLICE MARTIAL LAW" TO SUPPRESS ANY "SERIOUS THREAT TO PUBLIC ORDER OR SAFETY" HAS BEEN ISSUED BY ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, GERMAN COMMISSIONER IN HOLLAND, THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, ANETA, REPORTED TODAY.

THE DECREE, WHICH FOLLOWED ATTACKS ON LEADING DUTCH COLLABORATIONISTS, PROVIDES FOR SPECIAL "POLICE COURTS MARTIAL" AND APPOINTMENT OF GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES WHO CAN IMPOSE THE DEATH PENALTY, ANETA SAID.

JR1020PEW

FEB 18 1943

LONDON, FEB. 17-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAS BECOME THE OWNER OF AN AFRICAN LION. THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON OFFERED TO MAKE HIM A GIFT OF ROTA, THE ZOO'S FAVORITE LION, TO HELP HIM REMEMBER HIS JOURNEY TO CASABLANCA AND TRIPOLI. CHURCHILL ACCEPTED ON CONDITION THAT HE NOT BE EXPECTED TO KEEP ROTA AT DOWNING STREET OR AT CHEQUERS, THE PRIME MINISTER'S COUNTRY HOME. HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE HOPED TO GET TO THE ZOO SOON TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH HIS NEW PET.

JR1050PEW

LONDON, FEB. 17-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT FORMER CZAR FERDINAND OF BULGARIA HAS ARRIVED IN SOFIA AS HITLER'S ENVOY ASSIGNED TO THE TASK OF GETTING ADDITIONAL BULGARIAN CONTINGENTS TO HELP GERMANY.

BULGARIAN NEWSPAPERS WERE FORBIDDEN TO MENTION HIS PRESENCE, THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID.

THE 81-YEAR-OLD FORMER CZAR HAS BEEN LIVING AT COBURG, GERMANY.

HE ABDICATED IN 1918 WHEN BULGARIA, AN ALLY OF THE CENTRAL POWERS IN WORLD WAR I, SURRENDERED TO THE ALLIES.

JR 1052PEW

LONDON, FEB. 17-(AP)-VISCOUNT SIMON, LORD CHANCELLOR, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "WAS NOT CONTEMPLATING ANY AGREEMENT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD BANK WHICH WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO ISSUE AND RECALL CURRENCY AND CREDIT OF THIS COUNTRY."

FEB 18 1943

REPLYING TO A QUESTION BY LORD SEMPILL, SIMON SAID THERE WERE NO NEGOTIATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BANK UNDERWAY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

"THE RIGHT TO ISSUE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IS GOVERNED BY LEGISLATION AND PARLIAMENT'S CONSENT WOULD BE REQUIRED TO CHANGE THE POSITION," HE SAID. "THE CREDIT OF THIS COUNTRY ALSO IS NOT A MATTER WHICH COULD, OR WOULD, BE PUT WITHIN CONTROL OF A WORLD BANK."

GH802PEW

LONDON, FEB. 17-(AP)-TENTATIVE PLANS HAVE BEEN LAID TO HOLD MILITARY OLYMPIC GAMES FOR PICKED ATHLETES FROM THE UNITED NATIONS THIS SUMMER IF WAR CONDITIONS PERMIT, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

IF PRESENT PLANS GO THROUGH, THE INTERNATIONAL CARNIVAL WOULD SEE SOLDIERS FROM AT LEAST NINE NATIONS COMPETE IN TEN DIFFERENT SPORTS.

EJ205PEW

LONDON, FEB 17-(AP)-MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ROBERT S.HUDSON SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH FARMERS WOULD NEED 500,000 HELPERS FOR THIS YEAR'S HARVEST, WHICH "MAY VERY WELL TURN OUT TO BE A NATIONAL EMERGENCY."

THE ALTERNATIVE TO A SATISFACTORY HARVESTING, HUDSON SAID, WOULD BE "PROLONGING THE WAR, BECAUSE WE CANNOT SPARE ENOUGH SHIPS FOR MILITARY EXPEDITIONS, OR HAVING THE PEOPLE GO HUNGRY NEXT WINTER."

"WITH ANY LUCK IN THE WEATHER," THIS YEAR'S HARVEST, HE SAID, WOULD BE "MANY MILLION TONS GREATER IN WEIGHT THAN LAST YEAR."

FEB 18 1943

SW1037AEW

LONDON, FEB 17-(AP)-THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, ERNEST BROWN, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS BEGINNING AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN IN THE PRESS TO COMBAT AN INCREASE IN VENERAL DISEASE "WHICH ALWAYS HAPPENS IN WARTIME."

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS WILL APPEAR FRIDAY UNDER THE HEADING "TEN PLAIN FACTS ABOUT VENERAL DISEASES."

ALTHOUGH CASES OF THE DISEASES HAVE INCREASED OVER THE 10-YEAR PERIOD OF 1930-1940, THEY STILL ARE "FAR BELOW" THE RATE OF THE LAST WAR, BROWN DECLARED.

MT943AEW

LONDON, FEB. 17-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH ROM CHUNGKING TODAY SAID JAPANESE TROOPS LANDED THIS MORNING IN THE FRENCH-LEASED TERRITORY OF KWANGCHOWWAN, ON THE SOUTH CHINA COAST.

(KWANGCHOWWAN, AN AREA OF ABOUT 325 SQUARE MILES ON THE COAST OF CHINA'S KWANGTUNG PROVINCE ABOUT 250 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HONGKONG, HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

ALTHOUGH THE JAPANESE HAVE MADE INDO-CHINA A BASE FOR THEIR OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEASTERN ASIA THEY HAD LEFT THE LEASED TERRITORY ALONE

30 24-1253

UP TO NOW. PRESUMABLY THEY WANT IT FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST CHINA'S SOUTHERNMOST PROVINCES.)

N/EJ202PEW

LONDON, FEB 17-(AP)-ADMIRAL SIR STUDHOLME BROWNRIGG, 61, A HERO OF THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND IN WORLD WAR I AND A CONVOY COMMODORE IN THE CURRENT CONFLICT, WAS REPORTED MISSING TODAY. NO DETAILS WERE ANNOUNCED.

FEB 18 1943

MT928AEW

LONDON--INSERT IN NIGHT LEAD BRITISH AERIAL

AFTER SEVENTH GRAF X X X BOMBS THERE.

FOLLOWING UP THRUSTS BY FIGHTER BOMBERS AGAINST AXIS TRANSPORT ON THE CONTINENT LAST NIGHT, SQUADRONS OF SPITFIRES CARRIED OUT A SWEEP OVER THE DUNKERQUE AREA TODAY. OTHER FIGHTERS DAMAGED LOCOMOTIVES IN NORTHERN FRANCE. FOUR AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED MISSING.

OPERATING OVER ETC PICKING UP EIGHTH GRAF.

EJ402PEW

LONDON-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH AERIAL XXX TODAY.

IN WEATHER MORE FAVORABLE THAN JANUARY, THE RAF DELIVERED NINE MAJOR BOMBING ATTACKS DURING THE FIRST 14 DAYS OF FEBRUARY, CONCENTRATING THE HEAVIEST LOADS WHERE THEY WOULD HURT THE U-BOAT OFFENSIVE THE MOST. AN AIR MINISTRY SUMMARY SHOWED TODAY.

THE RAF HIT LORIENT THREE TIMES, COLOGNE TWICE AND HAMBURG, WILHELMSHAVEN, TURIN AND MILAN ONCE EACH.

THE RAIDERS DROPPED THREE-FOURTHS OF THE BOMB WEIGHT ON LORIENT, HAMBURG AND WILHELMSHAVEN, ALL VITAL U-BOAT BASES.

IN ADDITION THE BOMBING COMMAND MAINTAINED ITS CUSTOMARY OVER-WATER PATROLS.

NAZI FLIERS DARED BRITAIN'S SKIES TEN DAYS IN THE TWO WEEKS. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ENEMY RAIDERS WAS ESTIMATED AT UNDER 100, PROBABLY FEWER THAN THE RAF SENT OUT ON MOST OF ITS ATTACKS.

GH805PEW

FEB 18 1943

ADD BOMBER STATION

THEY TOLD OF SAVAGE BATTLES WITH SOME 75 GERMAN FIGHTERS AT 20,000 TO 25,000 FEET ALTITUDE WHILE GUNNERS BLAZED AWAY WITH FINGERS NUMBED AND FROST-BITTEN BY THE COLD--IT BEING 40 DEGREES BELOW ZERO AT THEIR HEIGHT.

THE TOP-SCORING BOMBER FROM THIS STATION WAS "MISS DIANNE," PILOTED BY CAPT. CLYDE PRICE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHOSE CREW CLAIMED TO HAVE SHOT DOWN FIVE.

(NO TOTAL SCORE WAS ANNOUNCED BUT FLIERS FROM ANOTHER STATION CLAIMED AT LEAST FIVE. SIX BOMBERS IN ALL WERE LOST.)

SECOND LIEUT. J.A. AUGENSTENE OF PITTSBURGH, THE NAVIGATOR, RECOUNTED THE ENGAGEMENT:

"WE WERE FLYING AT THE RAIL END OF THE FORMATION. THE GERMANS WOULD ATTACK THE FORTRESSES FLYING AHEAD AND BELOW US FROM THE FRONT AND THEN CIRCLE AROUND AND COME AT US FROM BEHIND."

SERGEANTS DALTON L. SNELL OF MARKED TREE, ARK., TOP TURRET GUNNER, AND J.C. WYER OF CLARKSBURG, W.VA., A WAIST GUNNER, EACH CLAIMED TWO OF THE ATTACKERS AND SERGEANT LEWIS J. FLESHMAN, A VIRGINIAN (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE), TAIL GUNNER, CLAIMED ONE.

"THE FIRST ONE, SHELL BLASTED FROM 200 YARDS AWAY, EXPLODED AND WENT ALL TO PIECES IN THE AIR," LIEUT. AUGENSTENE SAID.

"THE SECOND ONE STALLED WHEN HIT AND THEN PLUMMETED STRAIGHT INTO THE CLOUDS BELOW, LEAVING A BIG TRAIL OF BLACK SMOKE BEHIND."

HE SAID SERGT. FLESHMAN'S VICTIM MADE THE FATAL MISTAKE OF EXPOSING HIS VULNERABLE UNDERSIDE AS HE TURNED. THE TWO REPORTED BAGGED BY WYER TRAILED SMOKE AND PLUNGED DOWN.

OTHER CREWMEN OF "MISS DIANNE" WERE: SECOND LIEUT. ROBERT E. FORREST OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, CO-PILOT; SECOND LIEUT. M.P. GROSS OF DENVER, COLO., BOMBARDIER; SERGT. KENNETH LAUGHTON OF PINE GROVE, CALIF., RADIOMAN; SERGT. KENNETH ERHARD OF CLEARFIELD, PA., A WAIST GUNNER; AND SERGT. EARL W. HOLTON OF MULLIKEN, MICH., REAR HATCH GUNNER.

FEB 18 1943

SECOND LIEUT. RICHARD C. BORWN OF ONEIDA, N.Y., CO-PILOT OF "MAGGIE," SAID HIS GUNNERS KNOCKED DOWN TWO FIGHTERS AND SHARED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF A THIRD. "MAGGIE" WAS PILOTED BY CAPT. G.W. WARNE OF ELBURN, ILL.

SECOND LIEUT. ROBERT J. BROWN OF INGLEWOOD, CALIF., CO-PILOT OF "SUSIE-Q," SAID HIS TAIL GUNNER, SERGEANT ROY KRINGLER OF TRAIL CITY, S.D., SENT ANOTHER FIGHTER DOWN IN FLAMES WITH BURSTS FROM 400 YARDS. PILOTING THIS BOMBER WAS CAPT. HOWARD W. MOORE OF FARMERSBURG, IND.

OF ALL THE EXCHANGES OF CONGRATULATIONS, HOWEVER, PROBABLY THE MOST WERE RECEIVED BY CAPT. WILLIAM H. BRANDON OF NASHVILLE, TENN., PILOT OF THE "AVENGER." HIS BOMBER HAD BEEN REPORTED SHOT DOWN BUT TURNED UP WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

HIS BOMBARDIER, FIRST LIEUT. C.S. GRIFFIN OF KANSAS CITY, SAID: "THE FLAK WAS PRETTY TERRIBLE OVER ST. NAZAIRE. FOR A WHILE THERE WAS SO MUCH OF IT THAT THE SMOKE FROM SHELL BURSTS LOOKED LIKE CLOUDS.

ANOTHER BOMBARDIER, SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM E. HILL OF LOUISVILLE, KY., REFUSED TO BE STUMPED BY THE FAILURE OF THE BOMB BAY DOORS OF HIS BOMBER TO OPEN.

FEB 18 1943

HE JUST RELEASED THE ENTIRE BOMBRACK AND THE WEIGHT OF THE BOMBS TORE THE DOORS OPEN. THE BOMBER CAME HOME WITH THEM FLAPPING.

M441AEW

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND FEB 17-(AP)-LUDE WARING, FORMER NEW YORK RANGERS AND PHILADELPHIA RAMBLERS FORWARD, TODAY PACED A HOCKEY TEAM MADE UP OF NIGHT FIGHTER AND ARMY CO-OPERATION SQUADRONS TO A 6-3 VICTORY OVER A CANADIAN FIGHTER WING IN THE FIRST GAME OF A TWO-GAME, TOTAL-GOAL SERIES FOR THE R.C.A.F.SOUTHERN ENGLAND HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

FEB 18 1943

BRIGHTON, ENGLAND, FEB 17-(AP)-A CANADIAN DISPATCH RIDER WHOSE NAME WAS GIVEN AS VICTOR GORDON GILL, 21, WAS UNDER ARREST TODAY CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF IVY ELLENA EADE, A YOUNG BRIGHTON GIRL.

THE GIRL'S BODY WAS FOUND OUTSIDE A STADIUM LAST NIGHT AND POLICE SAID GILL TOLD THEM WHEN ARRESTED: "SHE HAD BEEN FOOLING AROUND. I CAUGHT HER WITH A GUY IN THE AMERICAN BAR TONIGHT. I SHOT HER AND I'LL DIE FOR HER."

445 1A

2732AEW NH

30.24-1255

BERN, SWITZERLAND, FEB. 17-(AP)-VIRGINIO GAYDA, FASCIST EDITOR WHO FREQUENTLY VOICES ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OPINION, HAS DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY OF A SEPARATE PEACE, DECLARING THAT "THE AXIS HAS NO OTHER CHOICE THAN TO RESIST," THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM TIDNINGEN REPORTS.

GAYDA DECLARED IT IS A QUESTION OF THE ADVISABILITY OF THE ALLIES' CONTINUING BATTLE, INASMUCH AS "THE REAL DANGER FOR THEM AS FOR THE AXIS IS RUSSIA."

THE TONE OF THE FASCIST WRITER, AS QUOTED BY THE ROME TIDNINGEN CORRESPONDENT, HAS UNDERGONE A TREMENDOUS CHANGE FROM HIS USUAL BELLIGERENCY SINCE THE CHANGES IN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. HIS SUGGESTION THAT THE AXIS IS FIGHTING THE ALLIES' BATTLE AGAINST RUSSIA HITS A NEW PEAK IN THE INTENSIFIED AXIS PROPAGANDA THAT THE AXIS IS FIGHTING TO SAVE EUROPE FROM COMMUNISM.

FEB 18 1943

GAYDA'S PESSIMISM OVER RUSSIAN VICTORIES IS INDICATED BY HIS WORDS THAT THERE IS "NO OTHER WAY OUT FOR THE AXIS THAN RESISTANCE TO THE LAST, EVEN IF SUCH RESISTANCE SHOULD SEEM HOPELESS." THIS RESISTANCE, HE SAID, MUST BE MADE ESPECIALLY AT THE BORDERS OF THE AXIS, WHICH "WILL NOT BE CROSSED."

THE AXIS WELL KNOWS, SAID GAYDA, THAT IT MUST RESIST WITH EVERY DROP OF BLOOD, FOR "CAPITULATION WOULD MEAN SUCH MUTILATION OF TERRITORIES AND WOULD BRING SUCH IMPOVERISHMENT TO THE PEOPLE AS NEVER BEFORE EXPERIENCED."

GH958PEW

BERN, FEB. 17--(AP)--- THE SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY IN A DISPATCH FROM ROME TONIGHT SAID THAT THE CASUALTIES RESULTING FROM SUNDAY'S BRITISH AIR ATTACK AGAINST MILAN WERE 86 DEAD AND 422 WOUNDED.

LISBON, FEB. 17-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A FAR-REACHING DECREE TODAY PLACING VIRTUALLY ALL OF PORTUGAL'S VITAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIES UNDER A "MILITARY ORGANIZATION."

OFFICIAL SOURCES DISCLOSED THE ACTION WAS TAKEN "IN VIEW OF PREPARING THE NATION FOR WARTIME."

THE ORDER APPLIED TO ALL ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES, FOOD PRODUCTION, MINING, TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPHIC AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES AND OTHERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST. THE DECREE ORDERED THE IMMEDIATE INCORPORATION OF ALL SUCH ACTIVITIES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE PERSONNEL INTO SPECIAL BRIGADES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE MILITARY REGIONS.

IN CASE OF THE "IMINENT DANGER OF WAR" ALL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIES WILL BE FULLY MOBILIZED IT SAID.

FEB 18 1943

PORTUGUESE WORKERS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR FOREIGNERS WHENEVER THEIR SERVICES ARE DEEMED ADVISABLE. THE WAR MINISTRY ALSO WAS GIVEN AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH CENSORSHIP AND A COMPLETE PRIORITY ON COMMUNICATIONS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES WHENEVER IT WAS FOUND NECESSARY.

JR1019PEW

third night lead russian

by eddy gilmore

FEB 18 1943

moscow, thursday, feb. 18-(ap)-- smashing heavily at german troops along a path of retreat covered with nazi bodies, the russians have driven 36 miles to the northwest of kharkov to seize bogodukhov on the kharkov-sumy railroad, the soviets declared early today.

the red army winter offensive ~~[illegible]~~ pounded ahead on a huge front, with heavy blows struck at "the remnants of the routed german units" near kharkov ~~[illegible]~~ "the hitlerite path of retreat is covered with the bodies of dead enemy officers and men as well as abandoned german heavy and light ~~[illegible]~~ arms," the

THE FALL OF BOGODUKHOV LEAVES OPEN ONLY THE POLTAVA-KHARKOV RAILROAD FOR THE GERMANS IN THEIR RETREAT TO THE WEST, AND THE RUSSIAN DRIVES IN THE KHARKOV REGION WERE REPORTED STILL DEVELOPING

SOVIET SOLDIERS ALSO CAPTURED GRAIVORON, 20 MILES NORTH OF BOGODUKOV, AND ZMIEV, 20 MILES DUE SOUTH OF KHARKOV, THE SOVIETS ANNOUNCED, WHILE TO THE SOUTH IN THE DONETS OFFENSIVE THE RED ARMY SEIZED VITAL SLAVYANSK, RAILROAD JUNCTION ON THE LOZOVAYA-DONBAS RAILROAD, AND 60 MILES NORTH OF THE GERMAN STRONGHOLD OF STALINO.

(THE GERMANS WERE LOSING HEAVILY IN EQUIPMENT IN THEIR RETREAT FROM KHARKOV, THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE REPORTING THAT ONE RUSSIAN FORMATION ALONE IN THREE DAYS "DESTROYED 70 GERMAN TANKS, 11 SELF-PROPELLING GUNS, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF TROOP CARRIERS AND TRUCKS. MEN OF ONE OF OUR UNITS CAPTURED A PLANE, NINE TANKS, 16 AEROSLEDGES AND SEVERAL DOZEN TRUCKS.")

FEB 18 1943

(THE POWERFUL SOVIET OFFENSIVE WAS REPORTED ROLLING FORWARD AGAINST STUBBORN GERMAN RESISTANCE ON A BROAD FRONT FROM THE KHARKOV AREA TO NORTH OF KURSK.

(WEST OF FATEZH, NORTHWEST OF KURSK, SAID THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE, RUSSIAN TROOPS "WHICH CROSSED A WATER BARRIER BROKE INTO A LARGE POPULATED PLACE AND AFTER STUBBORN FIGHTING CAPTURED IT," KILLING OVER TWO COMPANIES OF GERMANS.

FEB 18 1943

(NORTH OF KURSK "OUR TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR OFFENSIVE AND CAPTURED A NUMBER OF POPULATED PLACES. UNDER THE BLOWS OF OUR UNITS THE ENEMY TROOPS ARE RETREATING WITH HEAVY LOSSES," AND IN ONE SECTOR "1,300 GERMANS WERE ACCOUNTED FOR IN TWO DAYS.

(MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED GERMANS WERE REPORTED KILLED IN AN ADVANCE NEAR GRAIVORON THAT CARRIED INTO A BIG POPULATED PLACE WHERE THE GERMANS WERE DISLODGED IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.)

IN THE DONBAS FIGHTING, THE RUSSIANS ALSO CAPTURED ROVENKI AND SVERDLOVSK ON THE BRANCH RAILROAD LINE LEADING TO GORLOVKA, 26 AND 20 MILES OFF THE MOSCOW-ROSTOV THOROUGHFARE.

30.24-1257

(IN THE ROSTOV REGION, WHERE A RUSSIAN COLUMN HAS PUSHED HALFWAY TO TAGANROG, GUERRILLAS LED SOVIET INFANTRYMEN "BY LITTLE KNOWN PATHS" ON TO THE ENEMY FLANK AND IN A SUDDEN ATTACK THE RUSSIANS WITH GUERRILLA AID TOOK TWO "IMPORTANT POPULATED PLACES," SAID THE LATE COMMUNIQUE.)

(THE MIDNIGHT WAR BULLETIN NAMED TWO ADDITIONAL LOCALITIES CAPTURED IN THE DONETS FIGHTING, AND SAID THE GERMANS WERE OFFERING "DESPERATE RESISTANCE." ONE FORMATION RUSHED INTO 11 POPULATED PLACES AND "WIPED OUT ABOUT 2,000 GERMANS," BESIDES TAKING "MANY PRISONERS" AND DESTROYING MANY GERMAN ARMS.

(STUBBORN FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN THE KRAMATORSK AREA ALSO, AND THE GERMANS SUFFERED HEAVILY IN CAPTURED EQUIPMENT, IT ADDED.

(THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD CUT IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION LINES IN PENETRATIONS TO THE GERMAN REAR BETWEEN KURSK AND OREL, AND SAID THAT THE KUBAN AREA IN THE CAUCASUS HAS "NOW ALMOST BEEN CLEARED OF GERMANS." THE GERMANS IN THE CAUCASUS ARE POCKETED AROUND NOVOROSSISK.)

RED FLAGS FLUTTERED XXX 2ND GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD FEB 18 1943

GH911PEW

HELSINKI, FEB 17-(AP)-ASSERTING THAT RUSSIA REMAINS A THREAT TO FINNISH INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER UUSI SUOMI SAID TODAY THAT "THERE ARE NO INDICATIONS THAT SOVIET POLICY TOWARDS US HAS UNDERGONE ANY CHANGE."

THE NEWSPAPER WHICH ENJOYS ARMY FAVOR ADDED, "NOR HAVE THOSE FOREIGN QUARTERS WHICH HAVE RECOMMENDED OUR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WAR BEEN ABLE TO GIVE US ASSURANCES."

SW1003AEW

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 17-(AP)-GERMAN FORCES IN THE STAVANGER DISTRICT OF NORWAY STAGED ANTI-INVASION EXERCISES TUESDAY AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS REPORTS FROM OSLO SAID TODAY.

STREETS AND QUAYS WERE BLOCKED FOR CIVIL TRAFFIC FROM EARLY IN THE MORNING, AND INHABITANTS WERE ORDERED TO STAY INDOORS.

JR1158PEW

CAIRO, FEB. 17-(AP)— U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MAJ. GEN. RUSSELL L. MAXWELL, IN CHARGE OF THE VITAL TASK OF SUPPLY IN THE MIDDLE EAST, HAD RETURNED FROM AN 11,000-MILE TOUR OF AFRICA DURING WHICH HE WAS RECEIVED BY HAILE SELASSIE OF ETHIOPIA, PREMIER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS OF SOUTH AFRICA, AND THE BRITISH GENERAL C. C. PLATT, COMMANDING THE EAST AFRICAN COMMAND. FEB 18 1943

MAXWELL SAID "WE DISCUSSED PROBLEMS AND SUBJECTS OF MUTUAL INTEREST. THE RESULTS OF THE CONVERSATIONS WERE HIGHLY SATISFACTORY."

MAXWELL WAS THE GUEST OF SELASSIE AT ADDIS ABABA AT A STATE DINNER, AND REVIEWED THE ETHIOPIAN TROOPS.

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NEW GUINEA, FEB. 17-(AP)-GOING ON TWO MONTHS IN NEW GUINEA YOU CAN MAKE QUITE A LOG OF THE LITTLE THINGS YOU'VE GROWN TO APPRECIATE!

JAM-- IN THE MIDST OF THREE WEEKS OF LIVING MOSTLY ON BULLY BEEF AND C-RATION (CANNED MEAT AND BEANS, MEAT AND VEGETABLE STEW, MEAT AND VEGETABLE HASH), A SPOT OF JAM TO DRESS UP THE HARD-TACK IS LIKE A RARE FILET MIGNON AFTER A WEEK'S DIET OF BOILED POTATOES.

VEGETABLES-- CANNED BEET TOPS AREN'T QUITE THE SAME AS FRESH STRING BEANS, CORN ON THE COB OR A LETTUCE AND TOMATO SALAD, BUT THEY'RE GOOD.

FEB 18 1943

DRINKING WATER--DRINKING WATER, THAT IS, WHICH DOESN'T TASTE OF CHLORINE.

BUTTER-- THAT IS TO SAY, CANNED BUTTER WHICH HASN'T BEEN STANDING AROUND LONG ENOUGH TO GET SO STRONG IT OVERPOWERS THE BREAD.

BREAD ITSELF.

MILK-- YOU HAVEN'T HAD IT, BUT YOU LIKE TO THINK ABOUT IT-- A QUART, ICE COLD.

MUSIC-- NO MATTER HOW SCRATCHY THE NEEDLE NOR HOW STATIC-HECKLED THE RADIO.

A MATTRESS-- THAT MATTRESS YOU CURSED BACK IN THE HOTEL IN AUSTRALIA, BECAUSE IT WAS LAID ON A BED CONSISTING OF SLATS AT EACH END AND A SAG IN MIDDLE, WOULD FEEL PRETTY GOOD RIGHT NOW.

MOVIES-- "MY FAVORITE BLONDE" ISN'T FRESH OUT OF HOLLYWOOD, AND THERE WERE TWO HALTS WHILE THEY CHANGED REELS, AND AN EXTRA-CURRICULAR ONE WHICH THE MACHINE BROKE DOWN. ALSO, THE FOG SCENES WERE A COMPLETE BLUR BECAUSE THE SCREEN WAS JUST A BEDSHEET. BUT IT WAS A MOVIE, AND GOOD ENTERTAINMENT. (PERHAPS THE AMERICAN SENSE OF HUMOR UNDERGOES A CHANGE HERE. THE LADS LAUGHED LOUDEST AND LONGEST WHEN BOB HOPE TOLD MADELEINE CARROLL, "NOW YOU'RE COOKING WITH PETROL," PETROL BEING THE BRITISH-AMERICAN EQUIVALENT OF GAS.)

FEB 18 1943

PHOTOGRAPHS-- YOU ARE VERY GRATEFUL FOR THE ONE YOU BROUGHT ALONG, WHICH HAS A SAFE PLACE OF ITS OWN IN A G.I. MAP-HOLDER. IT DOESN'T QUITE DO JUSTICE TO THE HIGH GLOSS ON THE JET-BLACK HAIR, BUT THEN--AND HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED HOW THE EYES IN SOME PORTRAITS LOOK DIRECTLY AT YOU NO MATTER WHERE YOU'RE STANDING?

READING MATTER-- FOR THE FIRST TIME YOU DISCOVER THAT A MAGAZINE WHICH YOU ALWAYS HAD THOUGHT ONLY OF PASSING INTEREST, CAN BE ABSORBING FROM COVER TO COVER EVEN THOUGH YOU ARE READING AN AUGUST, 1942, ISSUE IN JANUARY, 1943.

U.S. ARMY COOKS-- FAR MORE INVENTIVE AND INGENIOUS THAT THEIR AUSTRALIAN BROTHERS-IN-SKILLETS. AN AUSTRALIAN COOK MAKES SCRAMBLED EGGS WITH POWDERED EGGS AND THEY TASTE LIKE IT. AN AMERICAN MAKES SCRAMBLED EGGS WITH POWDERED EGGS AND THEY TASTE LIKE SCRAMBLED EGGS-WHICH, AFTER ALL, WAS THE MAIN IDEA.

TYPEWRITERS-- IMAGINE WRITING ALL THIS IN LONG-HAND!

ww227APW

30,24-1259

wm. Bonl

AT AN AMERICAN OUTPOST IN NEW GUINEA,FEB.17-(AP)-THIS IS A FOUR-MAN OUTPOST---ONE OF THE KEY LINKS IN OUR COMMUNICATIONS CHAIN.

THESE ARE THE FOUR: STAFF SERG.GERALD E.ELGIN OF MONTEREY,CALIF., AN OLD-LINE SERGEANT WITH 22 YEARS IN THE ARMY AND SERVICE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD; PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS) MELVYN H.BARLOW OF CARRIZO SPRINGS,TEX., WHO IS GLAD HE WAS A TRACK MAN BECAUSE THE TRAINING HELPS IN SPRINTING TO THEIR LITTLE AUXILIARY ENGINE BEFORE IT POOPS OUT; PRIVATE VERNELL H.SLAWINSKI OF SAGINAW,MICH., A CHUBBY LAD WITH SHORT, BLOND HAIR, AND DEEP-TANNED PRIVATE EDWARD J.BALLONE OF (2112 E.PARK PLACE) MILWAUKEE,WIS., WHO HAS BECOME THE COOK.

FEB 18 1943

THEIR CAMP IS ON A BLUFF-TOP OVERLOOKING ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LITTLE HARBORS ALONG THE SOUTHEAST NEW GUINEA COAST. IT IS DEEP AND CLEAR, AND MAKES YOU THINK IT'S A BIT OF NORWAY TRANS-PORTED TO THE TROPICS.

WHEN I VISITED THEM, BALLONE WAS READY TO SHOVE A PIE IN THE OVEN---AN APRICOT PIE, MADE OF FLOUR THEY'D TALKED OUT OF A PASSING SHIP AND A TIN OF APRICOTS THEY'D "BORROWED" SOMEWHERE ELSE. FOR A ROLLING PIN, HE USED A SIX-FOOT STEEL AERIAL POLE.

TODAY'S MENU WAS TACKED TO THE POLE OF THEIR MESS-TENT. IT WAS:

BREAKFAST---FRUIT, BISCUITS (BAKED BY BALLONE), BUTTER, JAM, COFFEE.

DINNER---MEAT AND VEGETABLE LOAF, CARROTS, SWEET POTATOES, APRICOT PIE, BISCUITS, TEA.

SUPPER---BAKED FISH (CAUGHT BY BALLONE), VEGETABLE, BANANA FRITTERS, FRUITADE.

THEN, UNDERNEATH, A SPECIAL NOTICE:

"MENU SUBJECT TO CHANGE PENDING SUCCESS OF SCROUNGING DETAIL."

AS SELF-APPOINTED COOK, BALLONE ALSO FEELS IT HIS JOB TO LOOK AFTER THE PROVISIONING SITUATION. SO HE SPENDS SOME PART OF EACH DAY TRADING WITH NATIVES FOR FRESH FRUIT, CHIEFLY PINEAPPLE AND BANANAS, AND PART OF ALMOST EVERY AFTERNOON OUT IN THE HARBOR FISH-ING---EITHER WITH HAND GRENADE OR RIFLE, AND WITH A FISH SPEAR TO RETRIEVE THE BLAST-STUNNED GARFISH AND MULLET WHICH FALL VICTIM.

FEB 18 1943

FJ646ACW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD GANDHI

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN

POONA, INDIA, FEB. 17-(AP)-MOHANDAS K.GANDHI WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SPENT A MORE CHEERFUL DAY TODAY, DESPITE A GROWING WEAKNESS AND A FURTHER SLIGHT LOSS IN WEIGHT BROUGHT ON BY THE SCHEDULED THREE-WEEKS FAST HE BEGAN EIGHT DAYS AGO.

THE FRAIL LITTLE INDIAN NATIONALIST LEADER CHOSE THIS METHOD OF PROTESTING HIS CONFINEMENT IN THE PALACE OF THE AGA KHAN BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

HE RECEIVED THREE VISITORS NEAR THE END OF THE DAY. THEY WERE LADY PREMLILA THACKERSEY, WEALTHY INDIAN WIDOW, MRS. LEE LAVATHIA MUNSHI, WIFE OF A FORMER CONGRESS MINISTER, AND MISS AMTUS SALAAM, WHO IS A FORMER MEMBER OF GANDHI'S COLONY.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS, WHO EARLIER IN THE DAY EXPRESSED ANXIETY OVER HIS WEAKENING CONDITION, URGED GANDHI NOT TO WASTE HIS ENERGY BY TALKING AT LENGTH WITH HIS FRIENDS, AND ALL THE VISITS

WERE CUT AS SHORT AS POSSIBLE.

GANDHI SPENT PART OF THE DAY ON THE PALACE-PRISON TERRACE, RECLINING IN A SURGICAL BED ON WHEELS.

THE SECOND WEEK OF HIS FAST BEGAN WHEN HE WAS WHEELED INTO A BATH ROOM FOR THE DAILY ABLUTIONS, OF WHICH GANDHI IS SAID TO BE PARTICULARLY FOND.

DESCRIBED AS DEEPLY AFFECTED XXX PICKING UP THIRD GRAF.

(EDITORS: INSERT IN FIRST NIGHT LEAD AFTER FIFTH GRAF ENDING XXX GOAT GRAZED PLACIDLY.

FEB 18 1943

IN THE STREETS OF POONA ITSELF 44 PERSONS, INCLUDING 23 GIRLS, WERE ARRESTED FOR PARADING CARRYING "RELEASE GANDHI" SLOGANS.

SINCE THE START XXX SIXTH GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.)

GH759PEW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA---FLIST AND HERE BY BOMB STOP ON A) X X X IN THE BLOCK. BONI

THIS WENT FOR ALL THE PILOTS---CAPTAINS JACK MCNULTY OF PLAINFIELD ILL., AND OSCAR L.VERTZ, WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN ORLANDO,FLA.; LIEUTENANTS DONALD M.MCNUTT OF BRANNON,ILL.; ROBERT D.CHATT OF TEKAMAH,NEB.; PHIL HAWKINS, PANHANDLE,TEX.---AND FOR THE CO-PILOTS---INCLUDING LIEUTENANTS JOE CASTELLI OF LEXINGTON,MASS., WHO FLEW WITH VERTZ, AND ORVAL A. RANDERSON, 309 ELEVENTH STREET, ROCK ISLAND,ILL., WHO FLEW WITH MCNUTT.

THE MEN SEEM TO BE ABSORBING THIS NEW TYPE OF TRAINING EAGERLY AND RAPIDLY. ORDINARILY B-25S MEASURE THEIR BOMBING HEIGHT IN THOUSANDS OF FEET BUT, NOW, AS CASTELLI EXPRESSED IT:

"IT'S GOT SO NOW THAT ANYTIME WE GET ABOVE 600 FEET WE PUT ON THE OXYGEN MASKS."

WHILE THESE PLANES WERE ON THEIR COMBAT MISSION, ANOTHER FORMATION OF B-25S WENT RECONNOITERING OVER LOWER MARKHAM VALLEY.

HERE ARE THEIR REACTIONS TO THE SIGHT OF BOMBED LAE, WHICH WAS AT THE LOWER END OF THEIR RUN.

LIEUTENANT JIM ANGEL OF SIDNEY,IOWA, WHO LED THE FLIGHT, SAID. "THERE IS A BOMB CRATER THERE (IN LAE) FOR EVERY GRAIN OF SAND OVER HERE."

"YEAH---AND THERE'S AN ACK-ACK GUN IN EVERY HOLE," ADDED SECOND LIEUTENANT DICK WALKER OF 4618 SOUTH CLAREMONT, CHICAGO.

WALKER WAS CO-PILOT WITH LIEUTENANT KEN CHRISTIANSEN, COOMER ROAD, BURT, NEW YORK, WHILE LIEUTENANT WILLIAM L. NUCHOLS, 1996 SEVENTH STREET, RIVERSIDE,CALIF., WAS ANGEL'S CO-PILOT.

FJ705ACW NM

FEB 18 1943

HONOLULU, FEB 17-(AP)-AMID FLOWER LEIS AND TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF LILTING MUSIC, HAWAII'S FIRST LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF WORLD WAR II OPENED TODAY IN SOLANI PALACE. FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1927, THERE WERE NO MEMBERS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY.

AMONG LEGISLATIVE MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED ARE AMENDMENTS TO THE DEFENSE ACT TO GRANT THE GOVERNMENT MORE POWER IN HANDLING EMERGENCY MATTERS; AUTHORIZATION OF A BONUS PLAN FOR TERRITORIAL COUNTY EMPLOYES TO MEET THE HIGH COST OF LIVING; A PAY-AS-YOU-GO INCOME TAX PLAN FOR THE TERRITORY, AND A PROPOSAL THAT THE TERRITORY'S SURPLUS OF THE PRESENT BIENNIUM, ESTIMATED AT

30.24-1261

$6,000,000, BE INVESTED IN WAR SAVINGS BONDS OR EARMARKED FOR POST-WAR CONSTRUCTION TO MEET POSSIBLE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS.

U1007PCW NM

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, FEB. 17-(AP)-A MILITARY DEMONSTRATION TO CELEBRATE RUSSIA'S VICTORIES OVER AXIS FORCES WILL BE HELD SUNDAY WITH THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS, TAKING THE SALUTE.

VS855PCW NM

QUITO, ECUADOR, FEB 17--(AP)--PEDRO HIDALGO GONZALEZ TODAY WAS NAMED CONSUL GENERAL OF ECUADOR IN NEW YORK.

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, FEB. 18

- - -

MILK FOR CHILDREN

OF PUERTO RICO

- - -

NEEDY YOUNGSTERS

FED FREE DAILY

AT U.S. STATIONS (600)

- - -

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

(ADVANCE) SAN JUAN, P.R., FEB. 17-(AP)-MANY PUERTO RICAN CHILDREN OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS--OFFSPRING OF THE SLUM DWELLERS--ARE NOW HAVING A DAILY DRINK OF MILK FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE INFANCY.

AT 300-ODD "MILK STATIONS" SET UP SINCE LAST OCTOBER IN POOR SECTIONS THROUGHOUT THE ISLE, THEY CROWD IN EARLY EVERY MORNING--SOME OF THEM SO WEAK FROM UNDERNOURISHMENT THEY CAN HARDLY WALK--FOR AS MUCH MILK AS THEY CAN DRINK.

TRUE, IT'S NOT FRESH MILK. IT'S CANNED EVAPORATED MILK MIXED WITH BOILED WATER, BUT IT'S BETTER THAN NOTHING AND CERTAINLY MORE NOURISHING. FOR MANY OF THEM, THESE CUPS OF MILK ARE THEIR ONLY FOOD ALL DAY UNTIL THE HUMBLE MEAL OF RICE AND BEANS WITH THEIR PARENTS AT NIGHT. FOR VIRTUALLY ALL OF THEM, IT'S THEIR ONLY BREAKFAST.

FEB 18 1943

THEY TROOP IN, SCRAWNY NEGRO KIDS WITH FUZZY BLACK HAIR, WIDE-EYED SWARTHY YOUNGSTERS, MANY WEARING ONLY A BLOUSE. MOTHERS IN TORN, FADED APRONS CARRY THE YOUNGER ONES.

IN GROUPS OF SIX OR SEVEN, THEY ARE SEATED ON A BENCH ALONG ONE SIDE OF THE MILK STATION WHERE ONE OF THE WOMEN IN CHARGE NOTES THE CHILDREN'S "TICKET" FOR ATTENDANCE RECORDS, HANDS THE CHILD A GLASS OR TIN CUP AND POURS IT FULL.

SOME GULP IT DOWN, THEN HOLD OUT THEIR CUP FOR ANOTHER. OVER IN ONE CORNER, A FRAIL MOTHER IN A DIRTY BLUE DRESS FEEDS A CUP OF MILK TO HER SON IN HER ARMS. THE BOY IS COMPLETELY NAKED EXCEPT FOR A TORN, RAGGED "DRESS."

THE MILK IS SUPPLIED FREE BY THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADMINISTRATION, AND THE MAINSPRING FOR THE NETWORK OF STATIONS IS MRS. REXFORD TUGWELL, THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE. SHE GOT THE IDEA LAST SEPTEMBER

AND PROMPTLY ENLISTED MANY SAN JUAN SOCIETY WOMEN IN THE PROJECT.

THESE WOMEN NOW WASH CUPS AND GLASSES, CHECK NAMES AND POUR MILK FOR THE ISLAND'S POOREST, DIRTIEST, SCRAWNIEST CHILDREN. FROM A SMALL BEGINNING IN SAN JUAN, THE MILK STATIONS HAVE SPREAD OVER THE ISLAND UNTIL NOW THE 300 STATIONS GIVE A MORNING DRINK OF MILK TO AN ESTIMATED 60,000 CHILDREN.

AIDING MRS.TUGWELL HAVE BEEN MRS.ANA RIVERA MARTINEZ, AN EMPLOYE OF THE INSULAR HEALTH DEPARTMENT, MISS JOSEFINA RINCON, AND OTHERS. THEIR PROGRAM IS LIMITED IN GENERAL TO CHILDREN BETWEEN TWO AND SEVEN YEARS OF AGE, THE IDEA BEING TO FILL THE GAP BETWEEN THE INFANT WELFARE PROGRAMS AND THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS IN BUILDING HEALTHIER, MORE NORMAL CHILDREN.

FEB 18 1943

MRS.TUGWELL AND MRS.RIVERA ESTIMATE THERE ARE ABOUT 300,000 CHILDREN IN PUERTO RICO BETWEEN TWO AND SEVEN, AND THAT MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THSE COME FROM NEEDY FAMILIES. MRS.TU

TWO-THIRDS OF THESE COME FROM NEEDY FAMILIES. MRS.TUGWELL'S OWN PERSONAL GOAL FOR THE FIRST YEAR IS 100,000, BUT SHE HOPES THE MILK STATIONS CAN BE SERVING ALL 225,000 BY THAT TIME.

THESE SOCIETY WOMEN--SPANISH-ACCENTED MISS RINCON CALLS THEM THE "HIGH EYEBROWS"--DO ALL THE WORK, AND GETTING THEM INTO A PROJECT LIKE THIS WAS HARDER THAN IT WOULD BE ON THE MAINLAND.

SPANISH WOMEN, MARRIED WOMEN OF THE HIGHER CLASSES, HAVE A LONG TRADITION OF IDLENESS AND SECLUSION. AND PUERTO RICO STILL RETAINS MUCH OF OYE SPANISH ATTITUDE OF CLASS DISTINCTION.

BUT WITH THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE AT THE HELM, FEW COULD REFUSE. FOR MANY OF THEM, IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THEY HAD WASHED A GLASS IN THEIR LIVES, OR DONE ANYTHING APPROACHING MENIAL WORK.

MRS.JOSHUA HELLINGER, FORMERLY OF NEW YORK AND THE WIFE OF AN OPA ATTORNEY, PLUNGED INTO THIS PROJECT WITH ZEST. NOW SHE IS ONE OF MRS.TUGWELL'S ACE LIEUTENANTS AND A MEMBER OF THE SPECIAL CREW THAT OPENS A NEW STATION.

FEB 18 1943

"THESE WOMEN," SAYS MRS.HELLINGER, "ARE REALLY ENJOYING SOMETHING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THEIR LIVES. ONE SPANISH WOMAN WAS TELLING ME THE OTHER DAY HOW SHE HAD WASHED AND STERILIZED 50 CUPS. WHY! SHE THOUGHT THAT WAS TREMENDOUS.

"AND THE KIDS. LOOK HOW THEY LICK THEIR CHOPS AND PAT THEIR TUMMIES. IT DOES ME GOOD TO SEE HOW MUCH GOOD IT DOES FOR THESE POOR CHILDREN."

THE WOMEN OPENED A NEW STATION THE OTHER DAY IN LA PERLA, SAN JUAN'S NOTORIOUS WATERFRONT SLUM. THE FIRST DAY A FEW PARENTS AND ABOUT 100 CHILDREN APPEARED, ALL WIDE-EYED AND MOSTLY DISBELIEVING. THE NEXT DAY THERE WERE 300, AND NONE WAS INCREDULOUS.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY,FEB.18..MOVED FEB.17)

EJ1021AEW

SAN JUAN, P.R., FEB.17-(AP)-"POOR MANAGEMENT AND THE LACK OF A TRUE COOPERATIVE SPIRIT" TURNED THE $300,000 PROFIT IN 1937 OF A COOPERATIVELY-OPERATED SUGAR MILL--THE LAFAYETTE CENTRAL--INTO A $125,000 LOSS IN 1941, PEDRO NIDO, INDEPENDENT FARMER ON THE PROJECT, TOLD THE U.S.SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TODAY.

NIDO PRECEDED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INSULAR LAND AUTHORITY WHO EXPLAINED THAT THE PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION AGENCY WAS ATTEMPTING TO BREAK UP CORPORATE HOLDINGS.

-30.24-1263

HE RECOUNTED HOW PRRA PURCHASED THE LAFAYETTE PROPERTY IN 1936 FOR $4,500,000 AND ESTABLISHED TWELVE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES OF 500 ACRES OR LESS EACH, RETAINING SOME OF THE AREA FOR PASTURAGE AND RESETTLEMENT PURPOSES. HE DECLARED THE PROJECT FAILED BECAUSE OF "POOR MANAGEMENT" AND SAID THAT THE LAND WAS LATER DIVIDED AND SOLD TO INDEPENDENT FARMERS.

THE PROJECT INCLUDED THE SUGAR MILL, WHICH NIDO SAID WAS STILL OPERATING "UNDER HANDICAPS," ADDING HE THOUGHT IT COULD SUCCEED AS A COOPERATIVE WITH THE "RIGHT MEN" IN CHARGE.

SENATOR ALLEN J.ELLENDER (D-LA), ASKED WHETHER POLITICS HAD DICTATED THE SELECTION OF THE ALLEGED POOR MANAGEMENT, BUT NIDO SAID HE BELIEVED NOT.

FEB 18 1943

"IT WAS A CASE OF SELECTING THE WRONG PERSONS," HE SAID.

JOSE ACOSTA VALLARDE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE LAND AUTHORITY, CHALLENGED THE STATEMENT OF AUDITORS WHO TESTIFIED THAT THE AUTHORITY'S EXPENDITURES WERE NOT AUDITED, AND DECLARED ALL THE EXPENSES WERE APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. HE DECLARED THE AUTHORITY'S BOOKS WERE AUDIETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF ITS ORGANIZATION ACT.

ACOSTA ASSERTED THE AUTHORITY IS PROCEEDING WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROPORTIONAL PROFIT FARMS "AS FAST AS WE HAVE THE MONEY" BECAUSE THESE ARE THE "ONLY SOLUTION OF THE LARGE LAND MONOPOLIES."

E85-G77

"IT SEEMS TO ME YOU ARE RUNNING THE RISK OF WRECKING THE WHOLE ECONOMY OF THE ISLAND IN ATTEMPTING SOMETHING NEVER TRIED ANYWHERE EXCEPT IN RUSSIA," INTERPOSED SENATOR CHARLES P.TAFT (R-OHIO). "IT SEEMS YOU OUGHT TO WAIT UNTIL IT IS PROVED SUCCESSFUL."

ACOSTA REPLIED THAT THE AUTHORITY LACKS THE FUNDS TO PROCEED SWIFTLY ANYWAY.

MIGUEL GUERRA, COUNSEL FOR THE LAND AUTHORITY, EXPLAINED ITS AIM IS TO ABOLISH CORPORATE HOLDINGS EXCEEDING 500 ACRES AND SUBSTITUTE PROPORTIONAL PROFIT FARMS UP TO 1000 ACRES, AND FAMILY FARMS OF 30 ACRES AND SMALLER SUBSISTENCE PLOTS FOR THE "AGREGADOS," SUGAR WORKERS.

FEB 18 1943

HE SAID THE ENTIRE PROGRAM EVENTUALLY WOULD COST AN ESTIMATED $80,000,000.

SEN.RALPH BREWSTER (R-ME) COMMENTED ON THE LARGE SUMS OF FEDERAL AID TO PUERTO RICO, THEN ADDED "IF THE EXPERIMENTS PROVE A FAILURE IT MIGHT AFFECT HOW MUCH LONGER CONGRESS WILL CONTINUE TO POU[illegible] IN THE MONEY."

Dr. Antonio Fernos, health commissioner and head of the Puero Rican housing authority, testified 50,000 families and 250,000 individuals are living in the slums and that the numbers are increasing due to increased population and unemployment.

He estimated it would cost $100,000 to construct enough cement homes to clear the slums, but that they are studying a plan to buy and improve small tracts to rent cheaply to these people. But he commented that there is some question whether federal housing authority funds can be used legally in this manner.

Victor Fuste, spokesman of the island coffee growers, said the loss of the AAA subsidy was hurting the growers and suggested to the senators that American blenders be required to use a certain percentage of Puerto Rican coffee, which he said could total 30,000,000 pounds a year.

FEB 18 1943

The lack of transportation and proper education opportunities were blamed as causes of Puerto Rican labor distress by Prudencio Rivera, head of an AFL affiliated union. He charged a shipping monopoly on the New York and Santo Domingo routes resulted in rates higher than the average Puerto Rican can afford and throttled migration.

When Sen. Homer T. Bone (D-Wash) suggested the islanders purchase and operate their own ships Sen. Brewster recalled that the Maritime commission had previously refused the territory's application.

"We mean to find out why the maritime commission is more interested in private shipping than in the people of Sun Puerto Rico," Bone declared.

Rivera asserted that opposition to teaching english in the schools was handicapping workers who are seeking jobs in the United state He charged certain groups unnamed oppose it because of prejudices and racial reasons.

FEB 18 1943

Senators Taft and Brewster left tonight for washington, while the other members of the committee plan a tour of inspection of the virgin islands tomorrow. They are expected to wind up the hearing Friday and leave for Washington Saturday.

SAINT LUCIA, B.W.I., FEB. 17-(AP)-THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAVE STARTED THE LONG-AWAITED RENEWAL OF THEIR SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN IN THE CARIBBEAN WITH THE SINKING OF A LARGE BRITISH WEST INDIAN SCHOONER OFF THE NORTH COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THREE OF ITS 62 PASSENGERS ARE KNOWN DEAD AND 46 OTHERS ARE REPORTED MISSING. THREE OF THE TWELVE CREW MEMBERS ALSO ARE MISSING.

THE SCHOONER BELONGED TO CAPTAIN WILBERT COMPTON, ONE OF A FAMILY OF SCHOONER OWNERS, WHO WAS REPORTED INJURED BY AN ENEMY SHELL AND LAST SEEN FLOATING ON A RAFT WITH OTHER MEN.

SOME SURVIVORS REACHED TRINIDAD. OTHERS LANDED IN SOUTH AMERICA, PRESUMABLY AT VENEZUELA, WHERE THEY ARE GUESTS OF THE SEAMEN'S WELFARE

3024-1265

SOCIETY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THEY DESCRIBED THE SUBMARINE AS A PARTICULARLY LARGE ONE. IT SURFACED AND APPROACHED IN BRIGHT MOONLIGHT, OPENING FIRE WITHOUT WARNING. A NUMBER OF SHELLS WERE PUMPED INTO THE WOODEN HULL OF THE SCHOONER, AND THE SHIP WAS SETTLING WHEN THE LAST LIFE BOAT WAS LOWERED.

SURVIVORS SAID THE SUBMARINE WAS PAINTED A BRIGHT SILVER WHICH BLENDED WITH THE MOONLIGHT AND MADA IT DIFFICULT TO SEE AT A DISTANCE.

THE ONLY UNITED STATES CITIZEN SAID TO HAVE BEEN AMONG THE PASSENGERS WAS SHERLOCK JORDAN, BORN IN NEW YORK BUT A RESIDENT OF THE ISLANDS. HE WAS AMONG THOSE SAVED.

FEB 18 1943

XM1217AEW

OTTAWA FEB 17-(AP)-THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CANADIAN AND AMERICAN FISHERMEN WILL BE PERMITTED A MAXIMUM COMBINED CATCH OF 50,500,000 POUNDS OF PACIFIC HALIBUT DURING THE 1943 SEASON, OR 1,000,000 POUNDS MORE THAN IN 1942.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION HAS AMENDED THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE WEST COAST HALIBUT FISHERY IN VIEW OF THE NEED FOR GREATER PRODUCTION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID APPROVAL OF THE AMENDMENT HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AS CALLED FOR BY THE TREATY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES WHEREBY THE COMMISSION CONTROLS THE FISHERY.

THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT EXPLAINED IN ITS ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE INCREASE IN TOTAL PERMITTED CATCH IS AS GREAT AS THE COMMISSION FEELS COULD BE GRANTED AT PRESENT WITHOUT RISK OF JEOPARDIZING THE HALIBUT STOCKS AND FUTURE PRODUCTION FROM THE FISHERY.

THE CATCH LIMIT IN WHAT IS KNOWN AS COMMISSION AREA NO.2--THE WATERS OFF BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE STATE OF WASHINGTON AND SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA, HAS BEEN SET AT 23,000,000 POUNDS, OR 300,000 POUNDS MORE THAN LAST YEAR, AND IN AREA NO.3 THE CATCH LIMIT HAS BEEN SET AT 27,500,000 POUNDS, AN INCREASE OF 700,000 POUNDS OVER THE 1942 FIGURE.

FEB 18 1943

AREA NO.3 INCLUDES THE GULF OF ALASKA AND THE WATERS IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF THE ALASKAN PENINSULA. NO CHANGE HAS BEEN MADE IN THE OPENING DATE OF THE HALIBUT FISHING SEASON, WHICH REMAINS APRIL 16.

ALTHOUGH SEVERAL AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION'S REGULATIONS IN ADDITION TO THE CHANGE IN CATCH LIMITATION, THE MOST IMPORTANT IS THAT WHICH EXTENDS TO NOV.30 THE PERIOD DURING WHICH THE COMMISSION WILL GRANT PERMITS ALLOWING FISHERMEN, AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE HALIBUT SEASON, TO LAND HALIBUT WHICH THEY CATCH WHILE FISHING FOR OTHER SPECIES.

IN 1942, THE PERMIT PERIOD EXPIRED AT MID-OCTOBER, AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE 1943 EXTENSION WILL AID IN ENCOURAGING GREATER FOOD PRODUCTION. UNDER THE PERMIT SYSTEM, CATCHES IN THE RATIO OF ONE POUND OF HALIBUT FOR EACH SEVEN POUNDS OF CERTAIN OTHER SPECIES OF FISH MAY BE LANDED.

KK720PEW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, FEB. 17-(AP)-A PRICES BOARD SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THERE WAS NO LIKELIHOOD THAT CANADA WOULD FOLLOW THE ACTION OF THE OPA IN THE UNITED STATES IN SUSPENDING SALE OF CANNED FISH AND MEAT. NO COMPARABLE SITUATION EXISTS IN CANADA, HE SAID, SINCE SUCH PRODUCTS ARE NOT RATIONED HERE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, FEB. 17).

FEB 18 1943

JR1031PEW

TORONTO, FEB.17-(AP)-LEADING AIRCRAFTSMAN J.C. (CAM) BAXTER OF TORONTO, PRESENTED WITH A SWEATER WORN BY FILM ACTRESS ANN SHERIDAN FOR LEADING HIS CLASS AT A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE AIR OBSERVERS' SCHOOL AT NEARBY MALTON AIRPORT, SAID TONIGHT: "GOSH, I HOPE THIS FITS MY WIFE."

MISS SHERIDAN DONATED THE SWEATER AT THE REQUEST OF THE CLASS, WHICH DECIDED TO REVIVE A MEDIEVAL CUSTOM WHEREBY KNIGHTS GOING INTO BATTLE WEAR AN ARTICLE OF CLOTHING BELONGING TO THEIR LADY.

"I'LL HAVE TO WEAR THIS AT LEAST ONCE IN BATTLE," SAID BAXTER, HOLDING THE PERFUME-SCENTED, MAUVE CARDIGAN. "THEN MY WIFE GETS IT."

IN EXCHANGE FOR THE SWEATER THE AIRMEN SENT THE FILM ACTRESS THE WING OF A MODEL AIRPLANE AUTOGRAPHED BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE CLASS.

XM128AEW

PMS INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

FEB 18 1943

WITHIN TEN DAYS THE RESURGENT RED ARMY HAS RECAPTURED KURSK, ROSTOV AND KHARKOV, PILING UP MAJOR TRIUMPHS AT A RATE SURPASSING THAT OF THE GERMAN SURGE OVER THE SAME TERRITORY A YEAR AND A HALF AGO.

INSTEAD OF LOSING MOMENTUM AS ITS SUPPLY LINES STRETCH OUT TO THE WEST, THE RED ARMY SEEMS TO BE ADDING TO THE REMORSELESS POWER OF ITS ADVANCE. KHARKOV, FOURTH CITY OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE INVADER'S MIGHTIEST BASTION EAST OF THE DNIEPER, HAD BEEN DOOMED FOR DAYS BUT APPARENTLY IT FELL SOONER THAN EITHER THE VICTOR OR THE VANQUISHED EXPECTED.

NO LONGER IS IT A QUESTION OF WHETHER THE GERMANS WILL BE COMPELLED TO FALL BACK TO THE DNIEPER. RATHER IS IT A QUESTION OF WHETHER THEY CAN ACCOMPLISH THE WITHDRAWAL OF THEIR LONG, SAGGING LINES ACROSS THE INTERVENING 100 OR 150 MILES TO THE COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF NEW POSITIONS WHICH ALMOST CERTAINLY HAVE BEEN PREPARED THERE WITHOUT NEW DISASTERS RIVALLING THAT OF STALINGRAD AND WHETHER, ONCE THERE, THEY CAN HOLD THEM. THE RED ARMY HAS NOT STOPPED TO CELEBRATE OR REST AT KHARKOV. INSTEAD, SAYS THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE TODAY, "WEST OF KHARKOV OUR TROOPS PURSUED REMNANTS OF THE ROUTED GERMAN FORCES."

A RETREAT OF THE KIND THE GERMANS NOW ARE COMPELLED TO MAKE, OVER RELATIVELY FLAT COUNTRY, RELENTLESSLY PURSUED BY A HARD PUNCHING ENEMY WHOSE RAPID THRUSTS ARE CONSTANTLY OUTFLANKING LARGE GROUPS, IS ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS OPERATIONS IN WARFARE AND LIKELY TO BE ONE OF THE MOST COSTLY. IF HITLER'S HIGH COMMAND CAN GET HIS ARMIES

30.24-1267

BACK TO THE DNIEPER WITHOUT ADDING SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE LOSSES TO THE TERRIBLE TOLL ALREADY EXACTED IT WILL HAVE ACHIEVED AN IMPORTANT SUCCESS. THE FUEHRER MUST BE HAUNTED THESE DAYS AND NIGHTS BY PICTURES OF NAPOLEON ON THE WAY BACK.

THE RUSSIAN WINTER OFFENSIVE, LAUNCHED FROM NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD NOV. 19 AND NOW NEAR THE END OF ITS THIRD MONTH, ALREADY HAS ACHIEVED VICTORIES WHICH EVEN ITS AUTHORS CAN HARDLY HAVE EXPECTED AND REMAINS PREGNANT WITH THREATS OF DISASTER FOR THE INVADER. IT HAS LIBERATED NEARLY A QUARTER MILLION SQUARE MILES AND IS RAPIDLY RESTORING TO THE SOVIET UNION SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCES OF ITS WEALTH. FROM STALINGRAD TO KHARKOV AND FROM MOZDOK IN THE CAUCASUS TO THE DON ESTUARY IT HAS THROWN THE ENEMY BACK SOME 400 MILES.

FEB 18 1943.

BUT UNTIL THE RUSSIANS COME UP AGAINST THE NEW GERMAN DEFENSE SYSTEM, AT THE DNIEPER OR WHEREVER IT IS BEING ESTABLISHED, IT WOULD BE UNWISE TO PREDICT THE EARLY EXPULSION OF HITLER'S FORCES FROM ALL RUSSIAN TERRITORY. DESPITE THE SPEED OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE THERE ARE EMPHATIC SIGNS THAT STRATEGICALLY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IS CONDUCTING A HUGE RETREAT ACCORDING TO PLAN ALTHOUGH AT SOME PLACES TACTICAL DEFEATS MAY HUSTLE THE SCHEDULE MORE THAN IS COMFORTABLE.

SINCE THE VORONEZH BREAKTHROUGH LAST MONTH THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOT ANNOUNCED ANY LARGE BAGS OF PRISONERS. EVEN MOSCOW'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF A NAZI ORDER OF THE DAY DEMANDING THAT KHARKOV BE HELD AT ALL COSTS DOES NOT MEAN THAT ABANDONMENT OF THE CITY WAS NOT PART OF THE LARGER STRATEGICAL PLAN, ALTHOUGH FOR TACTICAL PURPOSES IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN NECESSARY TO ORDER THE GARRISON TO FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

WHILE THE SOUTHERN LINES FLOW WESTWARD IT IS LOGICAL TO EXPECT AN EARLY EXTENSION NORTHWARD OF THE GERMAN RETREAT. OREL, NORTHERNMOST OF THE STRONGHOLDS OF THE GERMANS' 1941-42 SOUTHERN FRONT AND THE ONLY ONE REMAINING IN THEIR HANDS, IS HALF ENCIRCLED AND APPARENTLY DOOMED. WITH THE LINES BELOW IT SHIFTING TOWARD THE DNIPER THAT BRYANSK-VYAZMA-RZHEV-VELIKIE LUKI RIGHT ANGLE WEST OF MOSCOW BECOMES A MORE DANGEROUS SALIENT THAN EVER. THE REMOVAL OF THE ARMIES HOLDING IT BACK TO THE DVINA RIVER MAY BE THE NEXT MAJOR TASK OF THE NAZI FIELD MARSHALS WHO APPARENTLY HAVE REPLACED HITLER'S INTUITION AS THE HIGHEST MILITARY AUTHORITY OF THE REICH AND ARE TRYING TO SAVE SOME OF THE PIECES.

FEB 18 1943

NYS44AEV

JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO TOLD A PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET COMMITTEE IN TOKYO YESTERDAY (WED) THAT JAPAN WOULD RESPECT THE INDEPENDENCE OF OCCUPIED THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA, BUT AT THE SAME TIME HE DECLARED THOSE COUNTRIES "WILL BE DULY DEALT WITH" SHOULD THEY SHOW SIGNS OF ACTING "AT THE BECK AND CALL OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN."

THIS COMBINATION OF PROMISES AND THREATS WAS CONTAINED IN A TOKYO

BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. TOJO WAS REPLYING TO AN INTERPELLATION BY A HOUSE OF PEERS COMMITTEE.

A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC ALSO QUOTED TOJO AS SAYING HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD CRACK DOWN ON "PEACETIME INDUSTRIES" UNDER A "STRICT POLICY" TO WHICH HE WOULD LEND HIS "GUIDANCE." THIS WAS SEEN AS ANOTHER INDICATION TOJO WAS DEMANDING EXTENSIVE PERSONAL POWER IN AN EFFORT TO BOOST JAPANESE WAR PRODUCTION.

IN A LENGTHY REFERENCE TO THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA, TOJO WAS SAID TO HAVE DECLARED THAT JAPAN RESPECTED THE "SOVEREIGN RIGHTS" OF THOSE COUNTRIES, THAT THAILAND HAD "JOINED IN THE CURRENT CRUSADE TO CRUSH BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN," AND THAT FRENCH INDO-CHINA HAD "EXTENDED ITS CLOSE COLLABORATION" DESPITE "EXISTING INTRIGUES AND COMPLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION."

FEB 18 1943

"NEEDLESS TO SAY," HE ADDED IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD, "THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO ACT AT THE BECK AND CALL OF THE UNITED STATES..... WILL BE DULY DEALT WITH."

JR1017PEW

UNDATED ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT DURING LOCAL OPERATIONS ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT "ISOLATED ENEMY GROUPS" WERE WIPED OUT, A NUMBER OF HEAVY TANKS DESTROYED AND SOME WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED. THE BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

AIR FORCES WERE ACTIVE ON BOTH SIDES AND CASTELVETRANO IN SICILY WAS BOMBED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. A FOUR-MOTORED BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN DURING THE BOMBING, IT ADDED.

MT944AEW

(EDS:-THE INCIDENT HEREIN WAS REPORTED FIRST FROM LONDON NOV. 20, 1942)

FEB 18 1943

ALTHOUGH A CANNON SHELL ALMOST SEVERED LIEUT.YOUNG'S RIGHT ARM EARLY IN THE MISSION, HE KEPT THE PLANE IN FORMATION UNTIL A BOMBING RUN WAS COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY ON THE SUBMARINE BASE AT LORIENT. YOUNG THEN WAS GIVEN FIRST AID TREATMENT BY THE BOMBARDIER WHO RELIEVED THE PILOT. LIEUT.NICKMAN AND OTHER CREWMEN ALSO WERE WOUNDED AND THE PLANE WAS SO DAMAGED AS TO BE ALMOST UNMANAGEABLE WHEN YENALAVAGE TOOK OVER THE CONTROLS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

"LIEUT.YENALAVAGE ALTHOUGH HE HAD NEVER FLOWN A BOMBARDMENT AIRPLANE IMMEDIATELY TOOK HIS PLACE AT THE PILOT'S CONTROLS AND WITH COACHING FROM THE WOUNDED COPILOT KEPT THE AIRPLANE IN FORMATION UNTIL REACHING THE COASTLINE OF ENGLAND," THE CITATION SAID. "THEN DUE TO BAD WEATHER CONDITIONS HE BROKE FORMATION, FLEW ON ALONE AND LANDED SAFELY AT A STRANGE AIRDROME WITHOUT FURTHER INJURY TO THE PERSONNEL OR DAMAGE TO THE PLANE."

THE CITATION PRAISED YOUNG'S "PRESENCE OF MIND, GREAT PERSONAL COURAGE, INDOMITABLE WILL AND DEEP DEVOTION TO HIS CREW MEMBERS AND HIS DUTY." IT ADDED THAT NICKMAN'S "DETERMINATION TO CARRY ON AGAINST ALL ODDS SAVED THE AIRPLANE FROM COMPLETE DESTRUCTION AND IN ALL POSSIBILITY SAVED THE LIVES OF THE CREW."

LIEUT.STRICKER'S AWARD SAID HE TOOK OVER THE FLYING FORTRESS WHEN THE PILOT WAS KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS BY A CANNON SHELL. SIX OF THE TEN CREW MEMBERS WERE HURT AND THE PLANE SO BADLY DAMAGED THAT A CRASH ON LANDING APPEARED INEVITABLE, THE CITATION SAID, BUT STRICKER SKILFULLY PREVENTED FURTHER INJURY TO THE CREW OR DAMAGE

30.24 — 1269

30.24 - 1269

TO THE PLANE.

THREE AIR MEDALS WERE AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO MAJOR EDWARD P. MYERS (TIDES HOTEL, REDDINGTON BEACH), ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., A FLYING FORTRESS PILOT; FIRST LIEUT.CHARLES L.GRIMES, 517 EAST JEFFERSON ST., CLINTON, MO., NAVIGATOR, AND SECOND LIEUT.GROVER C. [illegible]NTINCK. 347 WEST 59TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, BOMBARDIER.

FEB 18 1943

LONDON--FIRST ABB AWARDS (AYE) X X X HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

SECOND LIEUT. ANTHONY C. YENALAVAGE, 220 PRINGLE ST., KINGSTON, PA., A BOMBARDIER WHO HAD NEVER FLOWN IN A BIG BOMBER BEFORE, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR TAKING OVER THE CONTROLS OF A CRIPPLED FOUR-MOTORED LIBERATOR AND SAVING THE CREW.

OTHER DFC'S WENT TO FIRST LIEUT. HOWARD N. YOUNG OF (HOTEL CLAREMONT) BERKELEY, CALIF, THE WOUNDED PILOT OF THE LIBERATOR WHICH YENALAVAGE TOOK OVER; TO HIS CO-PILOT, SECOND LIEUT. CLEVELAND B. NICKMAN, 1002 ORWAY STREET, ALBANY, CALIF; AND TO FIRST LIEUT. THOMAS A. STRICKER OF KIRON, IOWA, WHO BROUGHT A DAMAGED FORTRESS HOME SAFELY.

[illegible] 18 1943

OTHERS AWARDED AIR MEDALS INCLUDED:

COL.CURTIS E.LEMAY, PILOT, 498 WELCH AVE., COLUMBUS, O.; MAJ.HARRY J.HOLT, PILOT, 417 ESSEX AVE., CHEVY CHASE, MD.; MAJ.THOMAS K.MCGEHEE, PILOT, 307 CEDAR ST., GREENVILLE, ALA.; MAJ.JOSEPH J.PRESTON, PILOT, ELGIN, MINN.; MAJOR DONALD W. MACDONALD, PILOT, 3021 VILLAROSA PARK, TAMPA, FLA.; MAJ.CHARLES CMSHERIDAN, PILOT, 7300 MARLAND DRIVE, PONCA CITY, OKLA.; CAPT. JOHN B.BRADDY, PILOT, 1212 RACE ST., DENVER, COLO.; CAPT.LLOYD R.COLE, PILOT, 11 FRENCH AVE., WINCHESTER, KY.

CAPT.THOMAS R.CRAMER, PILOT, 5701 CHEVY CHASE PARKWAY, WASHINGTON, D.C.; CAPT.JAMES E.O'BRIEN, PILOT, ROUTE ONE, MONONGAHELA, PA.; CAPT.CLYDE B.WALKER, PILOT, 2202 WEST 39TH ST., TULSA, OKLA.; CAPT.JOSEPH W.CARTER, PILOT, BOX 1456 SHAFTER, CALIF.; CAPT.WILLIAM E.FRIEND, JUNIOR PILOT, 4623 CARRIE ST., ST.LOUIS, MO.; CAPT.JAMES A.JOHNSTON, PILOT, 1103 CHOCTAW ST., CHICKASHA, OKLA.; CAPTMACK MCKAY, PILOT, 420 SOUTH TEMPLE ST., COMPTON, CALIF.; CAPTMROBERT K.MORGAN, PILOT, 702 SOUTH OREGON ST., TAMPA, FLA.; CAPT.JOHN L.RYAN, PILOT, 2324 BROADWAY, WATERVLIET, N.Y.; CAPT. SIDNEY T.SMITH, PILOT, 1213 EAST MONTECITO RIVERSIDE, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

FEB 18 1943

CAPT.CHARLES J.STEINBARGER, PILOT, 509 WEST GANSON, JACKSON, MICH.; CAPT.HENRY W.TERRY, PILOT, 27 HAMILTON ST., OSSINING, N.Y.;

ALSO STAFF SERGEANTS CARSON BRYANT, GUNNER, ALLENTON, N.C.; RODERICK C.CLARK, GUNNER, BOX 173, UKIAH, CALIF.; FRED W.COLLINS, GUNNER, 3308 CARL AVE., DALLAS, TEX.; CHARLES M.DAVIS, GUNNER, ROUTE ONE, WHISTLER, ALA.; BURNS RICHARD BAYLEY, GUNNER, 760 NORTH NORMAL ST., BURLEY, IDA.; FREDERICK J.DEWIG, GUNNER, HAUBSTADT, IND.; JOHN R. GEINER, GUNNER, 7936 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO; CHARLEY L. GILBERT, GUNNER, 2222 EAST MORELAND ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; WAYNE W. HART, GUNNER, WILLIAMSFIELD, O.; JAMES W.HAYWOOD, GUNNER, ROUTE TWO, ADRIAN, GA.; PAUL E.HEATHERLY, GUNNER, ROUTE ONE, BOX TWENTY-SEVEN, JELLICO, TENN.; WILLIAM G.HICKS, GUNNER, 1232 SOUTH JEFFERSON

ST., PORTLAND, ORE.; GEORGE L.NOUX, GUNNER, 3216 1/2 THORN ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; MALCOLM B.JOHNS, GUNNER, 751 EMMETT ST., KISSIMMEE, FLA.; SAMUEL O.JONES, GUNNER, 781 NORTH OLMES ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.; JERROLD M.HOPKINS, GUNNER, 1217 WEST NINETIETH ST., LOS ANGELES; WILLIAM E.KELLUM, GUNNER, 406 SOUTH PARK ST., SHAWNEE, OKLA.; EARL L. KERROW, GUNNER, 240 WEST EIGHTH ST., DALLAS, TEX.; SAM A.KIRK,

ENGINEER, GUNNER, ROUTE TWO, BOX EIGHTY-FOUR, LINCOLN, ARK.; EDWARD KOSTECKI, GUNNER, 674 MAIN AVE., CLIFTON, N.J.; ORVAL E. LECUYER, GUNNER, 540 TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.

FEB 18 1943

ALSO TECHNICAL SERGEANTS GEORGE KLUCICK, ENGINEER, 112 MUNSON AVE., MCKEES ROCKS, PA.; MICHAEL KRUGE, GUNNER, NINE EAGLE ST., ANSONIA, CONN.; ERICK K.LINDEVALL, GUNNER, 205 PINE ST., GARDNER, MASS.; WAVERLY C.ORMOND, GUNNER, 2200 KIMBLE TERRACE, NORFOLK, VA.; CHARLES E.PERRY, GUNNER, PLEASANT ST., ROCHDALE, MASS.; THOMAS J.REINO, GUNNER, 213 HAZEL AVE., ELLWOOD CITY, PA.; MICHAEL ROSHOVICH, GUNNER, ROUTE ONE, FAYETTE CITY, PA.; ROBERT T.SCHANING, ENGINEER, 712 FRANKLIN ST., TORONTO, O.; STANLEY P.STEMBOSKI, ENGINEER, BOX 286, ROUTE FOUR, CHEHALIS, WASH.; MARVIN W.COX, ENGINEER, POLKVILLE, MISS.; JOHN W. CRUMP, ENGINEER, RADIO OPERATOR, NASHVILLE, IND.; GUY E.GAMBY, GUNNER, ENGINEER, ELMORE CITY, OKLA.; FRANK W.GAVIN, ENGINEER, 3907 TENTH AVE., TAMPA, FLA.; TAUNO I.METSA, ENGINEER, LEONARD APTS., CALHOUN AVE., DEARBORN, MICH.; RAYMOND C.STEPHENS, ENGINEER, ROUTE TWO, LAKEVIEW, TEX.

ALSO SECOND LIEUTENANTS DAVID C.COX, COPILOT, 610 SIMPSON ST., GREENSBORO, N.C.; EMMETT W.FORD, BOMBARDIER, 318 NORTH MADISON ST., SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.; ANDREW J.FRIEDRICH, BOMBARDIER, 6230 CURRIE AVE., WAUWATOSA, WIS.; ROBERT A.GRAY, BOMBARDIER, 2937 NORTHWEST 22ND ST., OKLAHOMA CITY; ROBERT B.HERMANN, NAVIGATOR, 289 NORTH HIGH ST., CHILLICOTHE, O.; THEODORE A.JANKOWSKI, COPILOT, 28 BARROW ST., SOUTH RIVER, N.J.; REGINALD B.GRANT, COPILOT, 306 NOTTINGHAM ST., THOMASTON, GA.; LEWIS P.JOHNSON, JR., COPILOT, CRUMMIES, KY.; CARL G.JONES, NAVIGATOR, 1136 HAZEL AVE., LIMA, O.; STANLEY N.KISSINBERTH, BOMBARDIER, 34 WEST LYNWOOD, PHOENIX, ARIZ.; ROBERT E.KYLES, BOMBARDIER, 808 CEDAR ST., YANKTON, S.D.; WARREN M.LEWIS, NAVIGATOR, 924 SEVENTY-SECOND ST., KENOSHA, WIS.

FEB 18 1943

ALSO SECOND LIEUTENANTS WILLIAM J.MCKEARN, COPILOT, 1324 CHAPIN ST., BELOIT, WIS.; ROBERT C.MILLER, COPILOT, 2318 GRACE ST., CHICAGO; WILLIAM G.MOORER, NAVIGATOR, DEMOPOLIS, ALA.; GERALD D.POTTER, BOMBARDIER, 126 NORTH MAPLE ST., COMMERCE, OKLA.; GERALD L.SIMMONS, COPILOT, PAYSON, UTAH; MARTIN W.STRAUSS, NAVIGATOR, 526 WEST 113TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; ALFRED C.WADE, NAVIGATOR, CROFTON, KY.; WARREN GEORGE, JR., COPILOT, 716 WEST PALESTINE AVE., PALESTINE, TEX.; SHERWOOD W.OLDS, BOMBARDIER, ROUTE THREE, BOX NINETY, S, SANTA ANA, CALIF.; JOHN C. ADAMS, COPILOT, 420 RUSH ST., BOSSIER, LA.; RICHARD C.BROWN, COPILOT, 725 CRANER AVE., SCHENECTADY, N.Y.; ROBERT K.FLYNN, COPILOT, BLAIR, NEB.; WILMER J.GARRETT, COPILOT, 189 ECHO AVE., FRESNO, CALIF.;

30. 24 — 1271

30.24-1271

ROULAND B.HOUSTON, COPILOT, BOX 35, SAN ANDREAS, CALIF.; ROBERT A. LAFLEUR, COPILOT, KENNEBEC ST., WATERVILLE, ME.; MALCOLM C.POWELL, COPILOT, 1444 CAMPBELL AVE., TOPEKA, KANS.; THOMAS C.HAVEN, BOMBARDIER 1519 LEAL ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; ROBERT K.WALKER, JR., NAVIGATOR, 605 VIALIDO, NEWPORT BEACH, CALIF.

MASTER SERGEANT ROY I.PLOESER, ENGINEER, 307 EAST MAIN ST., BURLEY, IDA.

FEB 18 1943

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS HARRY G. ALLEMAN, ENGINEER, 91 RICHARD AVE., SHIPPENSBURG, PA.; FRED E.ANDERSON, GUNNER, 59 EAST AMELIA AVE., ORLANDO, FLA.; ANDREW BEZAK, ENGINEER, 346 LINCOLN AVE., MINGO JUNCTION, O.; HARRY M.BROWN, GUNNER, 628 FRONT ST., BROWNSVILLE, PA.; JAMES L.CARBERRY, ENGINEER, RFD NUMBER ONE, SAXTON, PA.; RAYMOND C. CLIFTON, ENGINEER, BOX 73, ROUTE ONE, ESCALON, CALIF.; SIDNEY DEVERS, GUNNER, 5166 WHITTAKER AVE., PHILADELPHIA; CHARLES A.EDINGER, ENGINEER, 1609 CUMBERLAND ST., PITTSBURGH; LYLE V.EDWARDS, ENGINEER, 1460 EAST MCHENRY ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; EDDIE F.ESPITALLIER, GUNNER, BOX 195A, ROUTE ONE, CLOVIS, CALIF.; CHARLES F.FEHR, GUNNER, 709 NORTH THIRD ST., MADILL, OKLA.; ERNEST P.GARLAND, GUNNER, WACO, TEX.; ERVIN GRENKE, ENGINEER, ROUTE ONE, FAIRHOPE, PA.; ROBERT GUTHRIE, ENGINEER, BOX 491, PADEN CITY, W.VA.; RICHARD G.HACKWORTH, GUNNER, BOX 84, ROUTE ONE, KITTS HILL, O.; OLIVER A.HAMILTON, RADIO OPERATOR, CORVALLIS, MONT.; DONALD B.HEPLER, ROUTE TWO, MAYPORT, PA.; DENNIS KELEMAN, RADIO OPERATOR, CUMBERLAND, KY.; WILLIAM H.KISKEY, GUNNER, BOX 158, WAKEFIELD, MICH.

ALSO STAFF SERGEANTS EARLE P.LEMOINE, GUNNER, MOREAUVILLE, LA.; JAMES H.LENTZ, GUNNER, 1918 LINCOLN, BAXTER SPRINGS, KAN.; ROLAND MAGEE, GUNNER, EMMETT, IDA.; JOSEPH C.MAXWELL, GUNNER, 233 MAIN, SALEM, W.VA.; LEROY J.MOYER, GUNNER, CHERRY TREE, PA.; WILLIAM R. PAYNE, GUNNER, 2523 BURNETT, ST.LOUIS, MO.; RICHARD L.BOYLAND, GUNNER, 1230 PALMWOOD, TOLEDO, O.; PERSHING ROLFE, RADIOMAN, 245 1/2 CENTER, CANANDAIGUA, N.Y.; ROBERT L.RUPP, ENGINEER, COLONIAL PARK, PA.; ORVILLE B.SCHULZ, GUNNER, FORT LEWIS, WASH.; WINFRED SHIRLEY, GUNNER, 507 FOURTEENTH ST., CISCO, TEX.; EDWARD H.SMALL, GUNNER, 839 SIXTH ST., VERONA, PA.; JOSEPH M.SPIRE, GUNNER, 437 LYONS AVE., NEWARK, N.J.; WILLIAM J.STANDISH, GUNNER, 8787 118TH ST., RICHMOND HILL, N.Y.; JAMES B.STELZER, GUNNER, GUNTER, TEX.; STEVEN J.TOMICH, GUNNER, 45 MILLER ST., MURRAY, UTAH; HENRY J.WALLOCH, RADIOMAN, 2224 EIGHTEENTH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; HENRY E.WARREN, GUNNER, 651 TERRITORIAL RD., BENTON HARBOR, MICH.; CHESTER T.WENDELOSKI, ENGINEER, 847 MAIN ST., DURYEA, PA.; CLAIBORNE WILSON, ENGINEER, HOLLY SPRINGS, N.C.; GLENN WYLY, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

FEB 18 1943

SERGEANTS JACK O.BANTA, GUNNER, NEWKIRK, OKLA.; PAUL M.CRANE, GUNNER, 452 MARKET ST; SCRANTON, PA; CARL CLELLAND, RADIOMAN, SUNBURY, O; CHARLES FALLS, GUNNER, BIRMINGHAM, ALA; THOMAS J. FRALEY, GUNNER, MASONTOWN WEST VA; WILLIAM J. GATES, ENGINEER, 817 QUINDARO, KANSAS CITY, KAN; HERBERT H. GENTRY, ENGINEER, 2349 FIFTH ST., KNOXVILLE, TENN; GEORGE L. GREEN, GUNNER, FREEMONT AVE., JERSEYVILLE, ILL; HENRY G. HAYES, GUNNER, COTTON VALLEY, LA; ALBERT E. HILL, RADIOMAN, 301

STEPHENS AVE; NATCHITOCHES, LA; LESTER G. KLUG, ENGINEER, 484 SPRING GARDEN AVE., DELAND FLA; GERALD LAWSON, GUNNER, ABILENE, TEX; KENNETH C. MCCABE, ENGINEER, 419 SIXTH ST, DE KALB ILL; LEROY RICHWINE, GUNNER, 421 FORTY FIFTH ST., SEATTLE, WASH; STEPHEN F. SEVICK, RADIOMAN, 411 EDITH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA; CLYDE T. COURTNEY, RADIOMAN, 121 VIRGINIA AVE., CREVE COEUR ILL; CHARLES DICK, GUNNER, 1649 GREENUP AVE., ASHLAND, KY; FRANCIS L. EASTHAM, GUNNER, 3618 HAMILTON ST., EL PASO TEX; OSCAR GREEN, GUNNER, 412 SECOND AVE., GREAT FALLS, MONT;

ALSO PHILIP L. JUDKINS, ENGINEER, GUNNER, 225 SEVENTH ST., SOUTHEAST, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN; ROBERT S. KRIJAK, RADIOMAN, 219 BRIGGS AVE., BROOKLYN; STEPHEN G. KRUCHER, GUNNER, 5 WESTMORELAND ROAD, MERRICK, N.Y.; ROBERT S. LISCAVAGE, GUNNER, 77 NEW ST., GEORGETOWN, WILKES BARRE, PA; JACK LUCAS, GUNNER, FRESNO, CALIF.,; ARCHIBALD B. PARKER, GUNNER, HART LOT, N.Y.; NICHOLAS M. SAVICKE, GUNNER, ROUTE THREE, MORAVIA, N.Y.; ALBERT TODD SMITH, GUNNER, IRWIN, O; DONALD M. SMITH, GUNNER, 720 NORTH EIGHTIETH, SEATTLE, WASH.; HARVEY L. STUTELLI, BOX 561, STAUNTON, VA.

FEB 18 1943

THE OAKLEAF CLUSTER WAS AWARDED THE FOLLOWING:

MAJOR WILLIAM A. LAMFORD, PILOT, WOODLAKE, CALIF; MAJOR VICTOR S. ZIENOWICZ, SQUADRON COMMANDER, PILOT, CAVENDISH, VT;

CAPTAIN CLYDE B. WALKER, PILOT, 2202 WEST THIRTY-NINTH ST., TULSA, OKLA.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS: DONALD R. GREENE, NAVIGATOR, SANBORN, IND; EUGENE J. POLLOCK, NAVIGATOR, 2424 VALMONT, NEW ORLEANS, LA; ROBERT P. RIORDAN, NAVIGATOR, 1004 PARK ROAD, EL PASO, TEX; ROBERT W. SEELOS, PILOT, PHILLIPSBURG, MONT.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

LEMUEL B. SMITH, NAVIGATOR, 230 CARMICHAEL AVE., TOWBERLY STATION, BIRMINGHAM, ALA; GEORGE J. SPELMAN, NAVIGATOR, 181 ELM ST., HOLYOKE, MASS.

FEB 18 1943

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS GERALD K. KRUSZYNSKY, GUNNER, 2829 WEST MCLEAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL; WILLIAM L. NISPETT, GUNNER, 1660 LOGAN ST., DENVER, COLO; EUGENE J. RENNELL, GUNNER, 2729 HUGO ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

STAFF SERGEANTS COLON (CORRECT) E. NEELY, GUNNER, 10 PARK AVE., COLUMBIA, S.C; ANTHON L. SANTORO, ENGINEER, HOUSTON, TEX;

EUGENE N. STEIN, GUNNER, 80 AVENUE "B" NEW YORK CITY; LELAND J. KESSLER, GUNNER, 1311 SPRING AVE., NORTHEAST, CANTON, O; RAYMOND J. MINN, GUNNER, MIDDLE VILLAGE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; JAMES M. HOBBS, GUNNER, BOX 1023, ARTESIA, N.M; CHARLES M. COUNTS, GUNNER, 1179 SOUTH UNION ST., DECATUR, GA; ROY H. GIBSON, GUNNER, ROUTE ONE, CHERRY TREE PA; WILLIAM E. BAKER, GUNNER, BOX 52, PINEVILLE, N.C.; JOE BOWLES, GUNNER, 802 TENTH ST. EXTENSION, ROANOKE, VA;

WALTER L. HAZELTON, ENGINEER, GUNNER, ROUTE ONE, NEUVELTON, N.Y.; JOHN J. VALLERANI, GUNNER, 1102 HARRISON AVE., GREENVILLE O; ROBERT L. RUPP, ENGINEER, GUNNER, BOX 227, COLONIAL PARK, PA.

SERGEANTS THOMAS D. MCMAHON, GUNNER, 39 WHITEHALL ST., JAMAICA, N.Y; ARTHUR BRUNNET, GUNNER, BOX 228, ROUTE TWO, PORTAGE, PA; ARCHIBALD B. PARKER, GUNNER HART LOT, N.Y.; AND ROBERT H. SANGSTER, JUNIOR GUNNER, ROUTE TWO, VIENNA, GA.

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30.24 — 1273

30.24 — 1273

Rommel Drives U.S. Forces Into Algeria, British Push From South to Relieve Crisis; Russians Closing Trap West of Rostov

AMERICAN FORCES LOSE 4,000 SQUARE MILES IN TUNISIA IN FOUR DAYS

Pressure Apparently Is Slackening After Severe U. S. Defeat

British Eighth Army Advance Promises Early Relief To Yanks

FEB 19 1943

By J. W. GALLAGHER
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 18—German tank formations stood almost on the Algerian border today after capturing 4,000 square miles of central Tunisia in four days from American forces who have withdrawn into the mountains below Tebessa, an Algerian town twelve miles west of the border.

However, word that the British Eighth Army, driving from the south to relieve the situation, had reached Medenine after a forty-five-mile advance, promised an early lessening of Marshall Erwin Rommel's pressure on the Americans.

Scale Down Reports Of Losses

Straggling units which fought their way back from behind the German lines reached American outposts in the heights east of Tebessa, bringing accounts that tended to scale down early reports of Allied losses.

[Gallagher's dispatches did not say whether the American outposts were east or west of the border. The mountains below Tebessa sprawl on both sides of the line.]

The Axis veterans had advanced some sixty miles since Sunday and the Allied communique today announced that they had taken Sbeitla, Kasserine an Feriana, the last only twelve miles from the Algerian border.

Rommel's Two Columns

Rommel apparently was using two tank divisions in two columns. The northern wing had driven from Faid Pass about fifty-five miles eto Kasserine and the southern column had swept up through the Gafsa Oasis some sixty miles to Feriana.

Rommel's veterans of the Egyptian and Libyan campaigns inflicted a severe defeat on American armored forces in their first important clash, but the pressure appeared to be slackening.

"Fighting in southern Tunisia yesterday was on a reduced scale," General Eisenhower's communique said.

[The German communique said "an attacking operation under way for some days was successfully continued." Considerable losses were reported inflicted by Nazi planes on heavy weapons and motorized vehicles and 'an 8,000-ton transport was reported sunk west of Algiers.]

The less experienced American troops were in stronger positions west of the three abandoned towns on the eastern slopes of a mountain range which is 4,500 feet high at its peak.

Ready To Turn South

It appeared that Rommel had inflicted such losses that an Allied attack on his flan kwas virtually impossible. Thus he was ready to turn south to meet the British Eighth Army which now is sixty-five miles inside southern Tunisia at the outposts of the Mareth line. These positions of dugouts, barbed-wire entanglements and gun emplacements had been held principally by infantry since Rommel employed virtually all the tanks he could scrape together for his assault against the lightly held American line.

U. S. Tank Strength Knocked Out

Just what caused the extremely heavy American losses is not yet apparent, but it is clear that the Germans succeeded in knocking out American tank strength. The German capture of Feriana, Kasserine and Sbeitla indicated that other points were endangered on the main Allied defense line in the high ridge of mountains running south from the region east of Robaa to Tebessa.

The British Eighth Army, rested and reorganized after its record 1,600-mile advance, reached Medenine, a hub of six roads south of the Gulf of Gabes at the eastern approaches of the Mareth line. Patrols weer reported in contact with the enemy thirty miles south of Medenine in the Tatahouine area.

Alexander's Problem

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, who said recently the Mareth line could be turned, now commands the Allied ground forces in Tunisia under General Eisenhower. He finds himself facing a problem of strengthening the defensive position where the Allies have lost a large slice of high plateau country since Sunday.

FEB 19 1943

At the same time, he must coordinate a squeeze on Rommel and Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's forces between the British First and Eighth armies and the Americans.

Field reports indicate Rommel has captured a considerable portion of American armored equipment, including General Sherman medium tanks, but it is not known how much of this force he can repair and put into action. Neither are Rommel's losses known.

All accounts from the central Tunisian front agreed that the American armored formations had suffered a severe defeat. First hand reports of the fighting still were confused.

The Americans lost a great deal of equipment and suffered particularly heavy tank casualties.

Outstanding Factors

Military reasons for the defeat probably will not be apparent for several days but these contributing factors stood out:

1. Rommel was able to concentrate superior attack forces in certain sectors.

2. While it is likely that the total forces on both sides of the central front are about even, the Americans were spread out over a long line while Rommel was able to concentrate his and hit in three places: west from Faid, northwest from Sened and west from Sened.

3. First reports indicate the Germans had heavier fire power in their attacks with 88-mm guns in Mark VI tanks and the same caliber of anti-tank guns.

4. The experienced *Panzer* formations also were able to cut up the American forces and deal with one at a time with the help of dive bombing. This resulted in some cases in soldiers being forced to abandon equipment and strike out across the plateaus on foot to reach the front lines. It was these stragglers who now are reaching American outposts.

Three Airfields Lost

Feriana and Sbeitla lie thirty-one miles apart, and Kasserine is about midway between them and only eighteen miles from Algeria.

The Twelfth United States Air Force had lost three of its forward airfields near Sbeitla and Feriana consequently improving the German air position.

American and British fighters over the battle area all day yesterday, destroyed five enemy planes and lost the same number.

Flying Fortresses attacked the Elmas airdrome at Cagliari heavily and Marauders and Mitchells raided the Valla Cidre and Decimonanu fields near by. (The Italian communique said one hundred persons were killed and 235 injured.)

Algiers was raided last night, and the Allied communique reported a few casualties and some damage.

Americans Withdraw Into Algeria; Lose 3 Tunisia Towns

Map on Page 3

[By the Associated Press]

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 18—American armored formations withdrew today into the mountains below Tebessa, in Algeria, after receiving a severe mauling at the hands of Marshal Erwin Rommel's expert desert tankmen, who occupied the towns of Sbeitla, Kasserine and Feriana in a sixty-six-mile advance since Sunday from Faid Pass in central Tunisia.

The Axis troops had wrested 4,000 square miles of territory from United States armored forces in four days and sent their vanguards almost to the border of Algeria.

(Tebessa is about twelve miles inside Algeria from the Tunisian border and is the next communications center after withdrawal from the three towns along the Tunisian frontier.)

Called Decisive Defeat

In their first all-out armored battle of this war against the Germans, forward field reports indicated, American tank formations have suffered a decisive defeat which observers here likened to that received by the British Eighth Army at Ain el Gazala, west of Tobruk, last summer when Rommel began his advance into Egypt.

The final result did not appear likely to be as serious as the Libyan battle last summer, however, because the British First Army in the north and the advancing British Eighth Army in the south both menaced Rommel on his flank.

U. S. Tanks Captured

Field reports indicated that the Germans had captured a considerable portion of the American armored equipment, including new medium General Sherman tanks.

It was not known how much of this equipment Rommel would be able to repair and use or how great his own losses were, but it was strongly indicated that the German attack had succeeded in destroying American armored strength to the point where any advance by a successful counter-attack in the near future was unlikely.

The general feeling by observers at headquarters was that Rommel may have gone as far as he wants to at this stage, however.

May Turn Southward

But he appeared comparatively free to turn his attention southward, where, a Cairo communique announced today, that the Eighth Army of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had reached the Mareth Line at both Medenine and at Foum Tatahouine after a forty-five-mile dash in two days.

FEB 19 1943

(The German radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in London said an attack by the British Eighth Army started yesterday "against the southern flank of Rommel's forces on a broad front.")

The rapid movement of the German armored divisions which drove out of Faid Pass in central Tunisia Sunday had carried them today to within twelve miles of the Algerian border at Feriana and to within eighteen miles at Kasserine.

Threatened By British

Fighting yesterday was "on a reduced scale," despite the rapid ad-

vance of the enemy, the communique said.

In reaching Feriana, the extreme point of their advance, the Germans had driven through Sidi Bouzid, just west of Faid Pass, northwest to Sbeitla, where the heavy fighting was reported going on yesterday, and then turned southwest through Kasserine.

(Kasserine is on the eastern side of a range of mountains where the Americans may make a stand.)

Before the enemy reached Sbeitla or Feriana, the Twelfth Air Force announced yesterday, the Americans had evacuated personnel and most of their material from three airfields in the vicinity of those two places.

The American and British air forces, however, continued to play a major role in the fighting.

Raids By Fortresses

Improved weather allowed Flying Fortresses to attack the Elmas airdrome at Cagliari, Sardinia, for the second time in eleven days. Bombs were dropped in the target area, but clouds prevented observation of the results, the Twelfth United States Air Force spokesman said.

Among airmen credited with victories yesterday was Sergt. Victor M. Fitzsimmons, of 1243 Maple street, Arbicer, Md., a B-17 gunner credited with a Focke-Wulf 190 over Elmas.

The Fortress raid was followed by attacks by Mitchell and Marauder bombers on Valla Cidre and Decimonanu airdromes near Cagliari. The spokesman said bursts were seen among parked aircraft.

100 Reported Killed

In running fights above the clouds the bombers and escorting Lightning fighters shot down five Axis aircraft.

(The Italian high command, in a communique broadcast from Rome, said the raiders' explosive and incendiary bombs damaged civilian dwellings, killed 100 persons and injured 235. It declared three of the planes crashed under fighter attack.)

Over the Tunisian battle area, Airacobras, Warhawks and American-piloted Spitfires carried out continuous sweeps.

American-manned Boston bombers, escorted by Spitfires and Airacobras, scattered bombs for five miles along the road between Feriana and Bord Maajen bel Abbes, and destroyed at least thirty-five German vehicles, the Air Force spokesman said.

Bridges Blown Up

At the same time a railroad bridge and a highway bridge were blown up by American bombs. The Spitfire pilots knocked out four anti-aircraft guns and shot up German trucks and half-track cars.

SOME UNITS FIGHTING WAY OUT OF TRAP

Large Part of U. S. Armored Equipment Is Lost, However, as Germans Advance 66 Miles in Four Days

FEB 19 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—American armored formations withdrew today into the mountains below Tebessa, which is twelve miles inside Algeria, after receiving a severe mauling at the hands of expert German tankmen who occupied the towns of Sbeitla, Kasserine and Feriana in a sixty-six-mile advance from Faid Pass, in Central Tunisia, since Sunday.

In their first all-out armored battle of this war against the Germans, forward field reports indicated, the American tank formations have suffered a decisive defeat which observers here likened to that received by the British at Ain el Gazala, west of Tobruk, when Marshal Rommel began his advance into Egypt last summer.

Tonight, however, straggling American units were fighting their way from behind the German lines to American outposts in the heights east of Tebessa and their accounts tended to show that the first reports of Allied losses may yet be scaled down. In any case, the final result did not appear likely to be so serious as the Libyan defeat, however, because the British First Army in the north and the advancing British Eighth Army in the south were tonight both menacing the German flank.

Nazis Capture Our Tanks.

Field reports indicated that the Germans had captured a considerable portion of the American armored equipment, including new Gen. Sherman tanks. It was not known how much of this equipment the Germans may be able to repair and use against us, or how great their own losses are, but it was strongly indicated that the German attack had succeeded in destroying American armored strength to such an extent that a successful counter-attack in the near future is unlikely.

The Axis troops had wrested 4,000 square miles of territory from the American armored forces in four days, and sent their vanguards almost to the border of Algeria.

The general feeling at headquarters, however, was that the Germans may have gone as far as they want to at this stage. They appeared comparatively free now to turn their attention southward where, as today's Cairo communique announced, the British Eighth Army has reached the Mareth line both at Medenine and at Foum Tatahouine after a forty-five-mile dash in two days.

[The Berlin radio this afternoon quoted Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, the Transocean News Agency's military writer, as saying that formations of the British First Army were moving toward the battle zone from the region west of Medjez el Bab, and that hard fighting is still to be expected. Meanwhile, he said, the Germans have captured the railway center of Metlaoui, twenty-two miles west of Gafsa, and two oases on the northwestern fringe of the Chott Djerid—Tozeur, forty-five miles south of Gafsa, and Nefta, twenty miles further southwest. The Nazi forces had reached the Algerian border in that area, twenty miles west of Nefta, he added. Earlier today the Berlin radio declared that the British Eighth Army yesterday opened an offensive on a broad front against the German south flank in Africa.]

FEB 19 1943

Foe Is Close to Border.

Today's official announcement of Allied headquarters said that the rapid movement of the Nazi divisions that drove out of Faid Pass on Sunday had carried them to within twelve miles of the Algerian border at Feriana and to within eighteen miles of the border at Kasserine. Despite the enemy's swift advance, however, yesterday's fighting was on a reduced scale, the communique said.

In reaching Feriana, the extreme point of their advance, the Germans had driven through Sidi Bouzid, just west of Faid Pass, northwest of Sbeitla, where the heavy fighting was reported going on yesterday, and then turned southwest through Kasserine, which is on the eastern side of a range of mountains where the Americans may make a stand.

Before the enemy reached Sbeitla or Feriana, the twelfth Air force announced yesterday, the Americans had evacuated personnel and most of their material from three airfields in the vicinity of those two places.

Allied Planes Active.

The American and British air forces, however, continued to play a major role in the fighting. Fighting planes were in action throughout yesterday, the communique said. Heavy and medium bombers attacked an Axis airfield in Sardinia, sprinkling bomb bursts among many parked planes and shooting five, one of them a seaplane.

A few enemy planes raided the Algiers area and some damage and a number of casualties developed. The communique said that the Allies lost five planes yesterday.

Improved weather allowed Flying Fortresses to attack the Elmas airdrome at Cagliari, Sardinia, for the second time in eleven days. Bombs were dropped in the target area, but clouds prevented observation of the results, the Twelfth United States Air Force spokesman said.

The Fortress raid was followed by attacks by Mitchell and Marauder bombers on Valla Cidre and Decimonanu airdromes, near Cagliara, and the spokesman said that bursts were seen among parked aircraft. In running fights above the clouds the bombers and escorting Lightning fighters shot down five Axis aircraft.

Over the Tunisian battle area Airacobras, Warhawks and American-piloted Spitfires carried out continuous sweeps. American-manned Boston bombers, escorted by Spitfires and Airacobras, scattered bombs for five miles along the road between Fariani and Bord Maajen bel Abbes, and destroyed at least thirty-five German vehicles, the Air Force spokesman said. At the same time a railroad bridge and a highway bridge were blown up by American bombs. The Spitfire pilots knocked out four anti-aircraft guns and shot up German trucks and half-track cars.

British 8th Army Advances to Mareth Line

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 18.—American armored formations withdrew today into the mountains below Tebessa, in Algeria, after receiving a severe mauling at the hands of Marshal Erwin Rommel's expert desert tankmen who occupied the Tunisian towns of Sbeitla, Kasserine and Feriana in a 66-mile advance since Sunday from Faid pass in Central Tunisia.

Tebessa is about 12 miles inside Algeria from the Tunisian frontier, and is the next communications center after withdrawal from the three towns along the Tunisian frontier. Feriana is only 12 miles from the Tunisian-Algerian frontier; Sbeitla is 31 miles north of Feriana and Kasserine lies about midway between the other two towns.

The only bright spot in the Tunisian picture was the continuing advance of the British Gen. Hernard L. Montgomery's British 8th Army, which reached the Mareth Line at both Medenine and at Foum Tatahouine after a 45-mile dash in two days.

Decisive Defeat for Americans.

In their first all-out armored battle of this war against the Germans, forward field reports indicated, American tank formations have suffered a decisive defeat which observers here likened to that received by the British at Ain el Gazala, west of Tobruk, last summer when Rommel began his advance into Egypt.

The final result did not appear likely to be as serious as the Libyan battle last summer, however, because the British 1st Army in the north and the advancing British 8th Army in the south both menaced Rommel on his flank.

Field reports indicated the Germans had captured a considerable portion of the American armored equipment, including new medium Gen. Sherman tanks.

Counterattack Held Unlikely.

It was not known how much of this equipment Rommel would be able to repair and use or how great his own losses were, but it was strongly indicated that the German attack had succeeded in destroying American armored strength to the point where any advantage by a successful counterattack in the near future was unlikely.

(The enemy's new advance indicated the Allies had withdrawn on a 30-mile front. Washington military observers, however, said yesterday that stronger Allied lines were prepared in the hills to the rear, and predicted that the Germans would find these hard to overrun.)

The general feeling of observers at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters was that Rommel may have gone as far as he wants to at this stage, however.

But he appeared comparatively free to turn his attention southward where a Cairo communique told of Gen. Montgomery's advance to the Mareth Line.

Fighting on Reduced Scale.

An Allied communique said fighting yesterday was "on a reduced scale" despite the rapid advance of

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the enemy.

Spearheading the German offensive, Marshal Rommel was reported using a full tank division, with a second armored division in reserve, against total American strength of not more than one "short" division of all types of troops in the front line.

An Italian communique said armor-supported Allied troops had counterattacked in Tunisia after Axis forces "occupied more enemy positions."

The Fascist war bulletin did not give the locale of the action but asserted that the thrust had been repulsed.

(London observers said the 8th Army advance might indicate that Gen. Montgomery was preparing to make a sweep around the south end of the old French system of desert fortifications.)

Allied spokesmen yesterday said the swift development of the drive might relieve the Allied situation in the central sector by forcing Rommel to call off his armored divisions from their drive through the American lines and regroup to meet the southern attack.

Material Taken Out.

Before the enemy reached Sbeitla or Feriana, the 12th Air Force announced yesterday, the Americans had evacuated personnel and most of their material from three airfields in the vicinity of those two places.

The American and British air forces, however, continued to play a major role in the fighting.

Fighting planes were in action throughout yesterday, the communique said. Heavy and medium bombers attacked an Axis airfield in Sardinia, sprinkling bomb bursts among many parked planes and shooting five, one of them a seaplane.

Axis plane attacked the Algiers area where, it was acknowledged, there was some damage and a number of casualties.

The Allies lost five planes yesterday, the communique said.

Fortresses Attack Sardinia.

Improved weather allowed B-17 Flying Fortresses to attack the Elmas airdrome at Cagliari, Sardinia, for the second time in 11 days. Bombs were dropped in the target area, but clouds prevented observation of the results, the 12th United States Air Force spokesman said.

The raid was followed by attacks by B-25 Mitchell and B-26 Marauder bombers on Valla Cidre and Decimonanu airdromes near Cagliari. The spokesman said bursts were seen among parked aircraft.

In running fights above the clouds the bombers and escorting P-38 Lightning fighters shot down five Axis aircraft.

(The Italian high command, in a communique broadcast from Rome, said the raiders' explosive an dincendiary bombs damaged civilian dwellings, killed 100 persons and injured 235. It declared three of the planes crashed under fighter attack.)

Over the Tunisian battle area, P-39 Airacobras, P-40 Warhawks and American-piloted Spitfires carried out continuous sweeps.

American-manned Boston bombers, escorted by Spitfires and Airacobras, scattered bombs for 5 miles along the road between Feriani and Bord Maajen Bel Abbes and destroyed at least 35 German vehicles, the air force spokesman said.

At the same time a railroad bridge and a highway bridge were blown up by American bombs. The Spitfire pilots knocked out four anti-aircraft guns and shot up German trucks and half-track cars.

British 8th Army Seizes Medenine in 45-Mile Drive in South Tunisia

Americans Forming Line in Mountains

Nazis Near Border, Take 3 Towns; Stimson Sees 'Sharp Reverse for U.S.'

FEB 19 1943

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 18.—German tank formations stood almost at the Algerian border today after capturing 4,000 square miles of central Tunisia in four days from American forces which now have withdrawn into the mountains south of Tebessa, a town in Algeria twelve miles west of the border.

However, word that the British 8th Army, driving from the south to relieve the situation, had reached Medenine after a forty-five-mile advance promised an early lessening of German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's pressure on the Americans. Medenine is a hub of six roads south of the Gulf of Gabes at the eastern approaches to the Mareth line. British patrols were reported in contact with the enemy thirty miles south of Medenine in the Fum Tatavin area.

[A Morocco broadcast reported in London early Friday by Reuters quoted General Alphonse Juin, French commander in chief in North Africa, as saying the German offensive had been "broken after decisive action of American tanks." He also was said to have declared in an interview that "large-scale German tank attacks had been warded off by the good shooting of British artillery."]

Straggling American units which fought their way back from behind the German lines reached American outposts on heights east of Tebessa, bringing accounts that tended to scale down early reports of Allied losses. [The dispatch did not say whether the American outposts were east or west of the border, which passes through the mountains south of Tebessa.]

Sixty-Mile Axis Advance

The Axis veterans had advanced about sixty miles since Sunday, and an Allied communique announced today that they had taken the towns of Sbeitla, Kasserine and Feriana, the last only twelve miles from the Algerian border. The United States Army 12th Air Force previously had lost three of its forward airfields near Sbeitla and Feriana, with the result that the German air position was improved. Feriana and Sbeitla are thirty-one miles apart, and Kasserine is about midway between them and only eighteen miles from Algeria.

The less-experienced American troops were in stronger positions west of the three abandoned towns on the eastern slopes of a mountain range which is 4,500 feet high at its summit.

A French communique said thirty German tanks and an infantry force were repulsed "with severe losses" yesterday in the region west of Hadjes el Aiouth, which is in the mountains west of Faid Pass. The French said they were taking up new positions without pressure and that their ground fire destroyed a Nazi fighter plane.

"Fighting in southern Tunisia yesterday was on a reduced scale," the Allied communique said.

"Sharp Reverse," Stimson Says

[Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said at Washington that "our forces have suffered a sharp reverse" which "should not be minimized, but still less should it be exaggerated." He said American losses in men and material had been heavy and that a number of tanks had been destroyed by dive-bombers. Some American infantry and artillery was cut off at the start of the Axis thrust Sunday, he said.

[The German high command communique said "an attacking operation under way (in Tunisia) for some days was successfully continued." Considerable losses were reported inflicted by Nazi planes on heavy weapons and motorized vehicles, and an 8,000-ton transport was reported sunk west of Algiers.]

[A Berlin broadcast quoted Captain Ludwig Sertorius, the Transocean news agency's military writer, as saying that formations of the British 8th Army were moving toward the battle arena from the region west of Medjez el Bab and that hard fighting "is still to be expected."]

[Sertorius said German troops had captured the railway center of Metlaoui, twenty-two miles west of Gafsa, and two oases on the northwestern fringe of the Chott Djerid—Tozeur, forty-five miles southwest of Gafsa, and Nefta, twenty miles farther southwest—and also had reached the Algerian border in that area, twenty miles west of Nefta. These statements were not substantiated by the German high command and were not confirmed by Allied quarters.]

Rommel's Flank Viewed as Safe

It appeared that Rommel had inflicted such losses that an Allied attack on his flank was virtually impossible. Thus he was ready to turn south to meet the British 8th Army in southern Tunisia at the outposts of the Mareth Line. These positions of dugouts, barbed-wire entanglements and gun emplacements had been held principally by Axis infantry, since Rommel was believed to have employed virtually all the tanks he could scrape together for his attack on the lightly-held American line.

[The Cairo radio said Thursday night that a major battle at the Mareth Line appeared to be near. It said: "It is expected that the fighting will be very heavy, in view of the defensive work put in on the Mareth Line by the Italians."]

General Sir Harold Alexander, who said recently that the Mareth line could be turned, now commands the Allied ground forces in Tunisia under General Dwight D. Eisenhower. He finds himself facing a problem of strengthening the defensive position where the Allies have lost a large slice of high plateau country since Sunday. At the same time, he must co-ordinate a squeeze on Rommel and Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim's forces between the British 1st and 8th Armies and the Americans.

U. S. Loses Armored Equipment

Field reports indicate Rommel has captured a large amount of American armored equipment, including General Sherman medium tanks, but it is not known how much of this force he can repair and put into action. Neither are Rommel's losses known.

Just what caused the American defeat is not yet apparent, but it is clear that the Germans succeeded in knocking out American tank strength. The German capture of Feriana, Kasserine and Sbeitla indicated that other points were endangered on the main Allied defense line in the high ridge of mountains running south from the region east of Robaa to Tebessa.

Military reasons for the defeat probably will not be apparent for

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 18 (AP)—A German infantry attack supported by thirty tanks was "repulsed with severe losses to the enemy" yesterday west of Hadjeb el Aioun in Tunisia, a French communique said tonight.

"Our troops continued taking up their new positions on the Tunisian dorsal without any pressure from the side of the enemy," the communique added. French ground fire destroyed an enemy fighter near Sbeitla.

17 U.S. Tanks' Brave Fight

FEB 19 1943

By Norgaard

With United States Forces on the Tunisian Front, Feb. 17 (Delayed). Seventeen American light tanks—valiant pygmies against the German machines they met—fought a delaying action against a heavier German armored column, artillery and infantry today and permitted United States and French forces to evacuate the plains of Thilepte near the Algerian border.

After fighting a series of running engagements, darting in and out of the fire of Nazi guns and the medium Mark IV tanks, the little American armored force retired without the loss of a single man. Its only casualties were one light tank, which was overturned in a gulch, and a tiny scout car.

"We buffaloed them," was the simple explanation of Capt. Edgar Probsfield, of Verona, Mo., who commanded the company.

Ship Sunk in Axis Convoy

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight that a small force of motor torpedo boats and planes which attacked a powerfully escorted enemy convoy in the Mediterranean sank one Axis ship and fired another during the night of Feb. 15-16. Despite attack from the escort, the boats scored a hit on one enemy ship and saw another sink after being hit by a torpedo from a plane.

Gen. Maxwell to Leave Middle East Post

Cairo, Feb. 18. (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Robert W. Crawford, U. S. A., is to succeed Major-Gen. Russell L. Maxwell as chief of the Services of Supply in the Middle East, it was announced today. Gen. Maxwell is leaving soon for another theater.

Gives Up Algerian Post In Favor Of Peyrouton

Lisbon, Feb. 18 (AP)—Yves Chatel, former governor general of Algeria, said today he had relinquished his post in favor of Marcel Peyrouton at the request of Gen. Henri Giraud because "the Americans thought there ought to be a change in administration."

Chatel denied previous reports he was carrying a letter to London to Gen. Charles DeGaulle, of the Fighting French, from General Giraud.

His mission here, he explained, was exclusively in the service of the Red Cross, for whom he will handle mail to North African war prisoners.

Crete Port Bombed

Cairo, Feb. 18 (AP)—A British communique announced today that air attacks were made Tuesday night on the airdrome and harbor of Candia, Crete, and on trains in Sicily.

FEB 19 1943

Says Nearly All Frenchmen Pray for Invasion by Allies

Acquaintance of Petain Who Recently Escaped From Vichy Gives Dismal Picture of France Hungry but Hopeful.

FEB 19 1943 DE LUCE

Algiers, Feb. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A closeup picture of a hungry and miserable France, smothered in German propaganda but praying for the hour of Allied invasion, was drawn today by an acquaintance of Marshal Petain who left Vichy only a few days ago.

Because he was middle-aged and held no official position, this Frenchman succeeded in making his way to Algiers, where he has been received by high officials of Gen. Henri Giraud's Government.

"I left France in chains," he said. "I believe only 2 per cent of the Frenchmen ever favored collaboration with Germany. All others today are hoping that this year they will see French troops in French uniforms lead Allied debarkations on the coast of France."

He said he was confident a majority of the persons of Petain's own staff—not to be confused with political jobholders surrounding Laval—were prepared to co-operate actively with the Allies whenever a European invasion is launched.

The informant estimated that the Germans have fifty divisions stationed in the western boundary of Europe, from Norway down through Holland, Belgium and France—mostly second class divisions or those on leave from the Russian front, and not of the caliber of shock troops.

Italian Morale Bad.

"The Italians hold the southern coast up to Marseilles and their morale and equipment are notoriously bad," he continued.

He said Petain is powerless in his relations with Berlin, which brusquely rejected his personal protests over Gen. Maxime Weygand's arrest and internment, and the additional arrests of Gens. Rey d'Harcourt and Altmeyer.

Weygand was seized by the Gestapo, the Frenchman said, after he declared publicly, while dining with Petain, that Germany was finished. Petain swore all at the table to secrecy, but one French diplomat present immediately reported the incident to the Germans.

Saw Petain Weep.

"I saw Petain break into tears last December as he spoke of the Germans crossing the demarcation line from the occupied zone," this informant continued. "To most of the population of France he still is the mystic symbol of the nation. His vigor still is amazing, and on his last tour outside Vichy he wore out men in his party who were much younger. His personal physician always is close at hand, but Petain refuses all medicines. At the age of 86, however, his life expectancy is very uncertain."

French cities are desperately short of food and only the rich can afford to buy on the black market, the informant added.

"The working man is so hard pressed to find something to eat he rarely has time to think about the war or anything else," he declared. "But even so, if the Allied radios tell him the Allied armies are coming to France as his friends, not his enemies, his spirits are bound to rise. He wants to be reassured that the French, British and Americans are all getting along as friends in North Africa because then he knows the same thing will occur in France later on."

This person said that 600,000 French war prisoners have now returned to France, although this figure has not yet been published officially, while about 1,200,000 still remain in Germany, their release being problematical unless they fall sick.

Former war prisoners are the bitterest of all Frenchmen in their hatred of the "Boche," he declared.

ARMY DRIVES TO 25 MILES OF TAGANROG

Russians Seize Town 30 Miles From Orel—City Half Ringed

FEB 19 1943

German Lines Rolled Up Along Broad Front To Sea In South

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, Feb. 19—Advancing with a speed indicating little effective opposition, the Red army advancing on beaten Nazi troops in the area west of Rostov has cut the only escape railway on this front, the Russians announced in the midnight communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

The rail line was cut with the capture of the district center of Matveev-Kurgan, twenty-five miles north of the Azov port of Taganrog, and, although it was not immediately clear from which direction the victorious Russians came, it was entirely possible that large forces of Germans were trapped by the stroke.

Troops To North And East

The Russians have been operating both north and east of Matveevkurgan, and teh town could have been taken from either direction. If the Soviet forces came down from the north the trapped Germans might be counted in great numbers probably less if the Russians advanced from the east.

Even in the latter case, however, obsevers believed sizable Nazi groups might well be caught in the Taganrog area.

The bulk of the midnight communique dealt with Red successes in the areas north and northwest of Rostov, indicating the Soviet armies were quickly cutting into the Germans retreating from this great area.

Move Closer to Orel

Elsewhere the Russians were moving still closer to the Nazi strongpoint of Orel, at the northern end of the active front. The communique reported the capture of the railway town and district center of Zalegoshch, only thirty miles east of Orel; Verkhnaya Sosna, forty-five miles southeast of Orel, and Pokovskoye, forty miles southeast of the strongpoint. The Russians already had reported progress toward Orel along the railroad from the south—from the direction of Kursk.

The midnight communique, however, dealt mainly with the battle against the German armies left behind in the region of Rostov and to the north, in the Donets basin area.

West of Novo-Shakhtinsk, the communique said, Soviet troops took sixty populated places as they "continued their successful offensive." One Russian motorized formation alone killed 1,000 and captured 1,500 German officers and men, it said.

Say Nazis Use Hospital Cases

Particularly heavy losses were said to have been inflicted on the 79th German Infantry Division, which, according to the Soviet bulletin, "consisted mostly of wounded officers and men released from the hospital ahead of time, and also squads from Taganrog and other airdromes."

"Southwest of Voroshilovgrad our troops continued their successful advance and captured several populated places," the communique continued. One formation "after heavy engagements" disabled ten enemy tanks and two armored cars. Other war material was captured, including thirty-seven trucks.

The Russians reported continuing offensively also in the Kramatorsk area, killing about 400 German officers and men in one sector. A Nazi counter-attack was repulsed in another section.

MOSCOW SAYS NAZIS RETREAT IN OREL AREA

Russians Smash Westward Along Whole Southern Sector of Front.

SPEED FOR DNIEPER RIVER

Are Already Far Beyond Kharkov —Tighten Arc Around Donets Basin

FEB 19 1943

Moscow, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—The Red Army is smashing westward and widening its wedges in the Kharkov and Kursk regions at the northern end of the active Russian-German battle front, and its columns have pierced deeper into Donets Basin territory in drives threatening the Germans retreating from Rostov, the Russians announced today.

[The British radio said today that the Russians are fighting their way forward north of Kursk toward Orel and that Moscow announces a general enemy retreat in this area. CBS recorded the broadcast.

[The German High Command announced today, two days late, that Kharkov had been evacuated after systematic destruction of war-important installations.]

Some of the actions were described as cleaning out the remnants of German strongholds left in the rear of Soviet troops which had swept around them for spectacular gains.

"West of Kharkov our troops continued their successful offensive, inflicting heavy blows on the remnants of routed German units," the Russians said. "The Hitlerite path of retreat is covered with the bodies of dead enemy officers and men as well as with abandoned German heavy and light arms."

Recaptured Towns Listed.

The Kharkov offensive carried into Bogodukhov, thirty-six miles to the northwest on the railroad to Sumy; to Zmiev, twenty-two miles southeast of Kharkov; and Alekseevskoe, thirty-eight miles south of Kharkov, just east of the rail line and north of Lozovaya.

[The destruction of 100 German tanks and other enemy war gear in a town north of Kharkov was recounted today in the Russian noon communique as recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor. The armies of Col.-Gen. F. I. Golikov, which had taken Kharkov, were pushing forward on the front, and a flank attack carried a column into a town where it fell on the enemy's materiel, the Russians said.

An enemy garrison was routed in fighting north of Kursk, and on the line drawn around the Donets Basin Russian troops have pressed forward south and southwest of Voroshilovgrad and have repulsed heavy German attacks in the Kramatorsk area, they added.]

Russian units previously had penetrated from the east to Lozovaya, which lies about seventy miles northeast of Dnieperopetrovsk.

Reds Gain North of Kursk.

Between Kharkov and Kursk, a column apparently operating from the newly captured base at Kursk, took Graivoron, only twenty miles north of Bogodukhov, and then advanced into another unidentified city after beating down fierce counter-attacks.

North of Kursk a number of towns were captured and northwest of the city and west of Fatezh Soviet units forced a water crossing and stormed into another large town, it was announced.

[Possibly the latter city was Dmitriev, which lies across a tributary of the Seim River. The offensive in this region threatens to fashion a pincers from the south about Orel, the last remaining German stronghold on the line from which they launched last summer's offensive.

[In London the offensives in these areas were regarded as a race for the upper reaches of the Dnieper River, with the Red Army striking from Kharkov to Kiev, 260 miles west, in an effort to turn any German defenses based on the river. Southward, it was considered likely that Zaporozhe, forty-five miles south of Dnieperopetrovsk and 120 miles west of Stalino, would be the target for the southern clamp on the river valley.]

Don Basin in Red Arc.

On the southern front, menacing the Germans left in the Donets Basin, the Russians announced the recapture of Slavyansk, a rail center about thirty miles north of the positions where Russian units previously had thrust to Kramatorsk. Other towns also were taken in the Kramatorsk sector, extending a clamp to be laid about Stalino.

Elsewhere on the arc drawn about the Donets Basin Russian troops took eleven villages southwest of Voroshilovgrad, and guerrilla units were aiding the regular army in flank attacks on the retreating German columns in the Rostov area. One of the towns taken in the Voroshilovgrad sector was Slavyano-Serbsk, on the west bank of the Donets River fifty-five miles east of Slavyansk.

The Russians also announced that Rovenki and Sverdlovsk, southeast of Voroshilovgrad on the Likhaya-Gorlovka branch rail line, were taken in the Ukraine drive.

KERR IS IN MOSCOW

Moscow, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald John Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Soviet Russia, arrived in Moscow today after a visit of almost three months in London.

Sir Archibald, who went to Moscow from China, conferred in London with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on his first trip home in nearly five years. The trip followed the issuance of Premier Stalin's letter last October calling upon Russia's Allies to fulfill their obligations fully and on time.

30.24— 1277

30.24-1277

Semi-Circle Forged Around Nazi Bastion

Moscow, Feb. 18 (AP)—Russian advances north of Kursk were reported today to have menaced further the German bastion of Orel, while other Soviet forces drove west within 218 miles of Kiev and 60 miles of the Dnieper river bend.

All along the 400-mile front from Orel to the Sea of Azov, dispatches said, the sagging German lines were being rolled up swiftly and the Russians were pursuing the retreating foe through the eastern Ukraine.

Less Than 40 Miles Away

Orel is 220 miles north of Kharkov and about midway between that recaptured prize and Moscow, and steady Russian encroachments in the Fatezh area northwest of Kursk were declared to have forged a tight semi-circle around it. The nearest Russians were less than forty miles away.

The cleanup of the black farm lands of the Donets basin and its coal mines continued apace. The Russians said more than a third of the area was in their hands.

Early Thaw Reported

The nearest approach to Kiev was at captured Bogodukhov, thirty-six miles northwest of Kharkov.

[The Germans belatedly announced the evacuation of Kharkov and said bitter fighting continued on fronts from Orel to the Sea of Azov and in the far north Lake Ladoga region.

[An early thaw in south Russia which sent the mercury up to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, creating mud that grasped wheels and boots, was reported by the Berlin radio. The fog and rain was declared hampering German aviation.]

The Russians' noon communique reported the slaughter of 1,300 Germans, the destruction of 122 tanks —100 of them in one place north of Kharkov—and the capture of fourteen trains near Kharkov which were loaded, among other things, with 75 cars of munitions, 4 heavy tanks and 150 machine guns.

Many Prisoners Taken

On nearly every front, the Russians declared, they captured prisoners. Towns were seized south and southwest of Voroshilovgrad, in the Kramatorsk area of the north Donets basin and north of Kursk.

The Germans were making numerous counter-attacks with tanks and infantry in the south, but at no point were they reported able to hold.

The Germans were making their most resolute stand along the north of the Donets basin, where Gen. N. F. Vatutin's army is strung out west to Lozovaya, within sixty miles of the Dnieper.

Covering Withdrawal

The Germans obviously were covering the withdrawal of their troops westward from the Rostov along the Sea of Azov. The core of this German resistance was along a line running through Gorlovka, Makeevka and Stalino.

Commons Okays Cabinet's Beveridge Plan Stand

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 18—The House of Commons today defeated a Labor party amendment condemning the Government's attitude toward the Beveridge social security program by a vote of 335 to 119.

The issue seriously threatened for the first time a major rift in the solidarity of Prime Minister Churchill's coalition Government, as the Labor members voted almost solidly against the Government's policy toward the Beveridge program. The House previously had never cast more than twenty-five votes against the Churchill Government on any major issue.

Ministers Jeopardized

The Labor members took their stand despite the final arguments of Herbert Morrison, a Labor member of the War Cabinet, who defended the Government and thus opposed members of his own party.

The position of the Labor party's twenty-two Ministers of all ranks in the Government was immediately placed in doubt.

The twenty-two Ministers, including three members of the War Cabinet—Major Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister; Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, and Morrison—immedately scheduled a meeting to consider whether or not they should resign in view of the Labor party's action.

Mostly Labor Votes

The 119 votes against the Government's attitude were mostly Laborites, and the Labor Ministers thereby were placed in the position of being in a Cabinet of which their own party disapproved.

The program proposed by Sir William Beveridge in a report December 1 embraced a cradle-to-the-grave system of pensions, unemployment and health insurance, death benefits and birth and marriage bounties.

166 Members In House

The plan would cost $2,780,000,000 the first year, it was estimated, the expense to be borne by a pool to which Government, employers and employes would contribute.

Labor members contended that the Government's support of the Beveridge program was too qualified.

FEB 19 1943

The Labor party's representation has nearly tripled since Parliament was last dissolved in 1935, now has 166 members in the House out of a total of 615.

Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council and a member of the War Cabinet, had told the House on the first day of debate on the plan that the Government would seek to enact as much of the plan as possible "in principle."

Press Is Divided

The London morning press today was divided on the issue.

The *Daily Telegraph*, a consistent Government supporter, denounced the Government's critics for "trying to stampede the Government into 'immediate legislation' which they have made an end in itself regardless of its practicality, and of every other relevant consideration."

The influential *Times*, however, which is regarded as spokesman for a large conservative bloc, asserted that "the Government's acceptance 'in principle' of a very large part of the report has been presented with so many conditions and qualifications as to leave the impression that action, in their view, is only vaguely desirable, that it may be postponed for years or may even be deferred altogether in a coming era of poverty and depression."

BEVERIDGE'S PLAN DIVIDES PARLIAMENT

Labor Threatens Revolt As Commons Votes To Qualify Bill

FEB 19 1943

Party Musters Biggest Vote Ever Cast Against Churchill Regime

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 18—The Labor party mustered the largest vote ever cast in the House of Commons against the Churchill coalition Government today when the House voted 335 to 119 to support the Cabinet's qualified indorsement of the Beveridge cradle-to-grave social security plan, and this domestic issue threatened seriously for the first time to break warring Britain's political unity.

The Labor members, numbering 166 in the House, decided to meet immediately to determine whether to withdraw their 22 ministers from the Government.

Opposes Own Party

Herbert Morrison, Laborite Minister of Home Security, opposed his own party in an appeal to members not to "vilify" the Government for being cautious about the Beveridge plan, and asking them not to precipitate serious political difficulties."

Major Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, and Labor Minister Ernest Bevin are the two other members of the Churchill war, or inner, Cabinet but altogether there are twenty-two ranking ministers serving in the full cabinet under a wartime political truce.

Indorsement Demanded

The Laborites demanded a full indorsement of the social security plan proposed by Sir William Beveridge in a report December 1. This plan calls for a lifetime system of pensions, unemployment and health insurance, death benefits and birth and marriage bounties which, if put into effect, would cost $2,780,000,000 the first year.

The expense would be borne by a fund contributed to by the Government, employers and employes.

The Government's position is one of acceptance "in principle" and the rejection of some phases of the plan. The Laborites were told that the program would have to wait before legislation was framed.

Morrison's Argument

Morrison argued with his Laborite colleagues that Beveridge himself had proposed that it be enacted only by stages.

James Griffiths, a Laborite, termed the issue "a test of the sincerity of our professions and promises" for a better, post-war world.

A survey of the vote showed that a majority of the Laborites opposed the Government's stand. The seriousness with which the Government regarded the opposition was shown in the Conservative party's order to all available members to turn out for today's vote. Some Conservatives, however, joined the Labor dissenters.

Allies Will Punish Axis War Criminals, Briton Asserts

Chancellor Says Fiasco On Hanging of Kaiser Won't Be Repeated

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Lord Simon, lord chancellor in the British government, asserted today that war criminals would not escape this time as they did in the World War because the surrender of those still alive will be made a part of the armistice terms.

"Just as we have not the remotest intention in any circumstances of negotiating peace terms with the Nazis and Fascists," he said at a Stephen's Club luncheon, "so we intend, in common with our Allies, to exact the surrender of those criminals who are alive and available before the fighting can be regarded as finally ended."

He said that "our European Allies, no less than ourselves, attach the greatest importance to this stipulation."

Fiasco on Kaiser Cited.

"We all remember the fiasco about hanging the Kaiser and punishing the war criminals at the end of the last war," he added. "The whole idea was brought to naught notwithstanding clauses inserted in the treaty of Versailles."

Lord Simon said there were several reasons for this—one being that the accused could not be taken and the few who were tried received light punishment, if they were not acquitted.

"Nobody is likely to repeat this mistake," he declared.

He said that while the British government was prepared to discuss the setting up of international courts in addition to the United Nations commission for the investigation of war crimes, he felt that trial by military tribunals would have "the great advantage of speedy action."

Allies Collecting Data.

The Allied governments, he said, already had collected a great deal of information, and it would by no means be confined to eyewitness reports, but in some cases would consist of documents.

Reiterating that those who carried out the barbarities, as well as those who inspired them, would be held accountable, Lord Simon said the defense of "superior orders would not be recognized."

But, he emphasized, there would be no mass reprisals and the number convicted undoubtedly would be small compared with the total enemy populations.

CHURCHILL IS ILL

London, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill is suffering a feverish cold and is confined to his bed, it was announced today at No. 10 Downing street.

REDS ACCUSE SERB LEADER

Gen. Mihailovic Denounced in Moscow Note.

FEB 19 1943

(London, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Reliable informants said today that the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile here was continuing a month-long effort to convince the Russian Government that Gen. Draja Mihailovic, leader of the Serb guerrilla forces, was concerned only in maintaining resistance to German and Italian occupation forces in Yugoslavia.

The London Daily Herald said that the Russians had sent a note to the Yugoslav Government here accusing Gen. Mihailovic, who also is listed as War Minister in the exiled cabinet, of collaboration with the Axis. Informants whose names may not be given said, however, that the note was delivered to the Yugoslav representative in Moscow early in January, that the Yugoslavs replied, and that there have been several exchanges since between the two Governments. Other Allied Governments, they added, are supporting the Yugoslavs' contention.

While no precise accusation has been disclosed, it was indicated that the Russians feel that Gen. Mihailovic is vehemently anti-communist and devotes more attention to fighting the communist partisans, another guerrilla group in Serbia, than to fighting the Axis. The Daily Herald said that the most difficult inter-Allied situation of the war has been precipitated by the accusations.

Two months ago the Yugoslav Government answered similar allegations with the statement that Gen. Mihailovic was still to be considered the center of Yugoslav resistance, and since then Gen. de Gaulle, the Fighting French leader, has awarded him

the Croix de Guerre with palms, and, according to the Yugoslav Information Bureau here, Gen. Eisenhower sent him a New Year's message voicing the hope that he and his guerrillas would continue their victories over the Axis.

Sky Bathtub For Churchill Becomes Parliament Issue

Cripps Upholds Premier's Right To Air-Borne Plumbing—"Luxury" Angle Bothers Laborites

FEB 19 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 18—"Should Prime Minister Churchill be allowed to take a bath in the sky?" remains among the war's unanswered questions—but it looks as if he will get the equipment so to use if he chooses.

The Prime Minister's comfort and right to air-borne plumbing were staunchly defended in Parliament by the serious-minded Minister of Aircraft Production, Sir Stafford Cripps.

Sir Stafford is no personal friend of Churchill and only an off-again-on-again political ally, but he is capable of fast oral footwork and even a rare wisecrack in line of duty.

Laborite Ellis Smith fired the first shot in the battle when he demanded to know why skilled laborers were being used to convert a plane into "a luxury air liner."

Cripps replied that in view of the long journeys which "those concerned in the higher direction of the war are frequently called upon to undertake" the arrangements were being made to provide more comfortable planes.

"In view of the baths and all manner of utensils of that kind which are being fitted on the aircraft, and in view of the way ordinary men of the armed forces have to carry on, can the Right Honorable and Learned Gentleman state for whom the luxury air liners are being built?" Smith asked for the third time.

With a this-is-where-I-came-in air, Sir Stafford: "For those concerned in the higher direction of the war."

Laborite Emanuel Shinwell intervened to ask if the Minister accepted Smith's "luxury liner" description.

Side-stepping, Sir Stafford said: "It depends on what is meant by 'luxury.' Some people would regard washing as a luxury; others would not."

Knocked Off Balance

Shinwell was knocked a bit off balance, but rallied.

"Does my right honorable and learned friend in that facetious repry—which if I may say so is quite unusual for him—suggest that ordinary men traveling in troop carriers do not wash and this ablutionary privilege is left to those concerned in the higher direction of the war?" Shinwell asked.

Sir Stafford had the final word:

"People concerned with the higher direction of the war require a certain degree of comfort on long distance journeys if they are to perform their duties properly."

Axis Disavows Article By Gayda as Peace Bid

Rome Says Neutral Press View Is Unwarranted

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP).—Interpretation of an article by the Italian editor Virginio Gayda in neutral and allied countries as an official suggestion that a negotiated peace would be considered forced the Axis to issue a denial today, with the implication that Gayda had written a bit too much. A D. N. B. (German official news agency) dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio quoted a Rome report as saying that official quarters adopted "an energetic attitude" over the interpretation and presented the Axis view at a conference for foreign correspondents.

The D. N. B. broadcast, as recorded here, said Swedish papers, "as the neutral press often does," declared Gayda — editor of "Il Giornale D'Italia"—to be "the mouthpiece of the new Italian Cabinet."

"The foreign press was told," D. N. B. said, "that the Gayda article was in no way inspired or authorized, and does not reflect the view of the government or of official circles."

[Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, said at Washington Wednesday that Gayda's statement that Italy would consider a compromise peace with the United States and Great Britain but not with Russia was the first open appeal to America and Britain by a leading Axis spokesman and was designed to split them apart from Russia. He said "It is not a direct appeal, but it is a strong hint."]

Fighters In RAF Hit Rail Lines In France, Belgium

London, Feb. 18 (AP)—RAF fighters attacked railway lines and other ground targets in France and Belgium today while Mosquito bombers battered communication lines at Tours, an authoritative source said tonight.

Overnight the big bombers raided targets in western Germany and all returned home without loss.

The Admiralty announced that a small force of motor torpedo boats and RAF planes attacking a powerfully escorted enemy convoy in the Mediterranean sank one Axis ship and fired another Monday night.

Under heavy attack of the escort, the boats scored a hit on one ship and saw a large enemy ship sink after being hit by a torpedo from a British plane.

Navy planes operating with the fighter command attacked small enemy ships off the French coast, sinking one.

A south coast town was hit by a German bomb after noon today. One person was killed and others were injured.

RAF Renews Attack On Western Germany

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Royal Air Force bombers renewed their aerial offensive over the continent last night with an attack on undisclosed targets in Western Germany, the Air Ministry announced today.

"None of our aircraft is missing," the communique said.

Nazis 'Use' Banks In Netherlands

London, Feb. 18 (Netherlands Indies News Agency)—The banks of the Netherlands have been completely converted to the purposes of the German war economy.

The organ of German heavy industry, *Deutsche Bergwerk Zeitung*, declared that the banks "have become fully incorporated in the state financial system," and at the beginning of this year held German treasury bills valued at 1,150,000,000 guilders ($620,000,000).

The paper claimed that this investment was the "greatest source of profit" Netherlands banks had and that the interest provided income at a time when profits from arbitrage, commercial credits and other peacetime banking activities had ceased.

The paper failed to explain that the German notes which the Netherlands banks have been forced to purchase are backed only by the word of the Nazi authorities and represent no concrete value.

London Wants Young Musicians

London, Feb. 18 (AP) — "Too old at 40" is writ large over the entrance to most of Britain's dance bands. Youth is in demand, report dance circles, because people who listen and dance to the music are generally allergic to grey-haired orchestras. As a result, many young London dance band players, earning an average of $28 weekly before the war, are now getting up to $250 for a twenty-four-hour week.

"They are not all experienced players," said a Musicians' Union official, "but they are young and good-looking. Some have been invalided out of the forces, others are medically unfit to serve."

FEB 19 1943

Archbishop Spellman Visits Barcelona Church

Calls on Mayor, Plans to Fly to Vatican City Today

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 18 (AP).—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, accompanied by the wife of the American Consul here, visited the Barcelona cathedral today. He also paid a courtesy call on Mayor Miguel Mateu.

Archbishop Spellman plans to fly to Vatican City tomorrow.

"Wild Rumors" Over Visit

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 18 (AP)—A Rome dispatch to the Swiss newspaper "Basler Nachrichten" said today that Archbishop Spellman's trip to Europe had aroused "wild rumors," but that one of the "most probable" explanations is that the American government "again feels the need of a direct contact with Vatican circles."

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican, returned to the United States last October.

Rome circles said one reason for the New York Archbishop's trip was a wish on the part of the American government to move the Vatican to a "less intransigent attitude toward Bolshevik Russia and toward plans for the future." How far these rumors correspond to the facts, the dispatch added could not be ascertained.

Vatican Denies Report Reds Will Be Received

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 18.—A Vatican City dispatch to the Swiss Telegraphic Agency yesterday said the Vatican had denied categorically a published report that Pope Pius had consented to receive a special Soviet delegation.

Halder Displaces Nazi General As Chief Of Staff

Stockholm, Feb. 18 (AP)—Gen. Franz Halder has been restored to the position of chief of the German army general staff, displacing Gen. Kurt Zeitzler, who had succeeded him last fall, the newspaper *Aftonbladet* said today.

It said that the difference in operations of the general staff under the new command was "as big as if one had turned a switch."

Halder was described as no Nazi, but an officer who could forget personal prestige at a moment when the Reich was threatened.

(The dispatch did not report the new assignment of Zeitzler, a 47-year-old "political general" who is a personal friend of Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler.

(Broadcast of a DNB dispatch by the Berlin radio December 10 announced the appointment of Zeitzler to be Adolf Hitler's chief military aide, confirming reports that had been current several weeks.)

ALLIED PLANES HIT JAPANESE SHIPPING

MacArthur's Fliers Bomb or Strafe Two Cargo Vessels, Schooner and 4 Launches

FEB 19 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Friday, Feb. 19 (AP)—Allied planes have bombed two Japanese cargo ships, a schooner and four launches, the Allied High Command announced today.

One of the Japanese cargo vessels was attacked by a heavy bomber off Cape Orford, New Britain. Another cargo ship of 5,000 tons was strafed in New Britain's Rein Bay.

The four launches and the schooner, of 300 tons, were damaged off New Guinea in a coastal sweep from Madang to Alexishafen.

Off Dili, in Portuguese Timor, Allied medium bombers attacked a Japanese cruiser, with results not reported. The bombers got into a running fight of more than 100 miles with five Japanese Zeros. One of the bombers was lost, but two of the Japanese were shot down.

A heavy raid was made on Buin's Kahili airdrome, in the Solomons. Fires which leaped high in the air and could be seen fifty miles away were started during the raid of over two hours. Not an Allied plane was lost.

Australia Law Widens War Zone for Draftees

Senate Also Seeks to End All Boundaries to Service

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 18 (AP).—Prime Minister John Curtin's bill extending the zone of service by Australian conscripted militia troops to an area bounded by the 110th and 159th meridians and the Equator became law with Senate approval today. The House already had passed the legislation.

Under the law, the militia, which formerly could be assigned only within Australia, may be sent to parts of the Solomons and the Netherlands East Indies as well as all New Guinea and southern Borneo.

The Senate also passed an opposition bill to remove the restriction from militia serving even beyond these limits, but observers said the government will attempt to postpone consideration indefinitely in the House.

As the law stands, the draftees could not be used in such related theaters as northern Sumatra, Malaya, northern Borneo, the Philippines, the eastern Solomons and New Zealand.

Australian volunteers are under no restrictions as to zones of service. They have been engaged against the Japanese since the start of the Pacific war, and fought side by side with American forces in the conquest of the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea. Considerable Australian contingents also served in North Africa and Syria.

30.24— 1279

30.24-1279

Ship Survivors Safe

By William Hipple

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Guadalcanal, Feb. 1 (Delayed)—Survivors of a United States destroyer sunk by Japanese dive bombers off Savo Island were brought ashore here late today.

(A United States Navy communique two days ago announced that a destroyer, the name of which was withheld, was sunk near Savo Island February 1.)

Three Hits Scored

Six or seven Japanese planes attacked the warship, the survivors related, scoring three direct hits and one damaging near miss.

They said that one bomb hit the forward fire engine room, the second hit the bridge and went through the wardroom and the third hit amidship on the starboard. The near miss stove in the port side.

The survivors estimated that the deaths totaled approximately half the ship's complement.

Ship Sinks Rapidly

The ship, erupting high columns of smoke, sank onl a couple of minutes after the final bomb fell, the men said.

The crew dived into the oil-covered water. All the survivors were picked up within an hour.

Guinea Unit Claims Record For Bombing Missions

FEB 19 1943

By William F. Boni

Somewhere in New Guinea, Feb. 18—If somebody will get in touch with J. W. Gallagher, one of the Associated Press' correspondents in North Africa, we would like to have a word with him. "We" takes in an entire A-20 (Boston attack plane) squadron and yours truly, actig as their spokesman.

On January 2 Gallagher wrote from Africa a story about another A-20 squadron stationed there which completed forty-one raids. The story then continued:

"Forty-one raids, says Major Kegelman (Charles C. Kegelman, of El Reno, Okla., the squadron commander), makes this the most experienced light-bomber squadron in the American air force."

Forty-One Raids In Month

There are quite a few people eager that these figures from New Guinea should reach Major Kegelman's bunch in North frica.

This squadron's first mission with A-20s was in August.

The figures show that where the African squadron had a total of 41 combat missions, this outfit has had that many in a single month, and had 40 another month and 32 a third month.

709 Sorties Made

Here is the clincher for Kegelman & Co., though—the squadron has a record through January 31 of 709 sorties, which means that that many times aircraft have left the ground bound on missions; they have 2,367 total combat hours plus 20 minutes; they have made as many as 185 sorties in a single month, 163 another month and 162 a third month.

The Gallagher story mentioned that the Africans' outfit had lost only one plane crew. From August 31 through January 31 our squadron has had only one casualty, a pilot, killed when a tire blew out on the takeoff—this in spite of such missions as that over Lae January 9, when twenty Zeros attacked six A-20s. The Americans had no losses and bagged two enemy planes.

One of the Zeros was credited to Lieut. John B. Conn, of Memphis, Tenn., and the other to Staff Sergeant G. F. Braswell, of Jasper, Fla.

There is no mention in Gallagher's story of what Major Kegelman's squadron may have accomplished. Our squadron has a record of twenty-two Jap planes destroyed on the ground as well as two in the air, more than 165 tons of bombs dropped and more than a half million rounds of machine-gun ammunition fired, mostly in strafing Japs, of whom a great, if uncounted, number surely were killed.

The squadron and I submit this data for careful consideration by Major Kegelman and Gallagher. The next time there is any talk of a most experienced light bombardment squadron in the American Air Force, we want to be consulted.

Gen. Millard Harmon Gets Promotion

Halsey Pins Own Stars On Army Leader

FEB 19 1943

By the Associated Press.

AN ADVANCED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Feb. 17 (Delayed).—Millard F. Harmon, commander of air and ground forces in the South Pacific, today was promoted from major general to lieutenant general.

Admiral William F. Halsey, officiating at the ceremonies, pinned on Gen. Harmon the three stars he had worn himself as a vice admiral.

The promotion came exactly a week after the Navy and Army announced the complete capture of Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands, a campaign directed jointly by Gen. Harmon and Admiral Halsey, the latter as commander of naval forces in this area.

"I think it has been very conclusively proved that there exists only the highest degree of co-operation and unity among the various forces serving in the South Pacific," Admiral Halsey said.

"The commander, I believe, who is principally responsible for the co-operation, assistance and help that has been 100 per cent every time we have called on him is Gen. Harmon. • • •"

Gen. Harmon replied:

"The three stars I have on my collar now have been worn previously by Admiral Halsey before he was elevated to the rank of full admiral. • • • If I can carry these three stars with the same effectiveness and efficiency that he carried them over the ocean wave, I will be very happy.

"We have a job to do; you all understand your particular mission, so let's get on with it."

Flyers Pound Jap Bases.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—American heavy bombers and Australian long-range fighters pressed air action against the Japanese yesterday, bombing and machine-gunning widely-scattered points in New Guinea and New Britain.

On the ground, Allied jungle troops pushed along on the heels of the Japanese continuing their withdrawal from the Wau area toward Mubo, twelve miles south of Salamaua, with forward units slashing at the harassed enemy as they moved nearer to Mubo.

Liberator and Flying Fortress bombers dropped quarter-ton bombs on Babo, in Dutch New Guinea, and on Ubili and Gasmata in New Britain. Fires were started in the enemy-occupied area at Ubili. Barges offshore at Gasmata and the airdrome at the Japanese base were bombed and strafed.

An eighty-foot enemy schooner was sunk by one bomb delivered by a heavy reconnaissance unit off Bambak, Cape Gloucester, New Britain.

42 U. S. Flyers Cited For Pacific Operations

By the Associated Press.

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 18.—Forty-two officers and enlisted men have been awarded the Air Medal for meritorious achievement in operational flights in the Southwest Pacific.

The citations were made by Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied air forces in the area. Twenty-three of the flyers were recognized for having taken part in more than 100 hours of operational flight from December 8, 1941, to November, 1942.

Among them was First Lt. Thomas C. Parkinson of Baltimore.

Japs Reported Starting New China Push

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 18—A Tokyo broadcast recorded today by Reuters quoted a Japanese army spokesman as announcing that Japan now plans "to take all conceivable measures to crush Chungking resistance" and indicating that the new Japanese offensive in Central China was the beginning of an all-out effort to achieve this aim.

Chungking communiques the past two days have reported heavy Japanese attacks in the middle Yangtze valley, in the Shasi-Ichang area north of the river where Japanese penetrations have come closest to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's capital.

Hunan Offensive Reported

Other Japanese offensives, apparently still local in scope, have been reported under way in northern Hunan province, where Changsha might be the objective, and around Nanchang, the Japanese-held capital of Kiangsi province.

Chinese newspapers recently have expressed the fear that Japan's next major military move would be a great effort to break Chinese resistance before the Allies could open avenues by which effective aid could reach General Chiang.

SEVEN JAP DRIVES LAUNCHED IN CHINA

Offensives Are Begun From Area North Of Shanghai To Yunnan Jungles

FEB 19 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Feb. 18—The Japanese have begun attacks in seven widely-separated areas, from the lake country north of Shanghai to the jungles of Yunnan in the southwest, apparently with the hope of ending Chinese resistance, the Chinese announced today.

Not since last May, when the Japanese attempted simultaneously a push up the Burma Road, a twin-headed drive in Kiangsi and Chekiang provinces on the Eastern seaboard, and made several lodgements on the Fukien coast, have the invaders shown as great coordinated activity.

Sees No "General Offensive"

A Chinese spokesman told a press conference there was no indication that the current operations were the "prelude to a general offensive. He said they probably were motivated by the desire to "dissipate Chinese strength."

[A Tokyo broadcast recorded in London said a Japanese army spokesman had announced that Japan now intends "to take all conceivable measures to crush Chungking resistance," thus suggesting that the Japanese might be delivering the first blows in an effort to knock out China before the United Nations can bring effective assistance to her.]

Foreign observers noted that the reports of widespread Japanese action, which were receiving much prominence in the Chinese press, coincided with renewal of the clamor for increased aid to China.

Appeals To Congress

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the generalissimo, in Washington before the United States Congress, called for the destruction of Japanese military might.

One of the two biggest Japanese drives was east of Lungling, in Yunnan, where the Japanese were said to have brought 10,000 reinforcements up the Burma Road from Lashio and made some progress toward the Salween river barrier.

This drive began last Friday and heavy fighting still was going on five days later, a high command communique said.

Other Drive In Kiangsu

The other was in northern Kiangsu province in the lake and swamp area north of Shanghai, where the Japanese were said to have concentrated 20,000 men and begun an eastward march.

[A Tokyo broadcast by Domei, recorded by the Associated Press, indicated that crack troops formerly employed in Malaya or the South Seas might be engaged in this theater. It said imperial troops, "victorious in jungle warfare . . . are providing themselves equally proficient in swamp warfare" and said one column was advancing eastward from Suchow, junction of the Lunghai and Tientsin-Pukow railway, while another was moving northward up the Grand Canal.]

Three other areas of activity, as announced by the high command, were along the Yangtze river valley in central China. From west to east these were:

1. The Shasi-Ichang area in Hupeh province, the point of deepest Japanese penetration toward Chungking, where fighting was growing in intensity.

2. Northern Hunan, where there were other large concentrations at Yochow, possibly for a fourth campaign against Changsha, capital of the province.

3. Kiangsi province, where the Japanese again were setting out from their base of Nanchang, this time in a western direction. The Chinese admitted they had lost Fengsin, just to the west.

The spokesman also announced heavy fighting in two areas in the far southern province of Kwangtung, around Canton, where the Japanese were said to have been stopped, and at points on the Liuchow Peninsula opposite Hainan Island.

Landings Reported

The Japanese were said to have made landing at points on the peninsula below the French-leased territory of Kwangchowwan where another landing was made yesterday.

The Japanese were reported to have large reserves at Yochow, their base south of the Yangtze, possibly for another thrust at Changsha. Three or four gunboats and more and more than one hundred armed launches were said to be in readiness on Tungting Lake to protect the right wing of such an advance.

Heavy Attack Launched

Chungking, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Japanese have launched a heavy attack against China's southwestern back door along the old Burma Road and are pushing a series of offensives in Central China which a Chinese army spokesman said apparently were designed to "dissipate the fighting strength of the

Chinese armies."

A high command communique announced that the Japanese, having brought up at least 10,000 reinforcements from their base at Lashio, in northern Burma, began an offensive against the Chinese lines in southwestern Yunnan province which has yielded some gains for the enemy.

This drive began last Friday east of Lungling, and today heavy fighting was still in progress.

Attacks In Yangtze

The high command's communique showed that the Japanese also were attacking in at least four areas in the Yangtze valley through the heart of China.

From west to east these are Central Hupeh province, the occupied section nearest Chungking; northern Hunan, where heavy enemy concentrations at Yochow, apparently in preparation for another attempt against Changsha, were reported; northern Kiangsi province, where the Chinese have been compelled to abandon Fengsin, west of Nanchang, the capital, and northern Kiangsu province, near the coast.

An army spokesman said heavy fighting was going on in Kwangtung, in the far south, but there, he said, Japanese columns which had tried to advance from bases around Canton had been stopped and sent reeling back.

Landings Reported

He reported that Japanese landings had been made at points on the Liuchow Peninsula, Chinese territory below the French-leased territory of Kwangchowwan, on the far South China coast, where the Japanese landed a considerable force yesterday. At these new points the Chinese are putting up a stiff resistance.

The spokesman said the seizure of Kwangchowwan probably was to plug holes in the Japanese blockade of China.

"Besides," he asserted, "the Japanese want to reduce Kwangchowwan to the same status as French Indo China" (which the Japanese occupy).

Japs Blasted Anew In Burma

New Delhi Feb. 18 (AP)—American fighter planes in raids Tuesday against Japanese supply lines in north Burma set fires in one town and strafed trucks loaded with equipment, a communique of the United States Tenth Air Force announced today.

The fighters, carrying light bombs, subjected the town, identified as Hyunginzup, to a low-level attack, starting four large fires which caused "great damage," the communique said.

20 Trucks Strafed

"One formation strafed twenty trucks loaded with bridge equipment on the road south of Hyunginzup," the communique said. "Another formation found twenty additional trucks in a parking area near Hyunginzup and reported direct hits among them.

"A third formation concentrated on enemy headquarters at Nsopzup, where large numbers of troops are quartered. Much damage was reported and a landslide caused blocking of the main road."

All the raiders returned safely.

British Bombers Attack Four Points in Burma

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.—British bombers in continued attacks on Japanese-occupied Burma started two large fires in the village of Yegyanbyin, on Akyab Island, yesterday and bombed troop positions at Donbaik and parked aircraft on Heho airdrome, a British communique said today.

Fighters strafed Monywa airdrome, it was added. One British airplane was lost.

ANXIETY GROWING OVER GANDHI FAST

FEB 19 1943

Bombay, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—An India Government communique reported today that there was deepening anxiety over the condition of Mohandas K. Gandhi, now in the second week of his projected twenty-one-day fast.

The communique said:

"Although Mr. Gandhi had a total of nine hours' sleep he is not refreshed nor mentally alert. There is other evidence of uremia, which is progressive. His heart action is feebler. Anxiety as to his condition deepens."

The report, signed by six doctors, including the surgeon-general of the Government of Bombay, covers the period up to this afternoon. This is the ninth day of the fast.

Smoke Screen Bolstering Panama Canal Defense

By Chandler Diehl

[Associated Press Correspondent]

United States Army Headquarters, Panama Canal Zone, Feb. 18—Smoke—a billowing, blinding curtain of dense vapor that hides the Panama Canal and its vital areas in a very few minutes—has become a primary line of defense in the protection of this strategic waterway linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The smokescreen has been under development for months.

Today, for the first time, correspondents were permitted to write about this new line of canal defense—although many important details naturally still must remain secret.

Other Strong Defenses

At the first sign of danger a siren sounds. The men assigned to the smoke generators rush from their alert huts with flaming torches in hand. They touch off the burners which are set out in patterns suited to the terrain and air currents. Smoke is generated at the instant of lighting and in almost no time the canal seems to disappear.

It is easy to imagine the plight of any enemy aviator who might, by some unusual combination of events, succeed in penetrating the canal's outer defenses:

United States interceptor fighter planes would be climbing up to "welcome" the enemy.

Many Barrage Balloons

A vast concentration of anti-aircraft guns would be sending up a curtain of exploding shells.

And the enemy would be busy trying to locate his targets, which would be obliterated by smoke.

The enemy would know that promiscuous bombing would have little chance of causing any serious damage of the type his mission called for.

If the enemy dared to streak low for dive bombing or a torpedo attack on canal installations he would know he was entering a pall of smoke hiding a concentration of barrage balloons described by authorities as denser than London's.

Also awaiting the enemy somewhere in the smoke would be nets guaranteed to rip planes to pieces.

Also awaiting the enemy somewhere in the smoke would be killer nets guaranteed to rip planes to pieces.

All of this would be awaiting him and he wouldn't even have the slightest assurance he was aiming anywhere near his target. Most landmarks, if not all, would be lost in the smoke. The smokescreen has been tested often and thoroughly.

British Mail Regulation Protested By Argentine

Buenos Aires, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Argentine postoffice contested today, in a note sent to the International Postal Union at Bern, Great Britain's right to regulate the movement of mail through the Falkland Islands.

The note reflected the Argentine Government's long-standing refusal to recognize British claims to the islands in the Atlantic southeast of Argentina. The British have occupied the islands since 1833 and maintain a naval station there. All maps publisshed in Argentina show the islands as Argentine territory.

The note to the Postal Union was prompted by formal notification of British ratification of the International Postal Convention, in which the Falkland Islands, called the Malvinas by Argentines, were listed along with other British territories.

TO HONOR ALLIED LEADERS

Toronto University to Confer Degrees on Four

TORONTO, Feb. 18 (AP)—Four United Nations leaders will receive honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws at a special convocation at the University of Toronto next Friday, President H. J. Cody announced today.

They are Harold Beresford Butler, warden of Nuffield College, Oxford, and Minister of the British Embassy in Washington; Field Marshal Sir John Greer Dill, head of the British military mission to Washington and former chief of the Imperial General Staff; James Layton Ralston, Minister of National Defense, Ottawa, and Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State.

All will receive their degrees in person.

L. I. Man in Canadian Forces Seriously Ill

Ottawa, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Warrant Officer Clifford Douglas Clendinnen, whose sister, Mrs. H. A. Rehder, lives at 184 Maple avenue, Patchogue, L. I., was listed as seriously ill in an overseas Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list issued last night.

Bronx Man Made Captain in Alaska

Anchorage, Alaska, Feb. 18 A. P.).—Gen. Simon B. Buckner today reported the promotion of nineteen officers under his Alaska command, including promotion to captain of John J. Reynolds Jr. of the Bronx, New York city.

Crush Japanese Now, Is Plea Of Mme. Chiang

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 18—Silken-clad, Petite Mme. Chiang Kai-shek told Congress today that China and the United States were fighting for the same cause of freedom and called for the destruction of Japanese military might to remove "its threat to civilization."

The wife of China's Generalissimo told a jammed House Chamber that despite prevailing views that Hitler's defeat was of the first importance, it was contrary to the interests of the United Nations "to allow Japan to continue, not only as a vital potential threat but as a waiting sword of Damocles, ready to descend at a moment's notice."

Addresses Senate, House

Separately the graceful champion of China's cause addressed first the Senate and then House. The Senate speech was extemporaneous—made, she explained, at Vice-President Wallace's request — and applause reached a crescendo when the small figure on the rostrum, clad in a flowing black Chinese dress, raised a clenched fist to emphasize that the four freedoms proclaimed by President Roosevelt "are a gong of freedom to the United Nations and the deathknell to their aggressors."

In the House, where she was escorted to Speaker Rayburn's desk by party leaders, Mme. Chiang brought the members to their feet when she said that Japan must not be regarded as an opponent of relative unimportance. The House speech was read and broadcast.

Mrs. Roosevelt Present

Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied her guest to the Capitol and sat in the crowded galleries to hear her speak. Rayburn greeted China's First Lady as "one of the outstanding women of all the earth—the helpmeet and coworker of one of the outstanding figures in all the world."

After the two addresses, Mme. Chiang was the guest at a luncheon spread on the big oval table of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee room.

Mme. Chiang was dressed in a long, form-fitting black gown with a slit skirt. Black sequins glistened at her collar and green earrings glittered below her softly waved hair.

Tells Parable

To illustrate her appeal for turning the ideals of the Four Freedoms into realities, Mme. Chiang told the Senate a parable of an old pavilion in the hinterlands of China, built over 2,000 years ago.

"There was nothing left of it but ruins," she said, "but the story 2,000 years ago was that an old monk watched a young acolyte sit there all day long, his legs folded as he murmurmed and chanted because he hoped he would acquire grace.

"The father of the temple took a brick and rubbed it against a stone, day after day, hour after hour. The little acolyte, being a very young acolyte, sometimes cast his eyes about and one day he asked the old monk what he was doing.

Must Act On Ideals

"The father said he was trying to make a mirror.

"'But it is impossible to make a mirror out of a brick,' said the acolyte.

"'Yes,' said the father, 'just as impossible as it is for you to acquire grace just doing nothing and calling on Buddha all day long.'

"So you see," Mme. Chiang continued, "it is not necessary to proclaim that we have ideals, but it is necessary to act on those ideals."

Speaking in the crowded House chamber, the American-educated wife of the Chinese generalissimo declared:

"Let us not forget that Japan in her occupied areas today has greater resources at her command than Germany.

"Will Get Stronger"

"Let us not forget that the longer Japan is left in undisputed possession of these resources, the stronger she must become. Each passing day takes more toll in lives of both Americans and Chinese.

"Let us not forget that the Japanese are an intransigent people.

"Let us not forget that during the first four and a half years of total aggression China has borne Japan's sadistic fury unaided and alone."

Notes Change In Opinion

Quoting Sun-tse, the Chinese strategist, who said, "In order to win, know thyself and thy enemy," Mme. Chiang said that world opinion had swung from one extreme to the other in appraising Japan's military might.

When Japan opened total war on China in 1937 and then failed to bring China to her knees, as military experts had predicted, other nations believed they had overestimated the Japanese war machine, she explained.

Then, after the Pearl Harbor attack, and after Malaya and the lands in and around the China Sea fell, the world "began to think that the Japanese were Nietzschean supermen," she said.

Changed Again

"Again, now," Mme. Chiang added, "the prevailing opinion seems to consider the defeat of the Japanese as of relative unimportance and that Hitler is our first concern. . . ."

Calling for a crushing of Japanese military might she said:

"The victories won by the United States Navy at Midway and the Coral Sea are doubtless steps in the right direction—they are merely steps in the right direction—for the magnificent fight that was waged at Guadalcanal during the past six months attests to the fact that the defeat of the forces of evil,

though long and arduous, will finally come to pass."

Discusses Post-War World

Turning to the subject of the post-war world, Mme. Chiang said that the present generation should remember that, "while we must not be visionary, we must have vision so that peace should not be punitive in spirit and should not be provincial or nationalistic or even continental in concept, but universal in scope and humanitarian in action."

"We shall have failed at the writing of peace, America and our other gallant Allies will not be obtunded," she said, "by the mirage of contingent reasons of expediency.

"Man's mettle is tested both in adversity and in success. Twice is this true of the soul of a nation."

U. S. Soldiers Impress

Speaking of her trip to America, Mme. Chiang said she was impressed by the devotion to duty exhibited by American soldiers in distant stations; many of whom have to endure the monotony of waiting.

She asserted that America had revealed to her that it "is not only the cauldron of democracy but the incubator of democratic principles." Referring to the fact that men of many national origins are serving in the United States Army, she said:

"No suspicion or rivalry existed between them. This increased my belief and faith that devotion to common principles eliminates differences in race, and that identity of ideals is the strongest possible solvent of racial dissimilarities."

"Identity Of Cause"

She told the Senate the American and Chinese people have an indentity of cause, and fundamentally are fighting for the same things.

"I believe our people are willing to cooperate with you in the realization of those ideals," she said.

"We want them to become realities, not empty phrases—for our children, for our children's children and for all mankind."

Mentioning the traditional friendship which she said had lasted 160 years, Mme. Chiang said:

"I feel, and I believe that not only I feel that way, that there are a great many similarities between your people and mine and that these similarities are the bases for our long friendship."

Stimson Calls Tunisia Losses Fairly Heavy

Sees 'Serious Local Setback,' Not Entirely Unexpected, but No Major Disaster

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—Fairly heavy losses in both personnel and equipment are being inflicted on American forces by the German thrust in Tunisia, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson acknowledged today, but he said there has been no major disaster.

The American defeat amounted, he told a press conference, to a "serious local setback" but one which should neither be exaggerated nor minimized.

The development was not altogether unanticipated, he said, and constituted "one of those reverses which must be expected from time to time in an operation of the size of the Tunisian campaign."

In a general discussion of the war, Mr. Stimson said also:

"It appears also that the Germans, having lost Kharkov, must abandon all hope of holding their last winter's line in Russia and fall back all the way to the Dnieper River.

"Despite the heavy losses in men and supplies, it is much too soon to expect a German collapse; the Nazis still have a powerful army and air force.

This country has no confirmation of the reported changes in the German high command including replacement of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler as the active head of the army.

Peace feelers, already rumored, may be expected "sooner or later" from Germany and Italy but they already have their answer—the Casablanca demand for "unconditional surrender."

Explaining what had happened in Tunisia, the War Secretary said it was indicated the Germans threw two armored divisions against inferior American forces in central Tunisia at a time when the British 8th Army in Tripolitania was reorganizing, after the long pursuit of the Axis legions, and the British 1st Army was "mud-bound" in northern Tunisia.

With support of fighter and dive-bombing planes, the Nazis quickly overran advanced American positions and cut off some artillery and infantry units.

American counter-attacks delayed the advance while the Gafsa Oasis, three air fields and other vulnerable positions were evacuated, but arrival of German reinforcements forced our troops to fall back.

It was indicated, he said, that the Axis attack was not the beginning of a large-scale offensive but only an attempt to widen the enemy-held corridor along the coast, and the advance already is losing some momentum.

The movement of advance elements of the British 8th Army against the Mareth line in southeastern Tunisia, he observed, "may tend to relieve the pressure against the Americans."

He announced the following totals of Army casualties, exclusive of the last four days in Tunisia: 3,533 killed, 6,509 wounded, 25,684 missing and 6,132 reported prisoners of war. The missing include many who were in the Philippines and presumably are prisoners although not yet officially reported as such by the Japanese.

NEW U.S. ARMY IS ORGANIZED IN AUSTRALIA

Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, Army Master Of Tactics, Heads Sixth

Possibility Of Major Pacific Offensive Against Japs Is Raised

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 18—The possibility of a major offensive against the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific was raised today as Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, announced the organization of a new field army in Australia under the command of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, one of the army's masters of tactics.

Despite a caution from the Secretary at his press conference not to infer that a "march to Tokyo" was about to start, the two facts—formation of a field army and Krueger's designation to command it—seemed to point to the existance of plans for a new Allied drive.

Just when such a campaign would start remained a question, however.

Growth Emphasized

The decision to organize American troops in Australia and New Guinea as the Sixth Army served to emphasize the growth of Allied strength in the Southwest Pacific during the last year, and suggested that reinforcements may have arrived recently.

[An army or "field army" is made up of two or more army corps, and its strength normally varies between 200,000 and 400,000 men.]

Krueger is regarded by his fellow officers as one of the army's most learned students of strategy and military history and as a tactician of first rank.

Requested By MacArthur

Ruthless in matters of discipline, he is none the less admired and respected as an able leader. His assignment to Australia was the result of a specific request from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief in the southwest Pacific.

A native of Germany who came to this country as a child, Krueger enlisted in the army during the war with Spain and rose from the ranks. Despite his graying hair, he looks much younger than his 62 years.

One officer said recently that every American division now in combat areas has learned much from Krueger, either because it served under his command in the Third Army or learned a bitter lesson when it opposed him in maneuvers.

Next to Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the army ground forces, said this officer, Krueger probably has had more influence on the training of the present army than any other one man.

To succeed him in command of the Third Army, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, the War Department designated Maj. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, 56, of Perry, Pa., former chief of infantry and more recently commander of the Tenth Army Corps. In his new command Hodges will have the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

WHEAT PLEDGE MADE BY U. S.

One Fifth Of Nation's Present Supply For International Relief Pool

Will Be Used To Feed People In Lands Allie's Hope To Wrest From The Axis

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 18—The United States has earmarked 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, or about one fifth of its present supplies, for feeding hungry people in lands the Allies hope to wrest fro mthe Axis powers, it was learned today.

This amount includes 50,000,000 bushels the Government previously had pledged to contribute to an international relief pool being created by the International Wheat Council, an intergovernmental agency representing Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Argentina and the United States.

Food authorities, who cannot be quoted by name, said the 200,000,000-bushel figure was a rought estimate of what peoples in freed lands and in territories occupied by Allied forces would need from this country's present wheat supply.

More May Be Needed

Additional quantities may be needed, they said, from the 1934 wheat crop.

The United States had about 1,160,000,000 bushels of wheat on January 1. The supply is expected to be reduced, through food and live stock feed consumption and industrial use, to about 700,000,000 bushels by July 1, when the 1943 wheat crop marketing year begins. Included in the July 1 stocks would be the 200,000,000 bushels reserved for feeding hungry Europeans and others brought from under Axis domination.

Little of the grain is expected to move overseas this spring or early summer, except possibly to North Africa. Most of it will have to await movement until it can be delivered to countries now dominated by the Axis, and until more ocean shipping space is available.

Although Great Britain and Russia need large quantities of wheat, this country does not plan now to furnish them with any material quantity. They will be supplied largely by Canada from its abnormally large supply.

In addition to the wheat, the United States may also supply freed Europe with feed to help it reestablish its live stock and dairy production.

Winchell On Inactive List

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox informed the House Naval Committee today that he had ordered Walter Winchell, newspaper columnist and radio commentator and a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, placed on inactive duty.

"I think the Secretary did the proper thing," said Representative Vinson (D., Ga.), committee chairman, in disclosing the action. He reported the order was effective as of yesterday.

Beyond the bare announcement, there was no explanation, but Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.) recently charged Winchell on the House floor with making "inflammatory" and derogatory remarks about members of Congress in his broadcasts.

Knox previously informed the committee that Winchell was on active duty as a lieutenant commander when he made several statements about which Hoffman complained.

The navy secretary's action will take Winchell out of uniform.

Dies Committee Gets $75,000 for Inquiries

House Votes Fund, 278 to 64, After Legal-Fee Dispute

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—The House gave the Dies committee $75,000 today for expenses of its investigation of un-American activities, after Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, had complained that part of the money was for deferred legal expenses incurred by Chairman Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas, in a libel action.

The roll-call vote to finance the committee, which received a two-year continuance recently, was announced as 278 to 64.

Representative Celler objected to use of any of the funds to pay a legal bill he said Dies had incurred to settle a suit filed by a Federal employee erroneously accused by Chairman Dies of having been affiliated with a Communist-front organization.

Mr. Dies told the House the bill, $500, had been approved by the accounts committee. It represented, he explained, settlement costs in a libel action instituted against him by David Vaughn, employee of the Board of Economic Warfare, after Vaughn had been confused with a man with a similar name.

Two other resolutions providing funds for Congressional committees were adopted without opposition. One gave $60,000 to a special committee set up to investigate the Federal Communications Commission; the other set aside $100,000 to enable the Appropriations Committee to make its own investigations of the fiscal operations and needs of government agencies.

FLYERS POUND SOLOMONS FOE

MacArthur's Jungle Troops Gain in New Guinea.

Washington, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—American bombers, hitting at

Japanese bases, have made two more assaults in the northern area of the Solomon Islands, the Navy announced today. In one of the attacks on Munda—the sixty-eighth on that enemy base—the Navy reported large fires were started.

The actions were reported in the following Navy communique:

"South Pacific (all dates east longitude):

"1. On February 17:

"(A) Douglas Dauntless dive bombers with Bell Airacobra and Grumman Wildcat escort, bombed and started fires in the Japanese held area at Munda on New Georgia Island.

"(B) During the night of February 17-18 United States aircraft bombed enemy positions on Kolombangara Island."

Krueger Heads New Field Army In Australia for Drive at Japan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—The possibility of a major offensive against the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific was raised today as Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced the organization of a new field army in Australia under the command of Lieutenant General Walter Krueger, one of the Army's masters of tactics.

Despite a caution from the Secretary at his press conference not to infer that a "March to Tokio" was about to start, the two facts—formation of a field army and Krueger's designation to command it—seemed to point to the existence of plans for a new Allied drive.

The decision to organize American troops in Australia and New Guinea as the 6th Army served to emphasize the growth of Allied strength in the Southwest Pacific during the last year, and suggested that reinforcements may have arrived recently. [An Army or "field army" is made up of two or more Army Corps, and its strength normally varies between 200,000 and 400,000 men].

Krueger is regarded by his fellow officers as one of the Army's most learned students of strategy and military history and as a tactician of first rank. Ruthless in matters of discipline, he is none the less admired and respected as "a soldier's soldier." His assignment to Australia was the result of a specific request from General Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief in the Southwest Pacific.

A native of Germany who came to this country as a child, Krueger enlisted in the Army during the war with Spain and rose from the ranks. Despite graying hair, he looks much younger than his sixty-two years.

One officer said recently that every American division now in combat areas has learned much from Krueger, either because it served under his command in the 3d Army or learned a bitter lesson when it opposed him in maneuvers. Next to Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army ground forces, said this officer, Krueger probably has had more influence on the training of the present Army than any other man.

To succeed him in command of the 3d Army, with headquarters at San Antonio, Tex., the War Department designated Major General Courtney H. Hodges, fifty-six, of Perry, Pa., former chief of infantry and more recently commander of the 10th Army Corps. In his new command Hodges will have the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

406 Seamen on Casualty List

Period From December 22 to January 31 Covered—155 New Yorkers Included.

Washington, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—Casualties of the Merchant Marine resulting from war action and reported to next of kin from December 22 to January 31 totaled 406, including 155 with kin listed in New York, it was announced today.

FEB 19 1943

The New Yorkers follow:

DEAD.

BOGDONOVIC, ADAM, third assistant engineer; wife, Mrs. Josephine Bodgonovic, 710 Barburton avenue, Yonkers.

JOHANSSON, EDWIN, boatswain; mother, Mrs. Alma Johansson, 41-05 20th avenue, Astoria, L. I.

RAFTOPOLOS, SPIRO, oiler; uncle, A. Solas, 101 West 70th street.

MISSING.

ABERNETHY, JAMES JOHN, radio operator; wife, Mrs. Katherine Abernethy, 585 Madison avenue.

ALFONZO, PEDRO, able seaman; wife, Mrs. Lola Mae Alfonzo, 48 Convent street.

AMARAL, LUIZ GOMES, bath steward; wife, Mrs. Antonia Amaral, 452 Sackett street, Brooklyn.

ANOOS, PHILIP, gun crew pantryman; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Anoos, 334 West 19th street.

ARCULEO, ROSARIO, second refrigeration engineer; wife, Mrs. Anna Arculeo, 1623 Lexington avenue.

ARNAU, FRANCISCO, oiler; wife, Mrs. Filicita Arnau, 176 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

ARNAU ROBERTO, waiter; wife, Mrs. Ida Arnau, 106 East 117th street.

ATONSO, Marcel, pumpman; friend, Joseph Tarafa, 222 West Tarwelt avenue, Staten Island.

BECKER, ERICH, messman; friend, Max Mueller, Commonwealth avenue, Massapequa, L. I.

BENSUSSAN, SALVATORE, round cook; wife, Mrs. Rachel Bensussan, 1849 West Eighth street, Brooklyn.

BLEICH, HARRY, first mate; wife, Mrs. Helen Bleich, 22 Town Road, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOCCADORO, CARLO RICHARD, wiper; wife, Mrs. Rita Boccadoro, 821 Cowles Court, Rego Park, L. I.

BOICZUK, PETER PAUL, able seaman; sister, Miss Mary Boiczuk, 109 Murray street, Oswego.

BORAWSKI, SIGMUND JACK, utility; mother, Mrs. Caroline Borawski, 60-14 56th Road, Maspeth, L. I.

BRAMOWSKI, ZYGMUNT STEPHEN, messman; mother, Mrs. Mary Bramowski, 271 Jerico Turnpike, Floral Park.

BROWN, JOHN WILLIAM, fireman; sister, Miss Else Brown, 5721 Avenue O, Brooklyn.

BRYANT, FRANK LUTHER, assistant butcher; brother, Benjamin Bryant, 555 Edgecomb avenue.

BUENAVENTURA, AMADO TAMAYO, watertender; wife, Mrs. Cecelia Buenaventura, 86 La Salle Street.

BURNS, THOMAS JULIUS, messman; Mother, Mrs. Garnett Burns, 96 Hamilton street, Oswego.

CARRERO, MONSERRATE, sailors' messman; wife, Mrs. Flora Carrero, 61 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

CASTANERA, SERVANDO, quartermaster; wife, Mrs. Clara Castanera, 260 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

CASTRO, ANGEL VICTOR, waiter; wife, Mrs. Flora Castro, 560 Fox street, Bronx.

CEBOLLERO, CARLOS HUMBERTO, ordinary seaman; mother, Mrs. Delia Dapena, 536 West 158th street.

CECILIA, PETER, able seaman; son, Namos Cecilia, Brooklyn.

CHARLOCK, FRANKLIN BRUCE, wiper; mother, Mrs. Jennie Charlock, 2117 46th avenue, Long Island City.

COLON, RUFINA, waiter; wife, Mrs. Veronica Colon, 302 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

CONCHEIRO, MANUEL, oiler; brother, John Concheiro, 1728 East 48th street, Brooklyn.

COOMBS, HERBERT EDWIN, bedroom steward; friend, A. Rogers, 3406 32d street, Astoria.

CORPUS, ANTONIO PAGATPATAN, fourth pantryman; friend, Andres Villegas, New York.

CZAP, ANDREW, fireman and watertender; mother, Mrs. Mary Czap, 357 Sharrott Road, Charleston, Staten Island.

DAVIS, ARTHUR ALOYSIUS, machinist; sister, Mrs. Grace Collins, 360 West 55th street.

DELATOUR, JOSEPH ADDIS, chief purser; brother Fred Delatour, 200 Prospect place, Brooklyn.

DEL VALLE, Feamin, head wiper; wife, Mrs. Alejandrina Del Valle, 576 Baltic street, Brooklyn.

DILLING, JAMES CUMMING, chief mate; wife, Mrs. Bernice Dilling, 13 Kinmore Road, Valley Stream.

DISTELHURST, ALFRED EDGAR JR., junior third mate; father, Alfred E. Distelhurst Sr., 562 West End avenue.

DRUMMOND, FRANK GRAHAM, utility oiler; friend, Benedict Reynolds, 2450 Yates avenue, Bronx.

DUFFY, JOSEPH FRANCIS, messman; aunt, Mrs. Frances C. Doyle, 2207 Avenue S, Brooklyn.

ECHEVARRIA, HENRY, fireman; wife, Josephine, 83 East 113th street.

EGENTHAL, MEYER, engine cadet; mother, Mrs. Pauline Egenthal, 1408 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn.

EHRLICH, LEONARD LAURENCE, engine cadet; father, William Ehrlich, 553 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

ELWIS, JOHN, chief mate; wife, Mrs. Margaret Elwis, 122 Castleton avenue, Staten Island.

FIEL, FRANK, ordinary seaman; mother, Mrs. Aveling Fiel, 175 Roosevelt street.

FLOYD, ARTHUR, chief cook; wife, Mrs. Leona Floyd, 109 West 112th street.

FREDERICKSON, JAMES OSCAR, bedroom steward; wife, Mrs. Alice Frederickson, 34-05 28th avenue, Astoria, L. I.

GALIL, AWAD, night waiter; friend, Charles George, 50 Livingston street.

GEROULD, FRANCIS JOHN, officer messman; father, Floyd Gerould, Naples.

GINES, EDUARDO, chief cook; notified, Mrs. Angelino Semo, 46 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

GIOVINCO, JOSEPH, cadet; mother, Mrs. Mary Giovinco, 7117 Fresh Pond Road, Brooklyn.

GRAU, GERHARD FREDERICK, second assistant engineer; mother, Mrs. Clara Grau, 383 Guilford street, Buffalo.

GROSULAK, PETER DMITRI, second assistant engineer; father, Metro Grosulak, 44 Cole avenue, Spring Valley.

HELGESEN, NELS, master; wife, Mrs. Helen Helgesen, 85 Gelston avenue, Brooklyn.

HELMAN, SOLOMON, utility; sister, Mrs. Sabina Brenner, 1415 East Fourth street, Brooklyn.

HERRERA, LUIS ALBERTO, waiter; cousin, Bernardo Orellano, 50 East 99th street.

HETRICK, WALTER CHARLES JR., engine cadet; mother, Mrs. May Hetrick, 460 Central avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I.

HORAN, MALACHY PATRICK, chief engineer; sister, Miss Mary Horan, 656 West 204th street.

HUNTE, LIONEL GITTENS, storekeeper; wife, Mrs. Adeline Hunte, 948 Kelly street, Bronx.

IRIZARRY, JOSE CISANTO, chief gun crew messman; mother, Mrs. Josefa Irizarry, 17 East 107th street.

JACKSON, NORMAN, third steward; sister, Mrs. Olive Taylor, 44 Henry street, Valley Stream, L. I.

JALET, SYLVIAN, radio operator; father, John W. Jalet, 44 North Montcalm street, Glens Falls.

JENKINS, CHARLES ORLANDO JR., able seaman; mother, Mrs. Abby Coulson, 116 East 68th street.

JIMENEZ, ESTEBAN, waiter; wife, Mrs. Felicita Jimenez, 65 East 110th street.

JOHNSON, LOUIS ALFRED, second steward; wife, Mrs. Christine Johnson, 74 Locustwood Boulevard, Elmont, L. I.

KALLIAKOUDAS, ANGELO, assistant butcher; sister, Miss Mary Kalliakoudas, 424 41st street, Brooklyn.

KARP-MAX, second cook and baker; wife, Mrs. Jennie Karp, 1629 Fulton avenue.

KATZ-ARRIN, utility; friend, Isabel Kreis, 213 East 21st street.

KEMISH, GEORGE EDWIN, chief steward; wife, Mrs. Leah Kemish, 1872 Narragansett avenue, Bronx.

KNUDSEN, JOHN, able seaman; cousin, Mrs. Arthur Henne, 215 Johnson avenue, Tottenville, Staten Island.

KOION, MARCEL LEROY, fireman and watertender; aunt, Mrs. Alma Sergus, 30 Auftmay Avenue, Richmond, Staten Island.

KRAVOS, ANTONIO JON, fire watchman; wife, Mrs. Antonio Kravos, 1725 West First street, Brooklyn.

KRISTOF, JOSEPH ANDREW, carpenter; wife, Mrs. Margie Kristof, 2607 Jerome avenue, Bronx.

LAMEIRO, ENRIQUE, fourth pantryman; wife, Mrs. Grace Lameiro, 938 Intervale avenue, Bronx.

LAUWERS, FRANCIS LEONARD, chief mate; wife, Mrs. Ena Lauwers, 725 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.

LENNON, EDWARD JAMES, electrician; daughter Mrs. Violet Peters, 307 East Tremont avenue.

LINDNER, OTTO ALOIS, bedroom steward; friend, Mrs. A. Kempf, 1110 Wyatt street, Bronx.

LUCAS, JOSEPH FRANCIS, electrician; wife, Mrs. Nancy Lucas, 429 Third street, Brooklyn.

McGOLDRICK, HARRY MICHAEL, radio operator; mother, Mrs. Teresa McGoldrick, 901 73d street, Brooklyn.

MACKNEY, JOHN, chief steward; wife, Mrs. Jennie Mackney, 346 East 124th street.

MALONE, THOMAS, watertender; sister, Miss Rose Malone, 64 West 165th street.

MARQUEZ, RAFAEL, watertender; cousin, Josephine Alvera, 55 East 109th street.

MELENDEZ, HILARIO, bedroom steward; brother, Martin Melendez, 88 East 111th street.

MILLIKEN, WILLOUGHBY SHARP, third mate; mother, Mrs. E. C. Milliken, 48 Wall street.

MILLAN, FRANK, kitchen utility; brother, Manuel Millan, 111 East 110th street.

MIRANDA, WILFREDO JUAN, assistant messman; wife, Mrs. Margarita Miranda, 627 West 135th street.

MORA, JUAN DE DIOS, fireman; sister, Mrs. H. Mendez, 15 East 116th street.

MORALES, ANTONIO, [illegible] husband, Mrs. Carmen Morales, 317 West 136th street.

MORALES, JOHN, able seaman; wife, Mrs. Felipa Morales, 129 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

MORENO, ADOLFO, third mate; friend, Jose Fernandez, 179 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

MORRELL, JESSE, able seaman; wife, Mrs. Luisa Morrell, 66 Columbus street, Brooklyn.

MOUNTER, PERCY LOUIS, master; wife, Mrs. Gerta Mounter, 450 East 84th street.

MUELLER, ROBERT HENRY, second mate; wife, Mrs. Henrietta Mueller, 171A Cooper street, Brooklyn.

MUNOZ, ANTONIO AGUILERA, order cook; wife, Mrs. Rose Munoz, 51 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

NAUGHTON, JOHN JOSEPH, ordinary seaman; mother, Mrs. Bessie Naughton, 573 Amsterdam avenue.

NIEVES, RICARDO, wiper; wife, Mrs. Estella Nieves, 138 West 100th street.

NOVA, NORBERT, first assistant engineer; wife, Mrs. Blanche Nova, 62 Columbia Drive, Brooklyn.

OGENIO, CIPRIANO, able seaman; brother, Antonio Ogenio, 99 Bergen street, Brooklyn.

OLAFSEN, ERLING JOHAN, able seaman; brother, Charles Olafsen, 33 First avenue, Brooklyn.

OLSEN, OLE ANDREAS, steward; unknown, 25 South street.

OTTO, HAROLD RUSSEL, fireman and watertender; mother, Mrs. Matilda Otto, 6030 71st avenue, Ridgewood, Brooklyn.

PADILLA, NICOLAS, steward; wife, Mrs. Aida Padilla, 100 West 114th street.

PALENQUE, MOISES DE PAUL, junior third assistant engineer; aunt, Juana Vigo, 142 West 100th street.

PIETERSZ, ENRIQUE, Bedroom steward; wife, Mrs. Rose Pieterss, 990 Kelly street, Bronx.

PINERO, LAUREANO, quartermaster; friend, J. Saenz, 69 West 93d street.

PRINCE, LEON, third cook; wife, Mrs. Mary Prince, 687 Jackson avenue, Bronx.

REYNOLDS, ALFRED, junior engineer; brother, Harry Reynolds, 110 Martense street, Brooklyn.

RIQUELME, FLORENCIO, second cook; friend, V. Bonci, 81 Henry street, Brooklyn.

RIVERA, MATEO, kitchen utility; father, Epifanio Rivera, 35 East 110th street.

RIVERA, SEBASTIAN, oiler; wife, Mrs. Carmen Rivera, 127 East 108th street.

ROBELO, NORBERTO, waiter; wife, Mrs. Concha Robelo, 79 East 107th street.

ROBLES, RAFILO, watertender; wife, Mrs. Carmen Robles, 151 East 112th street.

RODRIGUEZ, SANTOS, kitchen utility; mother, Mrs. Emiliana Rodriguez, 69 East 111th street.

ROGERS, CHARLES JAMES, junior third assistant engineer; wife, Mrs. Angela Rogers, 241 68th street, Brooklyn.

ROMER, VIRGILIO AUGUSTO, deck watchman; wife, Mrs. Dondesta Romer, 23 Whipple street, Brooklyn.

RUBINOFF, WILLAM, able seaman; mother, Mrs. Sarah Rubinoff, 1805 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn.

SABO, LOUIS, messman; sister, Mrs. Helen Von Fisher, 519 East 135th street, Bronx.

SCHEIN, JULIUS, second butcher; wife, Mrs. Eva Schein, 8717 Avenue B, Brooklyn.

SHUN, LEE QUEY, utility; cousin, Tuck High, 24 Mott street.

SILLARS, WILLIAM ARTHUR, master; wife, Mrs. W. A. Sillars, London Terrace.

SIMPSON, ERNEST, chief cook; friend, Miss Mildred Harvey, 466 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SKURVIN, ALEX, round cook; wife, Mrs. Susie Skurvin, 80 West 120th street.

SMITH, JOSEPH, galley utility; uncle, John Smith, 42 West 133d street.

SMITH, LESLIE, messman; brother, Samuel Smith, 220 Duffield street, Brooklyn.

SMITH, MATTHEW FRANCIS, water tender; wife, Mrs. Murie Smith, 1098 Woodycrest avenue, Bronx.

SOUSA, MANUEL CORREIA, steward; wife, Mrs. Manuel Sousa, 1111 Grenarda Road, Bronx.

SOTTE, CHRISTIAAN CORNELIS, messman; wife, Mrs. Gertrude Soute, 167 Harrison street, New Rochelle.

SPIEGEL, ROBIN, able seaman; mother, Mrs. Nettie Spiegel, 224 Rivington street.

SPINGOLA, JOSEPH SALVATOR, utility; daughter, Miss Jean Spingola, 169 Mesereole avenue, Brooklyn.

SWAIN, WILLIAM MORRISON, chief steward; mother, Mrs. Ella Swain, 307½ North Clinton street, Olean.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH NATHANIEL, messboy; cousin, Rose Hunter, 2438 Eighth avenue.

TENORIO, ANTONIO, wiper; friends, Seletita and Maria Fernandez, 935 Columbus avenue.

THODE, DONATO, able seaman; brother, Theodore Thode, 292 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

TONGE, THOMAS, waiter; wife, Mrs. Ellen Tonge, 1366 Sixth avenue.

TORRES, XAVIER JOAQUIN, first assistant engineer; wife, Mrs. Teresa Torres, 120 West 100th street.

URIBE, ANTONIO, roast cook; brother, Thomas Uribe, 392 Third street, Brooklyn.

VAN ARNAM, CLINTON EUGENE, oiler; mother, Mrs. Adella Van Arnam, 554 Fifth avenue, Troy.

VARELA, JESUS, water tender; friend, Pedro Nobo, 114 East 11th street.

VEGA, PEDRO DIAZ, wiper; friend, E. Gallot, 447 Hicks street, Brooklyn.

VEIGA, HENRY, chief cook; wife, Mrs. Celina Veiga, 547 West 142d street.

VEIRA, JUAN ANTONIA, chief refrigeration engineer; friend, Margarita Perez, 547 West 142d street.

VIERAS, JULIO MARTINEZ, wiper; mother, Mrs. Sabina Vieras, 139 East 103d street.

VON PENTZ, THEODORE, deck engineer; brother, Woodrow Von Pentz, 170-05 or 176-07 130th street, Springfield Gardens, L. I.

WARDELL, CLARENCE DUDLEY, utility; wife, Mrs. Georgina M. Wardell, 1040 Tinton avenue, Bronx.

WHEATLEY, CHARLES LAWRENCE, deck maintenance; mother, Mrs. C. L. Wheatley, 269 Cumberland avenue, Buffalo.

WILLIAMS, RAYMOND LEROY, messman; wife, Mrs. Reveildan Williams, 636 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers.

WILSON, HARRY ALGERNON, linen keeper; wife, Mrs. Hortense Wilson, 385 Convent avenue.

WILSON, JOHN HASTINGS, messman; aunt, Clare McCann, 25 Orange street, Brooklyn.

WINK, CARL, master; wife, Mrs. Carl Wink, 1783 Undercliff avenue, Bronx.

New Jersey men and their next of kin include:

BRADY, [illegible] Catherine Brady, wife, 1 New York Avenue, Newark.

BRANIGAN, PHILIP GEORGE, deck cadet; Mrs. Dorothy Indelicato, mother, 1160 Lorraine avenue, Teaneck.

DICKMAN, OTTO, wiper; Charles Brech, friend, 1200 Willow avenue, Hoboken.

DUDOR, JOHN, radio operator; Yolan Dudor, cousin, 371 Insler street, Perth Amboy.

FRANTZEN, WILLIAM ARTHUR, able seaman; Mrs. Gladys Frantzen, wife, 30 Oakland avenue, Bloomfield.

FUHRMAN, BYRON, fireman; Mrs. Ida Fuhrman, mother, 793 Kearny avenue, Kearny.

HENDERSON, GEORGE, boatswain; Mrs. A. Comminsky, friend, 163 Chestnut avenue, Jersey City.

JACOBSEN, FRANK, able seaman; Mrs. Elsie Zingerman, friend, 111 Fifth street, Ridgefield Park.

KIRSCHBAUM, BARNEY, master; Mrs. W. Abramson (relation not given), 103 Vassar avenue, Newark.

LEVETT, HENRY ALEXANDER, cadet; Charles Levett, father, 5 Edgar street, Sunmit.

McKELVEY, JOHN JOSEPH, deck cadet; John McKelvey, father, Paterson.

MacKINNON, ALEXANDER MILLER, ordinary seaman; Mrs. E. T. Cushing, mother, 10 Watchung avenue, Montclair.

MARESCA, FREDERICK LOUIS, bedroom steward; Mrs. Anne Ryan, sister, 844 Palisade avenue, Jersey City.

NORIP, OLAF PETER FENGER, chief baker; C. Torgensen, cousin, 361 Cross avenue, Elisabeth.

PISARCZYK, ANDREW, oiler; Mrs. Rose Pisarczyk, wife, 1528 Totten street, Rahway.

PLATH, RUDOLPH, chief engineer; Mrs. Mildred Plath, wife, 214 Park avenue, Hoboken.

SAAR, ELMAR, chief mate; Mrs. Louise Saar, wife, 2467 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City.

SIMPSON, JOHN ROBERT, first assistant engineer; Mrs. Claire Simpson, wife, North Brunswick.

TURLEY, DAVID ERNEST, junior third officer; Mrs. Alice Turley, wife, 148 North Seventh street, Paterson.

FEB 19 1943

Survived Torpedoes Before.

At least one, and probably more, of the merchant marine captains just reported missing survived torpedoes before. He was Capt. William Arthur Sillars, whose ship was torpedoed last May without the loss of a single life.

His last ship was the one on which Milwaukee's former Mayor, Lieut. (J. G.) Carl F. Zeidler, head of a gun crew, was reported missing in action.

Capt. Sillars, according to his wife, the former Miss Jean Harrington, who lives at 465 West 23d street, went to sea about a quarter of a century ago. She last heard that he was safe on September 26, 1942. His birthday was three days ago.

Capt. Sillars was the son of Malcolm Sillars, a captain in the civil war, and Sarah E. Sillars. He was born in Danvers, Mass.

CHRISTENSEN, CHRISTIAN GEELMUYDEN JR., ordinary seaman; wife, Mrs. Margaret H. Christensen, 107 Greenwich avenue.

CHRISTEENSEN, SOREN AXEL WALTER, able seaman; friend, Jack Sakson, 1505 Metropolitan avenue.

CICILIA, MATIA, able seaman; wife, Mrs. Matia Cicilia, 12 McDonoduge street, Brooklyn.

CLARK, WILLIAM JAMES, ship's clerk; mother, Mrs. Mary Clark, 1390 Ogden avenue, Bronx.

COHEN, GEORGE, assistant storekeeper; sister, Miss Ethel Cohen, 1516 Union street, Brooklyn.

COLMYER, WILLIAM THEODORE, carpenter; sister, Mrs. Margaret Jordan, Jefferson avenue, Fairport.

30.24— 1283

30.24—1283

440 on African Wounded List

46 States Represented—36 Casualties From Metropolitan District.

Washington, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 440 American Army personnel wounded in action in the North African area, some of whom have recovered and returned to duty.

The list includes officers and enlisted men whose next of kin reside in forty-six States and the District of Columbia. Thirty-six from the New York metropolitan district were listed as follows:

NEW YORK.

ADAMS, ARTHUR H., private; Mrs. Arthur H. Adams, mother, 82 Caryl avenue, Yonkers.
BARAUSKAS, PETER C., staff sergeant; Mrs. Mary A. Ekholm, mother, 111-37 126th street, Richmond Hill.
BARNA, PETER, private; Frank Barna, father, 31 Madison avenue, Yonkers.
BRASILE, ALBERT, private; Mrs. L. Libertelli, sister, 227 Front street, Brooklyn.
BRATTON, WOODROW J., private first class; Mrs. Lillian Bratton, 780 Riverside Drive, Manhattan.
BRODERICK, GEORGE J., private; Mrs. Timothy Holland, sister, 9420 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.
BRUNCKHORST, ADOLPH R. JR., private first class; Mrs. Genevie Brunckhorst, wife, 94-39 215th Place, Queens Village, L. I.
COLLETTI, ANTHONY J., private; Mrs. Lillie Colletti, mother, 23 [illegible] Place, Brooklyn.
COSTELLO, FRANCIS JR., private first class; Mrs. Margaret Costello, mother, 92-38 168th Place, Jamaica.
FEINTUCH, CARL, technician, fourth grade; Max Feintuch, father, 40 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.
GARFUNKEL, JULIUS, corporal; Mrs. Dora Garfunkel, mother, 560 West 165th street, Manhattan.
GOROBETZ, MILTON L., private; Mrs. Beatrice Gorobetz, wife, 260 Pacific street, Brooklyn.
GROSS, AL, private first class; Mrs. Molly Gross, wife, 239 South Second street, Brooklyn.
HERBERT, RAYMOND JOSEPH, second lieutenant; Mrs. Mary E. Herbert, mother, 9309 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.
KAMMERMAN, JOSEPH, private; Israel Kammerman, father, 908 Driggs avenue, Brooklyn.
KAPLAN, MAURICE B., private; Mrs. Yetta Kaplan, mother, 385 East 18th street, Brooklyn.
KENNEDY, HAROLD M. JR., private; Mrs. Eleanor Kusiak, sister, 255 Martense street, Brooklyn.
KOMMUCK, WILLIAM P., private first class; Mrs. Mary Kommuck, mother, 22½ Catherine street, Manhattan.
MARINO, SALVATOR G., private first class; Mrs. Lucy Marino, mother, 95 Sydney Place, New Dorp.
OHAYON, HERBERT, technical sergeant; Harry Chayon, father, 61040 80th street, Elmhurst, L. I.
PASCONE, VALENTINE J., private first class; Mrs. Christinia L. Pascone, wife, 116 71st street, Brooklyn.
PELUSO, ANTHONY, private; Mrs. Theresa Peluso, mother, 101-24 91st street, Ozone Park, Queens.
ROSKOSKY, WALTER, private; Mrs. Helen Galgan, sister, 726 East Ninth street, Manhattan.
SMITH, WILLIAM E., private first class; Mrs. Esther Kearns, aunt, 5 Hadden avenue, White Plains.
VENNARD, GEORGE, sergeant; Mrs. Elizabeth Vennard, mother, 1500 Archer Road, Parkchester, Bronx.
WHITE, JAMES V., private; Miss Mae White, sister, 68-32 64th street, Glendale.
WISAN, MILTON, private; Mrs. Lena Wisan, mother, 292 Alexander avenue, Bronx.

NEW JERSEY.

DEVITO, GABRIEL J., private first class; Orazion Devito, father, 18 Cutler street, Newark.
HARMS, CALVIN H., private first class; Mrs. Fred Harms, mother, 186 Seventh street, Cresskill.
HENNESSY, WILLIAM G., private; Mrs. Elizabeth Hennessy, mother, 220 49th street, Union City.
HERMANN, RICHARD F., technician fifth grade; Mrs. Katherine Hermann, mother, Bloomfield.
HOLLER, FRANCIS A., private; Mrs. Emilia Holler, mother, 79 Collard street, Jersey City.
JASINSKI, WILLIAM J., private first class; Mrs. Helen Jasinski, wife, Englewood.
MANALIO, FRANK R, sergeant; Mrs. Pauline Manalio, mother, 1143 50th street, North Bergen.
MAYSHARK, JAMES P., captain; Mrs. Oreon P. Mayshark, mother, Chatham.
NORTON, CHARLES B. JR., first lieutenant; Charles B. Norton Sr., father, Morris Plains.
PAASHAUS, CHARLES J., technician fifth grade; Mrs. Phoebe Paashaus, mother, 450 Jersey avenue, Elizabeth.

FEB 19 1943

Flaming Plane Falls on Seattle Building;14Die

Packing Plant Burns After Bomber Explodes on It; 20 Employees Missing

By The Associated Press

SEATTLE, Feb. 18.—At least fourteen men were killed, among them Edmund T. Allen, famed test pilot, when a four-motored Boeing bomber crashed and exploded atop the Frye Packing Company's plant in the city's south end at 12:30 p. m. today.

The plane, on a routine research and test flight, carried eleven occupants, and none escaped. Four of the flyers bailed out close to the ground before the big ship struck, but their parachutes failed to open.

Three of the known victims were employees of the plant, and a number of others were reported trapped in the flaming structure. Company officials said twenty or more employees were unaccounted for, although some might have escaped. Thirteen were in hospitals.

The Boeing Company released the following list of those aboard the plane with Mr. Allen, identified only as flight crew members: Robert Dansfield, Edward Wersebe, Fritz Mohn, Charles E. Blaine, Harry W. Ralston, Barclay Henshaw, Robert Maxfield, Vincent North, Thomas Lankford and Ray Basel.

One plant victim was identified as Gus Holbrook, foreman of the company's lard room, who was killed by the explosion of the plane after it struck and plowed through the building to the room in which he was working.

[A Boeing statement, which said Mr. Allen was piloting the craft with Mr. Dansfield as co-pilot, explained, according to The United Press, that: "The accident resulted from a fire which developed in an engine in the course of a regular test flight. The fire, although extinguished temporarily by automatic carbon dioxide equipment, according to the plane's radio report, resumed and apparently spread over one wing while the crew was making an approach to the Boeing field for an emergency landing. It was at this time that the plane struck light wires and the Frye & Co. packing plant. The airplane was one of several Army bombers used by the Boeing company in its continuous flight research program."]

Flames shot high into the air over the big, rambling brick-walled plant within seconds after the explosion. The plane hit power lines before the crash, cutting off power in much of the city's south end area.

Witnesses told of the plane's being in trouble, with two of its motors dead and afire as it glided over the business district. The pilot evidently was trying desperately to make a forced landing on airport way.

Firemen controlled the flames in mid-afternoon before they reached the front of the plant. The area contained the $350,000 art collection of the late Charles H. Frye, which he had willed to the city but for which no building had been erected.

Hangs to Fire Escape

Louis Thomas, twenty-five-year-old scaler, escaped death by hanging fifteen minutes from a fire escape on the outside of the structure. He had gone to the third floor to check some hog weights when "all of a sudden there was a terrible blast, and flames and smoke began to pour into the floor."

A wall of flame faced him, and he fled to a window with a fellow employee, Bill Eldridge, forty-two. They hung from the fire escape until firemen took them down.

Enoch Grenenkevioch, sixty-year-old hog butcher, was on the roof when his brother, Mike, ran toward him with his clothing afire. The older man ducked him into a trough of water to put the flames out.

Mr. Thomas said if the plane had hit the buildings during working hours, more employees might have been trapped and lost their lives. As it was, many were outside eating lunch.

Believed Trapped in Elevator

T. J. McBride, a government engineer, who rushed into the plant, said several men trapped in an elevator stalled between floors when the crash cut off the plant's power may have lost their lives.

Miss Billie Barnes, who witnessed the crash from a near-by tower, said the plane was losing altitude and "dropping lower all the time" as it approached the building.

"Then we saw two vivid flashes. They seemed to be a little below the plane. It couldn't have been more than a hundred feet off the ground at that time.

"Then it just dived right into that building, and there was an explosion and huge flames burst up."

Forty-seven-year-old Mr. Allen joined Boeing as chief of the research division and director of flight in 1939. Other aircraft companies frequently borrowed him from Boeing to test their new ships. Only last month he piloted a Lockheed Constellation on its initial flight.

Mr. Allen was in the Signal Corps aviation section during the World War, after which he became the first test pilot for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Langley Field.

He was first recipient of the Chanute Award, established in 1940 by the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, to be given annually to the pilot making an outstanding contribution.

4 Die And 3 Are Missing In Navy Plane Crash

FEB 19 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 18—A navy patrol plane crashed in Willoughby Bay near the Norfolk Naval Base yesterday, killing four enlisted men and leaving two others and one officer missing.

The pilot and four other occupants of the plane were injured in the crash, but escaped from the craft after it struck the water and were rescued. Their names were withheld.

Bodies Recovered

The bodies of the four known dead were recovered and a search for the missing was continuing today.

The Fifth Naval district said the dead were:

JOHN B. LYNCH, aviation metalsmith, first class, USNR, of Potosi, Missouri.

HOWARD R. BEST, aviation machinist's mate, second class, USN, Mexico, Mo.

JOHN C. KOSTYAL, aviation radioman, third class, USNR, Clarksburg, W. Va.

KENNETH R. SMART, quartermaster third class, USNR, Ashuelot, New Hampshire.

Those Reported Missing

Listed as missing were:

ENSIGN JAMES H. VAN LEAR, USNR, St. Louis, Mo.

FRANCIS X. WENTWORTH, aviation chief radioman, USN, Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH H. CLARK, aviation ordnanceman, third class, USNR, Roxbury, Mass.

Next Of Kin Listed

Lynch's next of kin was listed as his mother, Mrs. Mamie Edna Lynch, Fulton, Mo.; Best's as his father, Dr. John A. Best, Mexico, Mo.; Kostyal's as his mother, Mrs. John Kostyal, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Smart's as his father, Peter Smart, Sr., of Ashuelot, N. H.; Van Lear's as his father, Roy P. Van Lear, of St. Louis, Mo.; Wentworth's as his wife, Mrs. Beverley R. Wentworth, Seattle, Wash., and Clark's as his sister, Mrs. Mary Salzman, Roxbury, Mass.

All of the next of kin have been notified.

Writer, Back From Tour, Sees '43 Nazi Defeat

FEB 19 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., Feb. 18—Dewitt Mackenzie, Associated Press writer whose column analyzing world events is published daily in more than 800 newspapers, has returned from a lengthy tour abroad with the strengthened conviction that Germany will be beaten in 1943.

"I am more than ever convinced," he reported on his arrival here after a four-and-a-half-month trip, which took him as far east as Chungking, China, "that Hitler's back is broken—as a matter of fact it was broken last fall, when he failed to smash through into the Lower Caucasus—and that we ought to be able to dispose of the Nazi all-highest by the end of this year.

Sees Jap Defeat In '44

"Most observers and military people with whom I have talked feel that Japan should fall by the end of 1944, if not sooner."

The veteran analyst and foreign correspondent left New York last September, and flew across the North Atlantic to Ireland. He spent five weeks in England, then went to Lisbon and down the west coast of Africa. Flying across Africa to Cairo, he remained five weeks in Egypt and on the Libyan front with the British Eighth Army. En route to Chungking he paused in Palestine and in India. After three weeks in India, on the return route, he visited Iran and Iraq.

He made the aerial journey from Bassra, Iraq, to Miami in the speedy time of five and one-half days, arriving here yesterday.

Cites Striking Power

"One of the things that impressed me most," he said in an interview here, "is the terrific striking power being piled up by the United States, Great Britain and the other Allies, and the rapidity with which it is growing.

"There could be no doubt in the mind of anyone who had seen the wa ythose Allied resources are multiplying that victory by the United Nations is a certainty."

He found a healthy respect for American forces overseas, Mackenzie said, adding: "On one thing they are agreed and that is that our American boys abroad are doing a grand job.

Visited U. S. Forces

"I have been tremendously impressed myself with the quality of service being rendered by our men both in combat and the other essential fields of activity.

"I have had the opportunity of visiting our forces from the British Isles right straight through to China, and everywhere there has been a sincerity of purpose and an efficiency which I wish our folk back home could see for themselves, for it would be most heartening."

Must Smash Nazi Army

Mackenzie said that the big task remaining for the United Nations

is to "smash Hitler's strongest remaining weapon, which is his army, and that must be done on the battlefield. To use a term of which Herr Hitler himself is very fond, it must mean the 'annihilation' of the German army.

"I find a widespread feeling among military experts that once this has been achieved and the Allies are able to throw their entire air, naval and military strength into the Orient there will be no question about the United Nations being able to dispose of the Japanese."

Plane Crashes In Pacific; One Dies, 17 Missing

Army Craft With 21 Aboard Plunged a Mile Offshore; Three Survivors Rescued

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—The War Department announced late today that one Army officer was killed and seventeen other men, including four civilians, are missing in the crash of an Army transport plane in the Pacific.

The crash occurred Feb. 7 about a mile offshore at an unnamed Pacific base. Three survivors were rescued.

Lieutenant Colonel Powhatan M. Morton, of San Antonio, Tex., was killed. The missing included Christopher V. Pickup, of Burbank, Calif., chief pilot of the civilian contract crew and a pioneer in American military and civil aviation, who was manager of the old Hoover Airport here in 1925-'26.

Those rescued, all suffering from minor injuries, were Robert Mininger, of San Francisco, the co-pilot; Chief Warrant Officer Charles J. Hickman, of Dallas, Tex., and Sergeant Alf B. Collander, of Duluth, Min.

In addition to Mr. Pickup, those missing were:

Colonel John Dibble, of Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Colonel Ralph F. Love, of Fort Sam Houston; Lieutenant Colonel William H. Bache, of Sarasota, Fla.; Lieutenant Colonel John R. Pitman jr., of San Antonio; Major James J. Gleason, of San Antonio; Major Clark W. Mayne, of Springfield, Ill.

Second Lieutenant George H. Levine, of South Fallsburg, N. Y.; Chief Warrant Officer Alexander E. Dale, of San Antonio; Master Sergeant Kendall M. Taylor, of San Antonio; Technical Sergeant Felix M. Padowsky, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Staff Sergeant Charles W. Cotton, of Granger, Mo.; Sergeant Percy J. Archdale, of Poplar, Mont.; Sergeant Robert Lambie, of 409 East 169th Street, the Bronx, N. Y.

Edward J. Adams, navigator of the plane, of South San Francico; Grant Lewis Judd, navigator engineer, of Los Angeles, and Paul F. Carlson, radio operator, of Stromsburg, Neb.

Time Favors Japanese, Correspondent Asserts

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 18 (AP)—Max Hill, Associated Press chief of bureau at Tokyo at the time of the Pearl Harbor attac, told the army School of Military Government at the University of Virginia today that the longer Japan has to consolidate gains in the East the harder that country will be to defeat.

Comparing Atlantic and Pacific war zones, Hill said that whereas Germany had the hatred of conquered European peoples, Japan has secured the cooperation of natives of overrun countries because of its announced policy of Asia for the Asiatics.

Explaining the difficulty of a conquest of Japan, he said "most Americans do not realize that in the Solomons and New Guinea our military activities are essentially defensive. These island stands are more distant from Tokyo than our base at Hawaii."

GOEBBELS TELLS GERMANS 'TRUTH'

Declares It's No Time To Ask How Setback In Russia Happened

(By the Associated Press)

New York, Feb. 18—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels told the German people today that he had to tell them "the unvarnished truth" regarding Germany's situation on the eastern front, said a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

"It is not the moment for asking questions how it happened," Goebbels said in a speech described by the Berlin radio as important. "There is no time for useless discussions. We must act, and this immediately and thoroughly."

The Greatest Danger

"It is comprehensible," he declared, "that in view of the big camouflaging and bluffing maneuvers of Moscow we did not correctly estimate the war potential of the Soviet Union. Only now it is revealed to us in its whole wild greatness."

"The fight, however," he continued, "demands the exertion of all our national energies. Here is a danger which is threatening the Reich and Europe which eclipses all the dangers of former days to the Western World."

The Propaganda Minister spoke in the Sportspalast.

The broadcast said Goebbels stressed these three points in Germany's struggle against what he termed "the Bolshevist peril:"

"First, if the German armed forces were not in a posittion to overcome this danger, the Reich, and shortly afterward all Europe, would succumb to Bolshevism.

"Must Act Quickly"

"Secondly, German armed forces and the German nation alone with their allies have the strength to save Europe definitely from this danger.

"Thirdly, the danger is imminent. We must act quickly and thoroughly, or it might be too late."

His phrases were reminiscent of the tone of Nazi speeches at the party's somber tenth anniversary celebration in Berlin January 30.

Warns Of Bolshevism

Goebbels declared:

"It is an illusion to believe that Bolshevism would halt anywhere at our frontiers.

"Paper declarations given by London or Washington as a guarantee of pledges against Moscow's intentions fail to impress us. Whether their governments and intelligentsia realize this fact or not hardly matters. The German people are not willing to expose themselves to this danger, not even tentatively."

Japs Claim 73 U. S. Planes

New York, Feb. 18—Japanese Imperial headquarters, in a communique broadcast by the Tokyo radio and recorded here by the Associated Press, said today that Japanese naval air force and army and navy anti-aircraft batteries had shot down seventy-three planes in the Solomons, the Southwestern Pacific and the Aleutians in a fifteen-day period ending February 15.

Eight others were damaged, the communique claimed. The communique admitted the loss of only two of their own planes.

There was no Allied confirmation of these claims.

Against these losses which the Japanese claimed to have inflicted upon American and Allied air power, the communique admitted the loss of only two of their own planes.

There was no Allied confirmation of these latest claims.

FEB 19 1943

Colin Kelly's Bombardier Killed In The Pacific

(By the Associated Press)

FEB 19 1943

New York, Feb. 18—Master Sergeant Meyer Levin, 25-year-old Brooklyn bombardier, who with the late Capt. Colin Kelly bombed the Japanese battleship Haruna, was killed in the Pacific, his father, Samuel Levin, said today the War Department had informed him.

The father said he received the notification Sunday, but no details were given.

Young Levin was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for the Haruna bombing, and on two other occasions won recognition for gallantry in action and skill as a bombardier.

His Other Two Medals

Kelly lost his life in the crash of his plane after the Haruna bombing during the first week of the war. His ship had been disabled and he told his crew to bail out. He was given credit by the army for destroying the Japanese warship.

Levin was awarded the Silver Star after he scored a direct hit on a 15,000-ton transport in the battle of the Coral Sea last May, and the Oak Leaf Cluster for bravery with General MacArthur's forces in the southwest Pacific.

Levin said he believed he lived a charmed life. On two occasions he was forced to bail out of his planes.

In More Than 50 Raids

When the Philippines fell he escaped by plane. He joined a squadron in Australia and took part in more than fifty raids.

He became known as Brooklyn's hero. When he came home last November for a visit 2,500 of his East Flatbush neighbors gathered to honor him and the day was called "Meyer Levin Day."

Samuel Levin broke the news to his wife, who returned only yesterday from a hospital. She had been told yesterday that her son was reported missing.

Mistake, Mother Hoped

"I hope they made the same mistake that they made six or seven months ago when they reported Meyer missing," Mrs. Levin had said. "You know, I had a dream last night that Meyer was killed."

Levin said that the time the War Department reported Meyer missing he had bombed Japanese shipping in the Coral Sea and on his way back to base his plane developed engine trouble. He and others were forced to bail out, landed on an island, and were missing for two or three days.

"Very Proud," Say. Mother

When she emerged from the room later, she said:

"I am very proud of my son, Meyer, dying for his country. He believed in principles and fought for those principles. He will always live in our memory, and also in the memory of the American people."

In its telegram, the War Department said Levin had been killed on January 7.

Levin said today:

"Meyer is not dead. He cannot die. He will live forever in the hearts of millions of Americans. If he had to go, what better way? There is no greater glory for an American boy than to die in battle.

"I am glad that our only son died like a brave soldier. Naturally, I am grieved as a father, but we are glad that he died in the way he did—on the battlefield and in the service of his country."

When Mrs. Levin was taken to a hospital ten days ago for an appendectomy she asked that her son not be told. "I do not want Meyer to be worried about me," she said. "I want him to have a clear mind on the battlefield."

Joined Army In 1939

The bombardier, who joined the army in 1939 after studying aeronautical engineering, told of the Haruna bombing in a broadcast last September, saying:

"We were on the way searching for a Japanese aircraft carrier. We searched for two hours but found no trace of it. In the Jap convoy was a battleship protecting landing operations and we made this our target. It was what you might call a bombardier's dream.

"We were almost straight in front of the target. Fifteen seconds before I released the bombs I knew I was going to hit the ship.... I saw them hit her near the funnel and the third landed just over the port side.

"The next time I took a look at her she was really blazing. I knew then it was the Haruna. Big, black thick smoke was pouring out and there was a big patch of oil spreading from the sides."

Tokio Warns Of U. S. Attack From Alaska

Tells People America Is Preparing 'Mortal' Drive From North of Islands

The Tokio radio broadcast yesterday a warning to the Japanese people from a high Imperial headquarters official that the United States was planning "a mortal attack upon the mainland of Japan" and that the attack would come from the north.

Colonel Nakao Yanagi, chief of the Japanese Army Press Section, declared in a speech recorded by the Federal Communications Commission that Alaska was to be "the headquarters for attacks against Japan," The Associated Press said.

He cited the "almost daily bombing" of Japanese forces in the Aleutians by American planes, the building of "seventeen new air fields" in China and "preparations" for direct telephone connections between Alaska and China. He described the air-field construction and telephone work as "attempts to reinforce [illegible] airplanes to the continent from Alaska."

FEB 19 1943

[The Chungking radio announced some time ago that radio-telephone facilities were being constructed for communication between China and the United States.]

"According to the recently announced Roosevelt message," Yanagi warned, "America is preparing to make the year 1943 a year of final battles of the decisive war."

The Japanese spokesman, the F. C. C. reported, pointed out that the United States was stressing "rapid construction of unsinkable aircraft carriers—that is, land bases."

He declared, according to the Tokio broadcast, that the Allies now have 300 planes in China.

30.24 — 1285

30.24 — 1285

Russian Army's Offensive Strategy As Brilliant As Defense

By John Grover

New York, Feb. 18 (AP)—In strategic concept and tactical execution the 1942-43 Russian winter campaign stands as a masterpiece of military art. It forever destroys the myth that the Russians, while brilliant in defense, lack knowledge of offensive strategy.

The Nazi tragedy that Stalin began November 19 falls into three acts: (1) The relief of Stalingrad; (2) The "cross-ruff" offensives that kept the Nazis off balance along a 2,000-mile line; (3) The general offensive that rolled back the Wehrmacht in a series of stunning reverses.

Lifeline Threatened

The relief of Stalingrad was the prime strategic necessity of the campaign. There, athwart the Volga, the German legions had a stopper in Russia's river lifeline.

Opening gambit in the Stalingrad offensive was a conventional pincers movement, the northern claw striking for Serafimovitch and the southern arm from Abganerovo. The aim was destruction of Nazi communications.

Delaying Actions Fought

The Germans, in false security on the 1941-42 winter record, elected to risk the twin flank threats. Last winter their hedgehog strongholds had not infrequently been isolated but were supplied by air and relieved in the late spring.

The Russians were able to develop many-armed drives effectively cutting off the Stalingrad Nazis. The Germans fought delaying actions on the flanks, but continued to press forward at Stalingrad.

When they awoke to the gravity of the flank threat, the Red high command had a counter-move that blocked relief.

The Russians mounted another major offensive hundreds of miles to the north, in the "tender" Rzhev-Velikie Luki sector, closest front-line point to northeast Germany.

Caught By Drive

Troops from the north-central front that conceivably could have been moved south to reinforce the Stalingrad area were pinned by the northern drive.

This "cross-ruff" tactic continued to work for the Russians. While the noose tightened around the 330,000 Nazis before Stalingrad, offensives the Germans could not ignore broke out from the deep Caucasus to Leningrad.

A mighty drive slammed down from Boguchar toward Rostov. The Velikie Luki thrust threatened the whole northern front rail network. The Caucasus was threatened from Kotelnikov and from the south.

FEB 19 1943

Supply Breaks Down

This effectively prevented concentration of major reinforcements anywhere. One hedgehog point could be supplied by air. All of them could not be. The vaunted German service of supply broke down.

The Reds before Stalingrad operated as a gigantic meat grinder to chew up segment after segment of the Nazi armies there, finally freeing the city. Frozen remnants of the German force surrendered.

Periled By Three Drives

In the third phase, the Russians rolled up the German front from end to end. Leningrad was freed from a siege of more than 500 days in a seven-day thrust. A great new offensive blossomed in the Voronezh sector, aimed southwest at the long German flank.

Rostov was threatened from three sides. The Nazis in the Caucasus were penned, 200,000 against the Kerch straits. Kursk fell. Rostov fell. Strong point after strong point succumbed to the coordinated attack.

The momentum of the continent-wide drive left the Nazi high command no choice but desperate retreat, a harried hunt for a defensible line far to the rear.

The offensive continues. Already, in armies destroyed, booty taken, speed of onslaught and territory regained, it ranks high with the classic campaigns of history. It is too early to say that it is the decisive action of this world war in Europe, but it could well be.

GOEBBELS (PRECEDE NEW YORK DAY)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, FEB. 18--PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS TOLD WHAT HE CALLED THE "CRUEL TRUTH" TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE TODAY--THAT "MOTORIZED ROBOT DIVISIONS" OF THE RED ARMY HAD "BROKEN LOOSE WITH A POWER ECLIPSING ALL IMAGINATION," AND THAT "WE MUST ACT QUICKLY AND THOROUGHLY OR IT MIGHT BE TOO LATE."

FEB 19 1943

"DANGER IS IMMINENT," HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING BY THE BERLIN RADIO. "IT IS NOT THE MOMENT FOR ASKING QUESTIONS HOW IT HAPPENED. WE MUST ACT, AND THIS IMMEDIATELY AND THOROUGHLY."

THE NAZI PROPAGANDIST COMPLAINED THAT OTHER NATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, FAILED TO REALIZE THE "BOLSHEVIST-JEWISH PERIL," AGAIN PROMISED DEATH TO SABOTEURS, SAID GERMANY'S LIVING STANDARD PROBABLY WOULD FALL LOWER, AND MANY BUSINESSES WOULD BE CLOSED TO RAISE MEN BOTH AGAINST RUSSIA AND AGAINST AN ALLIED INVASION DANGER TO THE WEST.

HE AGAIN ATTEMPTED TO EXPLAIN WHY GERMANY, WHO HAD A NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH RUSSIA, EVER ATTACKED THAT NATION, EXPLAINING THAT "IN VIEW OF THE BIG CAMOUFLAGING AND BLUFFING MANEUVERS OF MOSCOW WE DID NOT CORRECTLY ESTIMATE THE WAR POTENTIAL OF THE SOVIET UNION."

"ONLY NOW," HE ADDED, "IT IS REVEALED TO US IN ITS WILD GREATNESS."

THEN HE WAS QUOTED AS ASKING HIS AUDIENCE, MADE UP OF WAR

WOUNDED, ARMAMENT WORKERS, PARTY MEMBERS, PHYSICIANS, SCIENTISTS, ARTISTS, AND GERMAN YOUTH, A SERIES OF QUESTIONS. AMONG THEM WERE THESE:

"DO YOU, AS YOUR FUEHRER DOES, BELIEVE IN FINAL AND TOTAL VICTORY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE?

"ARE YOU DETERMINED TO FOLLOW THE FUEHRER THROUGH FIRE AND WATER, EVEN UNDER THE GREATEST SACRIFICES, UNTIL VICTORY IS ACHIEVED?

"ARE YOU DETERMINED TO WORK DAILY 14 AND 16 HOURS, IF THE FUEHRER ASKS YOU TO DO IT, AND TO STAKE EVERYTHING ON VICTORY?

"IS YOUR CONFIDENCE IN THE FUEHRER TODAY GREATER AND MORE UNSHAKEABLE THAN EVER?

FEB 19 1943

"DO YOU AGREE THAT WHOEVER SABOTAGES THE WAR FORFEITS HIS HEAD?

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THERE WAS "ENTHUSIASTIC APPROVAL" OF THESE QUESTIONS.

"THE DECISIVE TASK OF THE PRESENT," GOEBBELS SAID, "IS TO PLACE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE FUEHRER EFFICIENT RESERVES BY THE MOST DRASTIC MEASURES AT HOME, RESERVES WHICH ARE ENABLING HIM IN THE COMING SPRING AND SUMMER TO RESUME ONCE AGAIN THE OFFENSIVE AND TO TRY TO DEAL A DECISIVE BLOW TO BOLSHEVISM.

"WE MUST RESUME THE OFFENSIVE IN THE EAST. THE TIME HAS NOW ARRIVED WHEN SHIRKERS MUST BE SET TO WORK. MILLIONS OF HANDS MUST TOIL FOR WAR THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY."

AT ANOTHER POINT HE SAID: "IF BY SUCH MEANS (THE CLOSING DOWN OR AMALGAMATION OF SMALL FIRMS IN CONNECTION WITH TOTAL MOBILIZATION) WE SUCCEED IN OBTAINING SUFFICIENT SOLDIERS AND ARMS WE SHALL BE ABLE TO MEET WITH ALL OUR STRENGTH THE MENACE FROM THE EAST AND SUCH FROM THE WEST OR SOUTHEAST PROVOKED BY ANGLO-SAXON POWERS.

"LONDON AND WASHINGTON MUST NOT BE IN DOUBT AS REGARDS THE RECEPTION PREPARED BY THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES FOR ANY INVASION, NO MATTER WHERE IT HAPPENS IN EUROPE."

FEB 19 1943

THE NAZI PROPAGANDIST, WHO USUALLY STRESSES THE THEME THAT GERMANY IS FIGHTING "THE BOLSHEVIST PERIL" IN BEHALF OF ALL EUROPE, TODAY EXTENDED IT TO INCLUDE THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

"WHAT WOULD ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES DO IF THE WORST HAPPENED AND THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE BOLSHEVISTS?" HE ASKED. "IS LONDON TRYING TO TELL EUROPE THAT SUCH A DEVELOPMENT WOULD COME TO A HALT AT THE CHANNEL FRONTIER?"

THEN HE ADDED "I AM NOT SO KEEN AS TO EXPECT THAT I COULD WITH MY WORDS ALARM PUBLIC OPINION IN NEUTRAL OR EVEN ENEMY STATES. I DO NOT INTEND TO. I KNOW THAT THE BRITISH PRESS TOMORROW WILL FALL UPON ME, FURIOUSLY YELPING THAT I HAVE STRETCHED OUT THE FIRST PEACE FEELERS BECAUSE WE ARE PRESSED ON THE EASTERN FRONT. THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF THAT.

"IN GERMANY NO ONE THINKS TODAY OF ANY ROTTEN COMPROMISE. THE ENTIRE PEOPLE SOLEMNLY THINKS OF A HARD WAR. BUT I CLAIM AS THE RESPONSIBLE SPOKESMAN OF A LEADING COUNTRY ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT THE SOVEREIGN RIGHT TO CALL DANGER A DANGER IF IT THREATENS NOT ONLY OUR OWN COUNTRY BUT OUR ENTIRE CONTINENT."

AT ANOTHER POINT HE SAID "DECLARATIONS ON PAPER BY THE KREMLIN OR GUARANTEE PROMISES BY LONDON OR WASHINGTON AGAINST THESE BOLSHEVIK

30.24 — 1287

30.24-1287

INTENTIONS MAKE NO IMPRESSION WHATEVER ON US. THE OCCIDENT IS IN DANGER."

GOEBBELS SAID GERMANY WAS THE ONLY COUNTRY WITH THE "MILITARY POWER OR MENTALITY" TO KEEP RUSSIA FROM CONQUERING EUROPE. "THEY (THE OTHER NATIONS) WOULD BE OVERRUN IN A FEW DAYS BY THE MOTORIZED ROBOT DIVISIONS OF THE SOVIETS."

THE NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER ALSO DECLARED THAT "ONE'S HEART ACHES" TO SEE WHAT HE CALLED "SIGNS OF PARALYZATION IN THE WESTERN EUROPEAN DEMOCRACIES," CAUSED, HE SAID, BY "BOLSHEVIST-JEWISH" INFILTRATIONS.

"THE STORM FROM THE STEPPE (RUSSIA) AGAINST EUROPE HAS BROKEN LOOSE THIS WINTER WITH A POWER ECLIPSING ALL IMAGINATION."

HE SAID GERMANY HAD RECOGNIZED THIS DANGER IN THE SUMMER OF 1941 AT "TWO MINUTES TO 12 O'CLOCK," AND THEREFORE HAD ATTACKED RUSSIA FIRST.

FEB 19 1943

GOEBBELS PRAISED THE GERMAN PEOPLE FOR BEARING UP UNDER THE "MISFORTUNE" OF STALINGRAD, BUT SAID "THE GERMAN NATION NOW IS FACING ITS GRAVEST PROBLEM, AND THAT THE REICH'S DEFENSIVE POWER MUST BE STRENGTHENED EVEN AT THE PRICE OF FURTHER LOWERING THE LIVING STANDARD.

"WE TRIED TO WAGE WAR WITH THE LEFT HAND, BECAUSE WE DID NOT REALIZE THE FULL MAGNITUDE OF THE DANGER WHICH WE SAW. THE RESULT IS UNSATISFACTORY. WE MUST NOW WAGE WAR WITH ALL OUR STRENGTH. A WAR FOR THE LIFE OF THE NATION MUST BE WAGED WITH OUR LIVES."

HE SAID NOT ONLY GERMANY BUT "THE IMPORTANT PART OF EUROPE WHICH IS AT OUR DISPOSAL....MUST BE EXPLOITED ABSOLUTELY AND AS THOROUGHLY AND QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE."

"THOSE WHO IN THE REST OF EUROPE DO NOT YET UNDERSTAND THIS WAR WILL TOMORROW THANK US ON THEIR KNEES THAT WE HAVE TAKEN IT ON OUR SHOULDERS COURAGEOUSLY AND UNFLINCHINGLY."

GOEBBELS CONCLUDED BY SAYING "OUR MOTTOR IS: NATION ARISE, THE STORM SHALL BEGIN."

FEB 19 1943

HW734PEW

LONDON,FRIDAY,FEB.19-(AP)-THE MOROCCAN RADIO IN A BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY BY REUTERS QUOTED GEN.ALPHONSE JUIN, FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN NORTH AFRICA, AS SAYING THAT THE GERMAN TUNISIAN OFFENSIVE HAD BEEN "BROKEN AFTER DECISIVE ACTION OF AMERICAN TANKS."

GENERAL JUIN ALSO WAS SAID TO HAVE DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT "LARGE-SCALE GERMAN TANK ATTACKS HAD BEEN WARDED OFF BY THE GOOD SHOOTING OF BRITISH ARTILLERY."

THE RADIO VERSION OF THE FIGHTING IN CENTRAL TUNISIA WHERE THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN FORCED BACK ALMOST TO THE ALGERIAN FRONTIER DID NOT ELABORATE ON THE GENERAL'S REMARKS.

EARLIER THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND HAD ISSUAD A COMMUNIQUE SAYING THAT "SEVERE LOSSES" HAD BEEN INFLICTED ON THE AXIS YESTERDAY IN THE REPULSE OF AN ENEMY INFANTRY ATTACK SUPPORTED BY 30 TANKS IN THE REGION WEST OF HADJEB EL AIOUN. THIS IS WEST OF FAID PASS.

THE REFERENCE TO BRITISH ARTILLERY ALSO WAS OBSCURE. AVAILABLE REPORTS HAD SAID THAT ONLY A FEW BRITISH WERE IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR HELD MAINLY BY AMERICAN TROOPS WHO HAD RELIEVED FRENCH FORCES.

DIRECT DISPATCHES FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, HOWEVER, MADE IT CLEAR

THAT MARSHAL ROMMEL APPARENTLY HAD ACHIEVED WHAT PROBABLY WAS ONLY A LIMITED OBJECTIVE, TO DISORGANIZE THE AMERICAN FORCES, SEIZE STRATEGIC MOUNTAIN PASSES ON THE CENTRAL TUNISIAN FRONT, AND FURTHER DISRUPT ALLIED OFFENSIVE PLANS.

HW934PEW

LONDON, FEB.18-(AP)-GIOVANNI AMBALDO, EDITORIAL WRITER FOR COUNT CIANO'S IL TELEGRAFO OF LEGHORN, ITALY, WAS QUOTED BY REUTERS AS FORECASTING IN A BROADCAST FROM ROME TODAY THAT AXIS TROOPS WOULD EVACUATE THE UKRAINE TO AVOID AN ENCIRCLEMENT BY THE RED ARMY.

FH400PEW

LONDON, FEB.18-(AP)-THE BREMEN RADIO QUOTED A PARIS REPORT TODAY AS SAYING 1,500 PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND 1,250 HOUSES DESTROYED DURING RECENT ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON LORIENT, THE GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE ON THE ATLANTIC COAST OF BRITTANY.

FEB 19 1943

HW1255AEW

(ADVANCE) LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 19—(AP)—THE DUTCH MINELAYING SUBMARINE ORDER O-19, WHICH ELUDED THE JAPANESE AT SINGAPORE AND SOERABAJA AND SURVIVED THE JAVA SEA BATTLE LAST FEBRUARY DESPITE THE FACT IT WAS CAUGHT BETWEEN THE OPPOSING FLEETS, HAS ARRIVED AT A BRITISH PORT FOR OUTFITTING, THE NAVAL AFFAIRS OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE O-19 SCORED HER FIRST SUCCESS OF THE WAR BY SINKING A 4,000-TON JAPANESE TROOP SHIP JAN. 19, 1942. SHE LATER WENT INTO DRYDOCK AT SINGAPORE, BUT ESCAPED BEFORE THE JAPANESE ARRIVED FEB. 15.

AFTER A BRIEF STAY AT SOERABAJA, THE JAVA NAVAL BASE, THE SUBMARINE LEFT ON PATROL AND ESCAPED FEB. 27 TO FIND HERSELF IN THE MIDDLE OF THE JAVA SEA BATTLE. SHE SUBMERGED IMMEDIATELY AND WAS HEAVILY DEPTH-BOMBED.

BEFORE BATAVIA FELL, THE O-19 WAS ORDERED TO COLOMBO, CEYLON. SHE ARRIVED SAFELY AFTER NEGOTIATING DANGEROUS WATERS INTO THE INDIAN OCEAN.

FEB 19 1943

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. EWT TODAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 18.)

APL SF SULLIVANS 0155A JWT 1125AEW

30.24 — 1289

30.24- 1289

BY LEO BRAHAM

LONDON, FEB. 18 -(AP)- BRITAIN'S HOME GUARD IS TESTING THE DEFENSES OF VITAL AIR FIELDS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST ANY SURPRISE INVASION ATTEMPT BY THE GERMANS.

THESE MANEUVERS RESULTED IN sharp VIGILANCE. ONE BATALION DEFENDED THREE OUT OF FOUR AIR FIELDS STORMED IN MOCK WARFARE.

FEB 19 1943

BLANK AMMUNITION AND EVERY CONCEIVABLE TYPE OF WEAPON WERE USED AS SOLDIERS-THROUGH BARRAGES OF SMOKE. SOME GUARDSMEN EVEN BROUGHT BACK INTO PLAY A FEW MEDIEVAL PIKES.

THE PRACTISE ATTACKS WERE DIRECTED AT AMERICAN AS WELL AS RAF AIRDROMES. IN ONE UNION FAILED AGAINST AN AMERICAN BOMBER STATION, 400 GUARDSMEN DEPLOYED INTO TWO SECTIONS AND ATTACKED SIMULTANEOUSLY FROM DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS. THE AMERICANS USED MACHINE GUNS OF PARKED BOMBERS TO SUPPLEMENT THEIR DEFENSES.

THE GUARDSMEN TRIED EVERY KNOWN NAZI TRICK INCLUDING THE DISGUISING OF SOME OF THEIR MEN IN UNIFORMS OF THE "ENEMY."

FEB 19 1943

ONE GUARDSMEN, THE LOCAL BUTCHER, DRESSED IN THE UNIFORM OF AN AMERICAN AIR FORCE OFFICER, GAINED ADMITTANCE TO THE OPERATIONS ROOM AT AN AMERICAN AIR FIELD. HE WANDERED AROUND FOR TEN MINUTES BEFORE HE WAS DETECTED AND CAPTURED BY MAJOR NICHOLAS CAMERON OF PRINCETON, N.J.

LONDON, FEB 18-(AP)-RAF PILOT OFFICER ERNIE V.WEYLE, 27, OF 121 OCCIDENTAL AVENUE, BURLINGAME, CALIF., HAD A DATE WITH KING GEORGE VI TO RECEIVE A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR HIS PART IN THE 1,000-BOMBER RAID ON ESSEN LAST JUNE 1. BUT HE WILL BE UNABLE TO GO.

WEYLE WAS RECENTLY TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES FLEET AIR ARM AND AT THE TIME SET FOR HIM TO APPEAR AT THE PALACE HE WILL BE THOUSANDS OF MILES AWAY, ENROUTE TO TEXAS FOR TRAINING.

SO ADMIRAL HAROLD R.STARK, COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, SUBSTITUTED FOR THE KING AND FORMALLY AWARDED

THE DFC TO WEYLE TODAY AND SWORE HIM IN AS A NAVY LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME A BRITISH AWARD HAD BEEN BESTOWED BY A UNITED STATES NAVY OFFICER.

SINCE VOLUNTEERING FOR THE RAF NEARLY TWO YEARS AGO, WEYLE HAS PARTICIPATED IN 29 OPERATIONAL TRIPS OVER GERMANY AND FRANCE, INCLUDING THE 1,000-BOMBER ASSAULTS ON COLOGNE AND ESSEN.

THE BRITISH CITATION SAID IN PART, "THIS OFFICER X X X IS EXTREMELY PAINSTAKING, PLANS ALL HIS OPERATIONS BEFOREHAND WITH GREAT CARE. BY HIS LEADERSHIP AND SKILL THIS CAPTAIN OF AIRCRAFT HAS WON THE CONFIDENCE OF HIS CREW."

FEB 19 1943

SV1236PEN

LONDON,FEB.18-(AP)-A BOMBER PILOTED BY CAPTAIN J.WAYNE FREDERICKS, 26, OF WAKARUSA, IND., WHICH LED A FORMATION OF FLYING FORTRESSES IN A SUCCESSFUL RAID ON ST.NAZAIRE TUESDAY, SHOT DOWN THREE ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES AND AVENGED THE PROBABLE DEATH OF FREDERICKS' BEST FRIEND AND FELLOW PILOT.

(EDITORS: UNABLE TO NAME FREDERICKS' FRIEND)

AFTER UNLOADING BOMBS ON THE NAZI SUBMARINE BASE FREDERICKS' FORMATION WAS ATTACKED BY 25 TO 30 FIGHTERS AS THE AMERICANS HEADED FOR A BASE IN BRITAIN. THE ENEMY FIGHTERS BORE BRIGHT YELLOW NOSES SYMBOLIC OF GERMAN AIR MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING'S PRIZE LUFTWAFFE SQUADRON.

FREDERICKS SAW A COMPANION FORTRESS PILOTED BY HIS FRIEND GOING DOWN AFTER IT HAD BEEN HIT BY FIRE FROM ONE ENEMY PLANE.

GUNS FROM FREDERICKS' SHIP TURNED FULL BLAST ON THE GERMAN FIGHTER BEFORE IT COULD FLY OUT OF RANGE.

"IT GAVE ME A HELL OF A FEELING TO SEE MY PAL'S SHIP GOING DOWN," FREDERICKS SAID. "BUT AT LEAST I HAD THE SATISFACTION OF KNOWING OUR GUNS GOT THAT GERMAN."

London, Feb. 18-(AP)-All ranks from gunners to generals figured tonight in a long honors list for the men responsible for much of the success of British forces in the Middle East who drove the Axis from Egypt and Libya.

FEB 19 1943

Lieut. Gen. Sir Wilfred Lindsell, who was responsible for feeding, clothing and getting equipment to the British Eighth Army, topped the list with the award of knight commander of the bath.

The awards filled 11 pages in the London Gazette and included five [illegible] companions of the Bath, 25 commanders of the British empire, four George medals, 105 orders of the British empire, 150 members of the British empire and 80 British empire medals.

apl 02020-robinson-rm-457pew

30.24 — 1291

30.24 — 1291

LONDON, FEB 18-(AP)-THE DESTRUCTION OF 100 GERMAN TANKS AND OTHER ENEMY WAR GEAR IN A TOWN NORTH OF KHARKOV WAS RECOUNTED TODAY IN THE RUSSIAN NOON COMMUNIQUE AS RECORDED BY THE LONDON SOVIET RADIO MONITOR.

THE ARMIES OF COL. GEN. F.I. GOLIKOV WHICH HAD TAKEN KHARKOV WERE PUSHING FORWARD ON THE FRONT AND A FLANK ATTACK CARRIED A COLUMN INTO A TOWN WHERE IT FELL ON THE ENEMY'S MATERIEL, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

AN ENEMY GARRISON WAS ROUTED IN FIGHTING NORTH OF KURSK, AND ON THE LINE DRAWN AROUND THE DONETS BASIN RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE PRESSED FORWARD SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF VOROSHILOVGRAD AND HAVE REPULSED HEAVY GERMAN ATTACKS IN THE KRAMATORSK AREA, THEY ADDED.

(EDITORS: FOREGOING MAY BE EDITED TO CONFORM AND INSERTED BRACKETED IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, PMS BUDGET, AFTER FOURTH GRAF BEGINNING "THE KHARKOV OFFENSIVE" AND ENDING "NORTH OF LOZOVAYA.").

FEB 19 1943

M540AEW

DUBLIN, FEB. 18-(AP)- PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA ANNOUNCED IN THE DAIL TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED AGAINST POSTPONING A GENERAL ELECTION.

A MOTION URGING POSTPONEMENT UNTIL AFTER "THE EMERGENCY" WAS WITHDRAWN AFTER DE VALERA TOLD THE DAIL THE GOVERNMENT PREFERRED THAT AN ELECTION BE HELD.

DE VALERA SAID THAT SINCE THE STATUTORY LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EXPIRED JUNE 30 HE WOULD OFFER LEGISLATION TO PERMIT IT TO FUNCTION UNTIL THE NEW HOUSE CONVENED AS IT MIGHT BECOME NECESSARY TO SUMMON PARLIAMENT IN THE INTERIM.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, FEB.18-(AP)-SIR ARCHIBALD SOUTHBY, REPLYING TO CRITICS OF BRITISH AID TO RUSSIA, DECLARED TODAY THAT "THOUSANDS OF BRITISH SEAMEN HAD BEEN LOST IN TAKING TO RUSSIA THE THINGS THAT THEY NEED."

FEB 19 1943

HE SAID IN HIS ADDRESS THAT THE ONE PLACE IN WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS COULD BE BEATEN WAS THE ATLANTIC BY "THAT TERRIBLE RISING CURVE OF SINKINGS."

"UNLESS WE CAN SINK MORE U-BOATS THAN HITLER CAN BUILD, WE WILL LOSE THE WAR," HE SAID.

BY GLADWIN HILL

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, FEB.18-(AP)-AMERICAN CREWMEN OF A FLYING FORTRESS RELATED TODAY HOW A GERMAN PILOT TRIED TO MOW DOWN THE BOMBER BY SLICING IT WITH THE PROPELLORS OF HIS

PLANE.

LIEUT.GEORGE STALLMAN OF SAN JOSE,CALIF., PILOTED THE FORTRESS, NAMED "SAD SACK" AFTER AN ARMY CARTOON CHARACTER, IN A RECENT RAID ON GERMANY. STALLMAN SAID THAT THE PILOT OF A TWIN-ENGINED JUNKERS 88 ATTEMPTED TO FLY HEAD-ON INTO THE TAIL OF THE FORTRESS.

THIS IS A MANEUVER WHICH FLIERS BELIEVE MIGHT BE SUCCESSFULLY EXECUTED IF THE ATTACKING PILOT IS WILLING TO SACRIFICE HIS SHIP.

THE FORTRESS WAS FLYING BACK ACROSS THE CHANNEL WHEN THE JUNKERS 88 SWEPT IN ON ITS TAIL.

FEB 19 1943

"WE HAD HAD PLENTY OF ATTACKS AND I SUPPOSE HE THOUGHT WE WERE OUT OF AMMUNITION," SAID THE FORTRESS' 19-YEAR-OLD TAIL GUNNER ROBERT CYRAGGEN (correct) OF SEATTLE, WASH. "HE CAME UP TO ABOUT 200 YARDS RIGHT AT ME. HE KEPT COMING ON UNTIL HE COULDN'T HAVE BEEN MORE THAN 30 FEET AWAY. HE KEPT SWINGING HIS NOSE BACK AND FORTH, STICKING ONE WING FORWARD AND THEN THE OTHER LIKE HE WAS TRYING TO STICK ONE OF HIS PROPS INTO US. HE WASN'T FIRING AT ALL."

THE LEFT WAIST GUNNER ALSO STARTED FIRING AT THE GERMAN. BOTH GUNNERS SAID THEY COULD SEE A STEADY STREAM OF BULLETS POURING INTO THE COCKPIT.

"WE FIGURED THE PILOT MUST BE DEAD AND THE PLANE JUST KEPT FLYING INTO US BY ITSELF FOR THREE OR FOUR MINUTES," CYRAGGEN SAID. "FINALLY ONE OF OUR SHOTS GOT ONE OF HIS MOTORS. IT STARTED SMOKING AND THE PLANE BEGAN FALLING BACK. A COUPLE OF HUNDRED YARDS AWAY IT FELL OFF AND DOWN. IT WAS A GONER ALL RIGHT."

STALLMAN TOOK UP THE STORY:

"JUST AFTER THAT SEVEN FOCKE WULFS ATTACKED US ONE RIGHT AFTER THE OTHER. ONE CANNON SHELL WENT THROUGH THE FUSELAGE OF THE BALL TURRET GUNNER AND EXPLODED IN HIS PARACHUTE WHICH WAS LYING ABOVE HIS STATION. IT CUT THE PARACHUTE PACK TO RIBBONS AND THE CONCUSSION KNOCKED BOTH WAIST GUNNERS OFF THEIR FEET.

"ANOTHER SHELL EXPLODED NEAR THE TAIL GUNNER'S WINDOW. CYRAGGEN GOT A FEW SPLINTERS IN HIS HAND. BUT I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM. HE CAME IN ON THE INTERPHONE AND ALL HE SAID WAAS, 'TAIL GUNNER TO PILOT CALLING. . . I AM HIT. THAT IS ALL.'"

(EDITORS: BYLINE ABOVE READ GLADWIN HILL, ELIMINATING INITIAL C.)

MJ1121AEW

FEB 19 1943

BY GLADWIN HILL

AT A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, FEB 18-(AP)-LIEUT. HOWARD GARDNER OF MILLINOCKET, ME., FIGURES THAT THE TRADITIONAL SHELL WITH HIS NAME ON IT MISSED HIM BY ABOUT AN INCH IN TUESDAY'S AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF ST.NAZAIRE.

"WE HAD JUST LEFT THE TARGET AND HAD GONE THROUGH A LOT OF FLAK, BUT WERE OUT OF IT," HE SAID. "AND I HAD JUST REMARKED TO OUR NAVIGATOR, LIEUT. JOHN J. WARD OF TUCSON, ARIZ., THAT IT HAD BEEN AN EASY MISSION.

"I TURNED THE BOMB SIGHT OFF AND JUST AS I WAS LEANING BACK A SHELL CAME THROUGH FROM THE RIGHT, PASSED MY EYES IN THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE PLANE'S NOSE, AND WENT OUT THE LEFT."

IT WAS A 20 MILLIMETER MISSILE.

"THE CONCUSSION KNOCKED ME OUT FOR A MINUTE AND I FELL BACK ON THE FLOOR," GARDNER CONTINUED. "I WAS ON MY BACK FOR A COUPLE OF MINUTES.

30.24 — 1293.

30.24 - 1293

WARD BENT OVER AND LOOKED AT MY EYES AND SAW THAT I WAS ALL RIGHT."

HIS FACE WAS CUT SUPERFICIALLY IN A DOZEN PLACES BY FLYING SPLINTERS OF PLASTIC.

"THE BLOOD BLINDED ME FOR A MINUTE. BUT I WIPED IT OUT," HE SAID. "THE COLD UP THERE FREEZES IT QUICKLY.

"A COUPLE OF FOCKE-WULFS CAME RIGHT IN ON THE NOSE. ONE TURNED OFF BUT THE OTHER KEPT ON. THE PILOT WAS EITHER DEAD OR DIDN'T HAVE ANY SENSE BECAUSE HE KEPT COMING RIGHT AT US. I'M SURE HE WOULD HAVE HIT US.

FEB 19 1943

"CAPTAIN CLARK (CHARLES D. CLARK OF MC ALLEN, TEX.) SAVED OUR LIVES BECAUSE HE DIVED ABOUT 300 FEET. THE FOCKE-WULF WENT RIGHT OVER US. WE HAD 12 MORE HEAD-ON ATTACKS AFTER THAT."

"THEY CAME SO CLOSE WE COULD SEE THE PILOTS AS THEY WENT BY AND COULD READ THE NUMBERS ON THE PLANES," CLARK SAID. "I COULD SWEAR I SAW THE SERIAL NUMBER ON ONE OF THEIR MOTORS--I WAS STARING RIGHT AT IT.

"I KEPT THE GUN RED HOT," GARDNER SAID. "AND KEPT THEM OFF AS WELL AS POSSIBLE. I PUT TRACERS ALL AROUND THEM. I COULDN'T SWEAR TO ANY HITS--THERE WERE SO MANY AROUND I COULDN'T TELL ABOUT ANY. OUR SHIP ALONE SAW THREE FOCKE-WULFS EXPLODE IN MIDAIR."

Z731AEW

AT A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, FEB 18-(AP)-THE LEFT LANDING WHEEL OF THE A-20 HAVOC BOMBER STUCK WHEN THE TWO OFFICERS HEADED FOR THE AIR FIELD AFTER TOWING A SLEEVE TARGET FOR GUNNERY PRACTICE.

CAPT.JERALD PRICE OF ESTES PARK, COLO., THE PILOT, TOLD HIS COMPANION, LIEUT.WILLIAM BRISCOLL OF HUNTSVILLE, TEX., THAT A CRASH LANDING WAS IN PROSPECT AND IT PROBABLY WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA FOR HIM TO BAIL OUT.

LIEUTENANT BRISCOLL RECALLED: "I'D WON 50 BUCKS IN A POKER GAME THE NIGHT BEFORE AND FIGURED IT A GOOD IDEA NOT TO PUSH MY LUCK." SO HE TOOK TO HIS PARACHUTE.

JUST AS HE SLIPPED OVER THE SIDE THERE WAS A GREAT PLUNK AS THE JAMMED WHEEL DROPPED LOOSE AND LOCKED INTO THE PROPER POSITION. CAPTAIN PRICE LANDED THE PLANE SAFELY ALMOST BEFORE LIEUTENANT BRISCOLL GOT DOWN HIMSELF.

SS611AEW

HELSINKI, FINLAND, FEB 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PRESIDENT RISTO RYTI CALLED REPRESENTATIVES OF PARLIAMENTARY BLOCS TODAY FOR CONFERENCES ON FORMING HIS CABINET, AN INDICATION THAT IT WOULD BE NAMED BEFORE HE IS INAUGURATED FOR ANOTHER TERM MARCH 1. FEB 19 1943

THE OLD CABINET RESIGNED TUESDAY, A NORMAL PROCEDURE THAT FOLLOWED RYTI'S REELECTION AS PRESIDENT MONDAY.

SOME POLITICAL QUARTERS REGARDED THE FINANCE MINISTER, VAINO TANNER, STRONG MAN OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT PARTY, AS THE LEADING CANDIDATE FOR THE PREMIERSHIP, ALTHOUGH PREMIER JOHN W. RANGELL REMAINED IN THE PICTURE.

ANOTHER POSSIBILITY WAS TOIVO KIVIMAEKI, THE MINISTER TO BERLIN, WHO NOMINALLY IS A LIBERAL.

THE NAME OF HENRIK RAMSAY, THE SCOTS-DESCENDED SUPPLY MINISTER,

WAS MOST PROMINENT IN TALK ABOUT THE POST OF FOREIGN MINISTER, WITH SOME MENTION OF PROFESSOR EDWIN LINKOMIES, THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER AND VICE SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT, FOR THE ROLE, AND CERTAIN OF SOME CABINET POST.

IT WAS CONSIDERED CERTAIN, HOWEVER, THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD REMAIN A COALITION, REPRESENTING ALL PARTIES.

MK528AEW

(ADVANCE) NEW DELHI, FEB. 19 -(FRIDAY)- (AP)- THE MOST WIDELY USED PAIR OF GENERAL'S STARS IN THIS WAR THEATER WAS BORN TODAY BY NEWLY PROMOTED BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM S. OLD OF UVALDE, TEXAS.

FEB 19 1943

THE STARS ORIGINALLY WERE SENT TO BRIG. GEN. CLAYTON BISSELL, COMMANDING THE TENTH AIR FORCE IN INDIA AND CHINA, BY HIS WIFE WHOSE HOME TOWN IS KANE, PA. SHE IS NOW IN ~~XXXXXX~~ SEWANEE, TENN.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN MAGRUDER, THEN HEAD OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION IN CHINA, PINNED THE STARS ON BISSELL.

THEN COLONEL JAMES H. DOOLITTLE ARRIVED IN CHUNGKING ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ AFTER BOMBING TOKYO

TO FIND THAT HE WAS A NEWLY APPOINTED BRIGADIER GENERAL. SO BISSELL PINNED THE STARS ON DOOLITTLE, WHO LATER WAS PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERAL.

DOOLITTLE ~~XXXXX~~ ENCOUNTERED CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT WHO HAD JUST BEEN PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL. SINCE DOOLITTLE WAS BOUND FOR HOME WHERE STARS WERE PLENTIFUL HE PINNED HIS INSIGNIA ON CHENNAULT.

WHEN CHENNAULT GOT STARS OF HIS OWN, HE RETURNED THEM TO BISSELL.

FEB 19 1943

SUCCESSIVELY THE STARS WERE PINNED ON GALEN V. HAYNES, COMMANDING THE INDIA AIR TASK FORCE; ROBERT G. OLIVER OF MAXWELL FIELD, ALA., 40-YEAR-OLD HEAD OF THE AIR SERVICE COMMAND IN INDIA, AND THEN ON OLD.

THE STARS WILL GO BACK TO BISSELL AGAIN WHEN OLD GETS HIS OWN PAIR.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT FIVE A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, FRIDAY, FEB. 19)

30.24 - 1295

30.24 - 1295

FOLO POONA--GANDHI

NEW DELHI, FEB.18-(AP)-A DEPRESSED GROUP OF INDIAN LAWYERS, BUSINESSMEN, POLITICIANS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS FLOCKED INTO NEW DELHI TONIGHT, READING WITH GLOOMY FOREBODINGS THE LATEST BULLETINS FROM THE BEDSIDE OF MOHANDAS K.GANDHI, LOSING STRENGTH RAPIDLY AFTER NINE DAYS OF FASTING, AND HOPING AGAINST HOPE THAT AMERICA WILL INTERVENE.

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT DOCTORS HAD FOUND EVIDENCE OF UREMIA AND THAT GANDHI'S HEART ACTION WAS FEEBLER STRUCK AN ESPECIALLY CHILLING NOTE INTO A CONFERENCE AT THE RESIDENCE OF G.D.BIRLA, WEALTHY INDIAN BUSINESSMAN. IT PRECEDED THE FORMAL OPENING TOMORROW OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF INDIAN BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL LEADERS.

FROM THIS MEETING, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID, IS EXPECTED TO COME A SIMPLE RESOLUTION ASKING THE GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE GANDHI AND OTHER CONGRESS LEADERS.

HW958PEW

FEB 19 1943

GANDHI--PRECEDE DAY BOMBAY

POONA,INDIA,FEB.18-(AP)-PHYSICIANS WHO MADE AN EXHAUSTIVE EXAMINATION TODAY OF MOHANDAS K.GANDHI, NOW IN THE SECOND WEEK OF HIS PROJECTED 21-DAY FAST, LOOKED MORE WORRIED THAN AT ANY TIME BEFORE AS THEY LEFT THE PALACE OF THE AGA KHAN WHERE GANDHI IS BEING DETAINED.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE FRAIL LITTLE INDIAN NATIONALIST LEADER HAD SHOWED NO INCLINATION TO TALK OR SEE VISITORS SINCE THIS MORNING.

THIS WAS THE NINTH DAY OF HIS FAST IN PROTEST AGAINST HIS CONFINEMENT IN THE PALACE-PRISON.

A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT BOMBAY SAID THERE WAS DEEPENING ANXIETY OVER HIS CONDITION.

"ALTHOUGH MR.GANDHI HAD A TOTAL OF NINE HOURS SLEEP HE IS NOT REFRESHED NOR MENTALLY ALERT," IT STATED. "HIS HEART ACTION IS FEEBLER."

FEB 19 1943

HW753PEW

CAIRO, FEB 18-(AP)-FORWARD ELEMENTS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY YESTERDAY REACHED MEDENINE, AN OUTPOST OF THE MARETH LINE ABOUT 65 MILES INSIDE TUNISIA FROM THE TRIPOLITANIAN BORDER, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

(THIS REPRESENTED AN ADVANCE OF 45 MILES IN TWO DAYS FROM BEN GARDANE, WHOSE FALL WAS ANNOUNCED ON TUESDAY.)

THIRTY MILES TO THE SOUTH THE BRITISH ALSO HAD REACHED THE MARETH LINE, THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING: "IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OUR PATROLS WERE ACTIVE IN THE FOUM TATAHOUINE AREA."

MEDENINE IS LESS THAN 130 MILES SOUTHEAST OF GAFSA, FROM WHICH THE AMERICANS WITHDREW EARLIER THIS WEEK AFTER THE GERMANS HAD BROKEN THROUGH THE CENTRAL TUNISIAN BATTLELINE.

BAD WEATHER AGAIN RESTRICTED AIR OPERATIONS OVER THE BATTLE AREA, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED, BUT ATTACKS WERE MADE TUESDAY NIGHT ON THE AIRDROME AND HARBOR OF CANDIA, CRETE, AND ON TRAINS IN SICILY.

TWO FIRES WERE STARTED ON THE AIRDROME AT CANDIA, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID, WHILE "IN ATTACKS ON FIVE TRAINS IN SICILY THE SAME

NIGHT TWO LOCOMOTIVES WERE SET ON FIRE AND THREE WERE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED."

IN ADDITION, AIRCRAFT FROM MALTA STRAFED AXIS MOTOR TRANSPORT IN TUNISIA.

OF THE AIRCRAFT USED IN ALL THESE OPERATIONS TWO FAILED TO RETURN, IT WAS ADDED.

FEB 19 1943

MC47AE

NIGHT LEAD MAXWELL

CAIRO,FEBM18-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.(CORRECT) RUSSELL L.MAXWELL, WHO IS RETIRING AS CHIEF OF THE U.S.ARMY SERVICES OF SUPPLY IN THE MIDDLE EAST TO GO TO ANOTHER THEATER, WAS AWARDED TODAY THE BRITISH ORDER, COMPANION OF THE BATH.

(UNITED STATES OFFICERS ARE PERMITTED TO RECEIVE DECORATIONS FROM ALLIED GOVERNMENTS IN TIME OF WAR. IN PEACE TIME THE CONSENT OF CONGRESS IS REQUIRED FOR AN OFFICER'S ACCEPTANCE OF A FOREIGN DECORATION)

BRIG.GEN.ROBERT W.CRAWFORD IS SUCCEEDING MAXWELL IN THE MIDDLE EAST SUPPLY POST.

MW1032PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FOURTH (CORRECT) ADD TUNISIAN ORIGINAL XXX TO BUILDINGS."

AMONG AIRMEN CREDITED WITH VICTORIES YESTERDAY WERE SECOND LIEUT. CLARK K.J.KINSEY OF AURORA, ILL., A P-38 PILOT WHO SHOT DOWN A THREE-ENGINED ITALIAN TORPEDOPLANE WHILE ENROUTE BACK FROM SARDINIA ON ESCORT DUTY; LIEUT. GEORGE L.ROSS, 331 FORT THOMAS ROAD, FORT THOMAS, KY., A P-38 PILOT CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN A MACCHI 200 OVER THE ELMAS AIRDROME; SERGT VICTOR M.FITZSIMMONS OF 1243 MAPLE STREET, ARBICER, MD., A B-17 GUNNER CREDITED WITH A FOCKE-WULF 190 OVER ELMAS; SERGT DEAN B.SMITH OF RFD NO. 2, MOUNT GILEAD, OHIO, AND SERGT. SOLON H.HINSON, OF 5007 MONROE ROAD, SKYLOCKVILLE, N.C., B-26 GUNNERS, EACH CREDITED WITH A MACCHI 200 OVER THE DECIMONANU AIRDROME.

IT WAS SERGEANT SMITH'S SECOND VICTORY AS HE WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING A MESSERSCHMITT 109 ON FEB. 7. FEB 19 1943

MJ105PAEW

(THE FOLLOWING, BY SGT. SAMUEL E. STAVISKY, CHELSEA, MASS., MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

GUADALCANAL, JAN. 21--(DELAYED)---JAPANESE UNITS MAKING A LAST-DITCH STAND HERE ARE BEING RIPPED APART BY BOMBARDMENTS FROM MARINE HOWITZER BATTERIES.

THE CRACK CREW OF ONE BATTERY, WHICH ARRIVED IN NOVEMBER AND SET UP POSITIONS UNDER JAP SHELL FIRE, HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH NEUTRALIZING 20 JAP GUNS, WITH HITS ON THREE OR MORE, WITH DEMOLISHING SIX ENEMY AMMUNITION AND GASOLINE DUMPS AND WITH DESTROYING A NUMBER OF JAP ROADS AND BRIDGES.

THERE IS NO WAY TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF ENEMY TROOPS KILLED BY THE BLAST OF THE SHELLS.

ONE MEMBER OF THE CREW IS PFC PETER SALTONSTALL, NEWTON, MASS., 21-YEAR-OLD SON OF GOV. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL OF MASSACHUSETTS. SALTONSTALL, A SENIOR, LEFT HARVARD A YEAR AGO TO ENLIST IN THE MARINES.

30.24 — 1297

3024-1297

OTHERS OF THE CREW ARE SGT. RAY MOORE, 108 10TH STREET, SOUTHEAST, ROANOKE, VA.; CORPORALS FRANK SEXTON, 215 NORTH 3RD STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.; MIKE FIDALI, 51 HAWKINS STREET, NEWARK, N.J., AND MATTHEW JACKSON, WYOMING, PA.; PRIVATES FIRST CLASS ANDY SOPRIAK, AMBRIDGE, PA., ANDY CONRAD, 428 PUTNAM ST., SCRANTON, PA.; SAM AYRES, HAVENSVILLE, KY.; MORRISANOS, SMITHFIELD, W.VA.; JOHN MORRISON, 873 BERGEN STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; GUY STEELE, HARLAN, KY.; ALEX BOLEVICH, 1291 POLAND AVENUE, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; JOHN KEYSER, 521 NORTH AVENUE, COLUMBUS, O.; JOSEPH J. O'CONNELL, HYDE PARK, MASS.; GORDON FURNEY, FULTON, N.Y.; PRIVATES JAMES SPURLAN, SPARTANBURG, S.C., AND DONALD SIMPSON, NEW YORK CITY.

FEB 19 1943

THESE HOWITZER BATTERIES NOT ONLY CAN DISH IT OUT--THEY CAN TAKE IT.

BIG GUNS LIKE THESE WITH THEIR DEVASTATING EFFECTS ON JAP BUMPS AND SUPPLY LINES, ARE PRIME OBJECTIVES FOR THE "MILLIMETER MIKES"--JAP ARTILLERY--AND "WASHING MACHINE CHARLEYS'--JAP NIGHT BOMBERS. AND THE BOYS ARE CONSTANTLY HARRIED BY SNIPERS WHO FILTER IN THROUGH THE JUNGLES.

IN THE TRADITION OF ARTILLERY MEN, THESE LADS DO NOT FAIL TO WRITE MESSAGES ON THEIR SHELLS. TYPICAL ARE:

"A RED HOT MAMMA FOR YOKOHAMA," "WITH BURSTING LOVE--TO TOJO," "KISS THE JAPS GOODBYE," AND "FROM MIKE TO MIKADO."

SU1140AEW

BY VERN HAVELAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB.10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SERGEANT, LIKABLE NEVER LEVIN, THE BROOKLYN BOMBARDIER, WAS FOLLOWED CAPTAIN COLIN KELLY, HIS FIRST COMMANDING OFFICER, TO AN AIRMAN'S DEATH.

RETURNING FROM A MISSION JAN. 7, SERGEANT LEVIN'S BOMBING PLANE CRASHED INTO THE SEA 40 MILES SOUTH OF PORT MORESBY DURING A STORM.

FEB 19 1943

THE TWICE-DECORATED BOMB-SIGHT EXPERT WAS LOST BUT THREE OF HIS MATES WERE SAVED AFTER A FLYING BOAT SPOTTED THE SURVIVORS IN THE WATER AND A ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE CRASH BOAT WENT TO THE RESCUE.

THE SURVIVORS WERE CO-PILOT LIEUT. JOHN BARBEE, OF WAUKEGAN, ILL.; STAFF SERGEANT JACK MATTISOFF, GUNNER, OF LOS ANGELES; AND CORPORAL SIDNEY SCHWIMMER, RADIOMAN, OF (SHERMAN AVENUE) NEW YORK CITY.

THE PLANE WAS PILOTED BY LIEUT. GUYTON CHRISTOPHER, OF ~~XX~~ DECATUR, GA.

~~XXXXXX~~ ITS MISSION WAS TO SHADOW A JAPANESE CONVOY NORTH OF NEW GUINEA.

FEB 19 1943

LEVIN WAS THE BOMBARDIER OF KELLY 'S PLANE CREDITED WITH SINKING THE ~~XXX~~ JAPANESE BATTLESHIP HARUNA LAST DEC. 10. ON THE RETURN FROM THAT BOMBING CAPT. KELLY WAS KILLED AS HE CAME IN FOR A LANDING AND WAS AWARDED A CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR POSTHUMOUSLY.

FOR HIS FEATS, LEVIN WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, THE ~~XXXX~~ AIR FORCES SILVER STAR, AND AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

FIRST LEAD

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY, FEB. 19-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LIEUT. GEN. WALTER KRUEGER IS IN AUSTRALIA TO COMMAND THE NEW SIXTH ARMY.

THE SPOKESMAN WHO MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT FORMATION OF THE NEW FIELD ARMY UNADER GENERAL KREUGER IS "AN ADMINISTRATIVE STEP AND HAS NO SPECIAL OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE."

(IN MAKING THE ANNOUNCEMENT THURSDAY IN WASHINGTON THAT GENERAL KRUEGER, A MASTER OF TACTICS HAD BEEN PLACED IN THE NEW COMMAND, SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON CAUTIONED AGAINST ANY INFERENCES OF AN EARLY START ON A "MARCH TO TOKYO." DESPITE THIS PRECAUTIONARY NOTE, THE POSSIBILITY WAS RAISED THERE OF A MAJOR OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC).

TROOPS COMPOSING THE NEW ARMY, GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S SPOKESMAN SAID, INCLUDE ONLY THOSE ALREADY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, WHICH WOULD BE AUSTRALIA AND NEW GUINEA.

STRENGTH OF A FIELD ARMY NORMALLY VARIES BETWEEN 200,000 AND 400,000 MEN.)

FEB 19 1943

A99KX

"THE STEP WAS TAKEN MERELY TO FACILITATE AND RENDER MORE FLEXIBLE THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

"IT HAS NO STRATEGICAL SIGNIFICANCE WHATSOEVER."

THE SETUP PREVIOUSLY IN THIS AREA INCLUDED LIEUT. GENERAL ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, WHO COMMANDED THE AMERICAN GROUND FORCES DURING THE TRIUMPHANT CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE JAPS IN THE PAPUAN PENINSULA, OF NEW GUINEA. HE IS UNDER GENERAL SIR THOMAS BLAMEY AS COMMANDER OF ALLIED LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALIA. GENERAL MAC ARTHUR IS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

AS COMMANDER OF THE ARMY IT IS ASSUMED KRUEGER WILL BE OVER EICHELBERGER.

IN MAKING THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN WASHINGTON, SECRETARY OF

30.24—1299

WAR STIMSON WAS QUOTED IN THE AUSTRALIAN PAPERS AS SAYING THE SIXTH ARMY WOULD BE COMPRISED OF TROOPS BOTH IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. NEW ZEALAND NOW IS UNDER THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND.

TODAY'S NOON COMMUNIQUE FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS TOLD OF A HEAVY TWO HOUR RAID ON BUIN IN THE SOLOMONS AND OF ATTACKS ON JAP SHIPS, INCLUDING A CRUISER, OFF PORTUGUESE TIMOR, NEW BRITAIN AND NEW GUINEA.

ONE OF THE JAP CARGO VESSELS WAS ATTACKED BY A HEAVY BOMBER OFF CAPE ORFORD, NEW BRITAIN. ANOTHER CARGO SHIP OF 5,000 TONS WAS STRAFED IN NEW BRITAIN'S REIN BAY.

THE FOUR LAUNCHES AND THE SCHOONER, OF 300 TONS, WERE DAMAGED OFF NEW GUINEA IN A COASTAL SWEEP FROM MADANG TO ALEXISHAFEN.

OFF DILI, IN PORTUGUESE TIMOR, ALLIED MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED A JAP CRUISER, WITH RESULTS NOT REPORTED. THE BOMBERS GOT INT A RUNNING FIGHT OF OVER 100 MILES WITH FIVE JAP ZEROS. ONE OF THE BOMBERS WAS LOST BUT TWO OF THE JAPS WERE SHOT DOWN FEB 19 1943

A HEAVY RAID WAS MADE ON BUIN'S KAHILI AIRDROME IN THE SOLOMONS. FIRES WHICH LEAPED ~~50~~ 500 FEET AND COULD BE SEEN 50 MILES AWAY WERE STARTED DURING THE RAID OF OVER TWO HOURS. NOT AN ALLIED PLANE WAS LOST.

EW842PCW NM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FEB 18-(AP)-AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS AND AUSTRALIAN LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS PRESSED AIR ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE YESTERDAY, BOMBING AND MACHINE-GUNNING WIDELY-SCATTERED POINTS IN NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN.

ON THE GROUND, ALLIED JUNGLE TROOPS PUSHED ALONG ON THE HEELS OF THE JAPANESE CONTINUING THEIR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WAU AREA TOWARD MUBO, 12 MILES SOUTH OF SALAMAUA, WITH FORWARD UNITS SLASHING AT THE HARASSED ENEMY AS THEY MOVED NEARER TO MUBO.

LIBERATOR AND FLYING FORTRESS BOMBERS DROPPED QUARTER-TON BOMBS ON BABO, IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA, AND ON UBILI AND GASMATA IN NEW BRITAIN. FIRES WERE STARTED IN THE ENEMY-OCCUPIED AREA AT UBILI. BARGES OFFSHORE AT GASMATA AND THE AIRDROME AT THE JAPANESE BASE WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED.

AN 80-FOOT ENEMY SCHOONER WAS SUNK BY ONE BOMB DELIVERED BY A HEAVY RECONNAISSANCE UNIT OFF BAMBAK, CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN.

FROM THE LAE-SALAMAUA AREA DOWN THE COAST TO THE KUMUSI RIVER FIGHTER PLANES RANGED, SPRAYING TARGETS WITH GUNFIRE.

MK531AEW

FEB 19 1943

HEADQUARTERS ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, FEB. 18-(AP)-AWARD OF A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO MAJ. JOHN G. PICKARD OF PHILADELPHIA (2869 N. ORKNEY ST.) AND SILVER STARS TO SEVEN OTHER OFFICERS FOR AERIAL ACTION OVER THE ALEUTIANS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY MAJ. GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER, JR.

ROUR OOF THE SILVER STAR WINNERS ARE MISSING IN ACTION. THEY INCLUDE:

CAPT. RALPH D. MATTHEWS FROM TEXAS (CITY UNIDENTIFIED); NEXT OF KIN, WIFE, EVELYN, CANDO, N.D.

SECOND LIEUT. ARTIE L. KAYSER FROM WEST VIRTINIA (CITY UNIDENTI-

FIED); WIFE, DORA ELIZABETH, 4310 SHATTER AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.

SECOND LIEUT. THEODORE T. WASATKA, OF MENDOTA, MINN.; MOTHER, MRS. L. T. VASATKA, MENDOTA.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS WENT TO MAJOR PICKARD FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE ON KISKA ISLAND DECEMBER 30. HE LED A FLIGHT OF MEDIUM BOMBERS IN AN ATTACK ON JAP SHIPPING IN KISKA HARBOR, PRESSING THE ASSAULT DESPITE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND AN ATTACK BY MANY ENEMY FIGHTERS. HE SCORED DIRECT HITS ON AN ENEMY VESSEL AND RETURNED TO HIS BASE AFTER ONE OF HIS WING MEN HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN AND TWO OTHERS HAD SUSTAINED EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

FEB 19 1943

FJ1144PCW

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT--FIRST ADD TANK BATTLE (DAY) (BY NORGAARD) X X X THE COMPANY.

A COLUMN OF BETWEEN 200 AND 300 GERMAN TANKS AND OTHER VEHICLES, SOME TOWING ARTILLERY, WAS MOVING UP TO ATTACK WHEN THE 17 LITTLE MACHINES TOOK THEIR STATION.

THEY ALONE WERE ON THE ROAD WINDING THROUGH TO THE HILLS.

THE GERMAN COLUMN SPLIT UP TO TAKE THE TOWN FROM TWO SIDES AND THE AMERICAN TANKS OPENED FIRE. THE GERMAN MARK IV'S RUSHED FORWARD BUT HALTED ALTHOUGH THEY WERE TWICE AS HEAVY AS THE AMERICAN TANKS. WHEN THE GERMANS BROUGHT UP THEIR ARTILLERY, THE U.S. TANKS DROPPED BACK BUT THEY DARTED IN AND OUT TIME AND AGAIN UNTIL THEY WERE SURE THE WITHDRAWING INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND OTHER ALLIED UNITS WERE WELL BEYOND DANGER.

THEN THEY BROKE OFF THE ENGAGEMENT AND PULLED OUT OF RANGE BEFORE THE GERMANS REALIZED THEY HAD BEEN OUTFOUGHT BY RELATIVELY INSIGNIFICANT FORCES.

THE LOND AMERICAN TANK LOSS WAS SUFFERED WHEN THE LITTLE MACHINE OVERTURNED WHILE FIRING ON THE ADVANCING ENEMY WHILE TRYING TO RIDE THE SIDE OF THE GULCH SIMULTANEOUSLY.

GERMAN FIRE WAS TOO HOT TO PERMIT A RESCUE ATTEMPT, SO THE TANK WAS SET AFIRE AND ABANDONED.

FEB 19 1943

HW1012PEW

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

WITH U.S. FORCES IN TUNISIA, FEB 17-(AP)-(DELAYED)-JERRY THREW HIS SUNDAY PUNCH AT US WITH MEN, GUNS AND TANKS AND THAT, IN PART, IS THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN RETREAT IN TUNISIA.

THE BLOODY BATTLEFIELDS, LITTERED WITH BROKEN VEHICLES AND MARKED WITH THE CROSS OF GERMANY AS WELL AS THE STAR OF AMERICA, TESTIFY THAT THE NAZIS HAD NO MARGIN IN COURAGE.

OUT INTO THE LONG VALLEY AND INTO THE HILLS THEY MARCHED AND ROLLED ON WHEELS--THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING MAD BECAUSE THEY HAD TO MARCH BACKWARD TOWARD NEW YORK INSTEAD OF FORWARD TOWARD TUNIS AND SFAX.

TO THE GERMANS IT WAS A RETREAT. TO THE AMERICANS IT WAS A STRATEGIC WITHDRAWAL. BUT WHATEVER NAME ITS CALLED IT HAD JUST ONE EFFECT ON THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND THAT WAS TO GET BACK AT THE GERMANS WITH ALL THEY HAVE JUST AS SOON AS THE COMMANDERS GIVE THE WORD.

30.24—1301

30.24-1301

AS ONE WHO WATCHED FOR THREE STRAIGHT DAYS AS AMERICAN TANKMEN THREW AWAY THEIR LIVES IN A GAMBLE TO STEM THE ONWARD AVALANCHE OF THE GERMAN ARMORED FORCE, I FOR ONE, COULDN'T QUESTION THE DECISION TO WITHDRAW.

THAT'S WHY GERMAN PATROLS ROAM THE PLAINS OF THE SBEITLA-FERIANA VALLEY TONIGHT AND THE SLEEPLESS FRENCH AND AMERICAN GUARDS WATCH FROM THE HILLS OVERLOOKING THE YELLOW ACRES DOTTED WITH BLOSSOMING ALMOND TREES, GREEN OTIVE GROVES AND SPIKY CACTUS.

FEB 19 1943

AS ONE WHO HAS SLEPT AND EATEN IN THE FIELD FOR ALMOST TWO MONTHS OF STEADILY OORE SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS WITH EVERY BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN ARMY, I HAD MY FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO SEE HOW THEY REACTED WHEN THE GOING REALLY GOT TOUGH.

PLODDING HERE'S THE WAY ONE INFANTRYMAN SUMMED IT UP AFTE 15 MILES CROSS-COUNTRY AT NIGHT:

"THAT MEANS IT WILL TAKE US ANOTHER WEEK MORE NOW TO WIN THE WAR. BUT EVERY WEEK I HAVE SPENT AWAY FROM THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE OF THOSE KRAUT HOUNDS MAKES ME JUST THAT MUCH SORER AT THEM."

TYPICAL WAS THE REACTION OF AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNER, PRIVATE MICHAEL HIGGINS,JR., 25, OF 2039 MCGRAW AVENIE, PARKCHESTER, NEW YORK CITY, THE SON OF A DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

"WE PULLED OUT OF GAFSA NIGHT BEFORE LAST AND OUT OF FERIANA LAST NIGHT," SAID HIGGINS, WHO SERVED AS A VOLUNTEER IN THE CANADIAN ARMY BUT SWITCHED TO THE AMERICAN FORCES AFTER PEARL HARBOR. "THEY WERE COLD TRIPS IN OPEN TRUCKS.

"THE WHOLE VALLEY WAS RED WITH EXPLOSIONS AS WE DESTROYED EVERYTHING OF VALUE THAT WE COULDN'T TAKE. THE GERMANS WON'T FIND ENOUGH FOOD LEFT TO FEED A CANARY, OR ENOUGH FUELS TO KEEP A CIGARETTE LIGHTER GOING.

"WE DON'T LIKE TO MOVE BACK. WE WANT TO FIGHT. WE CAN'T WIN A WAR BY MOVING BACK AND WE WANT TO GET BACK AT THEM AS SOON AS WE ARE GIVEN THE WORD."

EVACUATED ALONG WITH HIGGINS WAS "SERGEANT", A FIVE-MONTHS-OLD PUP, WHICH HE BOUGHT FROM A FRENCH FAMILY FOR ONE DOLLAR. IT HAS BEEN THROUGH 38 STUKA RAIDS.

"HE COMES INTO THE MACHINE GUN PIT WITH ME DURING AIR RAIDS AND DOESN'T LIKE MOVING BACK ANY MORE THAN I DO," HIGGINS EXPLAINED.

ANOTHER EVACUEE WAS SERGEANTS SISTER, "HESTER", OWNED BY PRIVATE TOM REED, 19, A TRUCK DRIVER, OF SPRINGFIELD, KY.

CAPT.EDWARD E.COTTER, 31, OF CORNING, IA., LED AN INFANTRY GROUP WHICH MADE A 15-MILE TREK TO SAFETY. RESTING ON A ROCK OBSERVED CHEERFULLY, TROUBLE THROUGH WITH ALL OUR OEN A BUT SORE FEET."

FEB 19 1943

CORPORAL MERLE BIERMAN, 25, OF 1356 TWENTY-FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IA., GRINNED EVEN MORE CHEERFULLY---HE MADE THE TRIP OUT IN A QUARTER-TON PEEP "WHINH IS MUCH BETTER THAN WALKING."

THE WITHDRAWAL WAS ORDERLY AND WITHOUT ANY SIGNS OF PANIC.

IT BEGAN TWO NIGHTS AGO AND CONTINUED AS AMERICAN TANK, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY FORCES HELD THE GERMANS FROM A MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH. THESE OUTFITS THEN WITHDREW THEMSELVES, STILL ENGAGING THE ENEMEY.

THE REMOVAL AT SBEITLA WENT ON AS SCHEDULED, DESPITE THE FACT THAT GERMAN

RTILLERY SHELLED THETOWN DURING THE NIGHT AND THEIR TANKS MADE A FUTILE TWO-HOUR PUSH BEGINN NG AT 2 A.M. TO SEIZE THE TOWN UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS. BY DAWN THEY STILL HAD A FIGHT ON THEIR HANDS BEFORE ENTERING.

FEB 19 1943

ALL ALLIED PLANES AT THELEPTE AIRFIELD, LONG A SORE SPOT TO THE GERMAN GROUND FORCES AS WELL AS TO NAZI FLIERS, WERE SAFELY FLOWN AWAY AND THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN FORCES STATIONED AT NEARBY FERIANA MARCHED INTO THE ADJOINING HILLS WITHOUT HURRY, LEAVING A COMPANY OF LIGHT TANKS TO GUARD THE REAR.

FRENCH PACK TRAINS WOUND SLOWLY ACROSS THE PLAINS, THE MULES AND MEN LOADED WITH EQUIPMENT. AS ONE FRENCH PRIVATE, BENT ALMOST DOUBLE UNDER HIS PACK, PASSED A GROUP OF AMERICAN OFFICERS HE STRAIGHTENED UP, SALUTED SMARTLY, AND GAVE THEM A GREETING WITH THE ONLY WORDS OF ENGLISH HE KNEW:

"OKAY, HALLO KEED!"

LAST TO COME OUT WAS A COMPANY OF LIGHT TANKS, WITH THEIR GUNS STILL WARM FROM A SUCCESSFUL DELAYING ENGAGEMENT WITH A GERMAN ARMORED COLUMN.

RELAYS OF AMERICAN PLANES OPERATING IN THE GRAY SKIES WHERE NO NAZI AIRCRAFT WAS SEEN HELPED A LITTLE TANK GROUP HOLD THE GERMANS AT BAY UNTIL THE LAST AMERICAN SOLDIER HAD LEFT FERIANA.

AS THE PLUCKY LITTLE TANKS ROLLED UP THE MOUNTAIN THROUGH FALLING SNOW SEVERAL FRENCH SOLDIERS SAVED BY THEIR STAND CHEERED AND SHOUTED AT THEM. SMILING TANKMEN WAVED BACK.

THE FINGERS OF EVERY SOLDIER WERE PARTED IN THE "V" SIGNAL FOR VICTORY.

FEB 19 1943

HW111AEW

OTTAWA,ONT.,FEB.18-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT THERE IS "A GREAT DANGER OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSE AND OF THE PEOPLE GETTING THE IMPRESSION THAT THIS WAR IS GOING TO BE WON THIS YEAR."

HE SAID IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO STRESS TOO STRONGLY "THE SERIOUS SITUATION THAT EXISTS AT THIS MOMENT AND THAT LIES AHEAD."

KING WAS REPLYING TO A QUESTIONER WHO ASKED WHETHER AN OPPORTUNITY WOULD BE GIVEN TO DEBATE SOCIAL SECURITY AND BRITAIN'S BEVERIDGE REPORT.

KING REPLIED THAT TO DEAL WITH POST-WAR MEASURE BEFORE DEALING WITH WAR FINANCING, THE BUDGET AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO PROSECUTION OF THE WAR WOULD BE TO CREATE A WRONG IMPRESSION AT THIS TIME.

"THERE HAS BEEN NO INVASION OF EUROPE AND UP TO THE PRESENT TIME GERMANY CONTINUES TO CONTROL ALL THE COUNTRIES SHE HAS CONQUERED," KING SAID.

TO DEFEAT THE AXIS POWERS WAS GOING TO TAKE ALL THE EFFORTS OF THE ALLIES "FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME TO COME," HE ADDED.

HW101PEW

30.24 — 1303

30.24 - 1303

OTTAWA, CAN., FEB. 18,(AP)-ONE AMERICAN WAS LISTED IN AN OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, WHICH WAS ISSUED HERE TONIGHT.

tonight listed

FLT. SGT. MAURICE ANDREW PHAIR, WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS FATHER, M.T. PHAIR OF LIMESTON, MAINE, AS REPORTED MISSING AFTER OPERATIONS.

Overseas

FEB 19 1943

AP AA 1050PEW

OTTAWA, CAN.,FEB.18,(AP)-THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT LISTED SGT. REID THOMSON OF LEBANON,TENN AS A PRISONER OF WAR. A FOSTER MOTHER KENNEDY MRS. E.T. ASKEW LIVES AT 110 SOUTH GREENWOOD AVE., LEBANON, TENN.

HAIFA, PALESTINE, FEB. 18--(AP)--- AN AIR RAID WARNING WAS SOUNDED IN THIS EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN PORT TODAY WHEN HOSTILE AIRCRAFT APPROACHED, BUT THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS. THE ALL-CLEAR WAS SOUNDED 30 MINUTES LATER. IT WAS THE SECOND ALERT WITHIN A MONTH.

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 18-(AP)-Nine Germans and two Japanese including the prominent photographer Francisco Mayno were permitted by presidential decree today to return from resorts and small provincial towns to which they were banished after Chile severed relations with the Axis.

FEB 19 1943

The original order affected 168 Germans and 74 Japanese allegedly connected with propaganda and espionage activities.

CDA7-01530-rm-530pew

Jerusalem, Feb. 18-(AP)-Some 1,227 Jews from Poland including 858 children entered Palestine today on special immigration certificates. After the war started, they were dispersed over Russia and later sent to Teheran.

apl 01138-rm-521pew

Rio De Janeiro, Feb. 18-(AP)-Air Minister Joaquin Salgado, Ji

suggested in an interview in [redacted] O Globo today that the Brazilian air force had frustrated an attack by a German submarine recently off Recife as it lay in wait for a United States warship.

Salgado avoided any statement that the raider was sunk but said it was discovered 38 miles off Recife and that the warship reached port undamaged because "the submarine's action was [redacted] frustrated by pilots of the Brazilian air force."

FEB 19 1943

Some ten submarines have been sunk off Brazil, half by the Brazilians and half by the United States forces in that area.

MET 5-al400-rm-540pew

SAN JUAN, [redacted] FEB. 18—(AP)—YEHUDI MENUHIN, THE NOTED 25-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN VIOLINIST, WHO IS ON A CONCERT TOUR OF ARMY CAMPS, THRILLED MEMBERS OF THE ANTILLES AIR TASK FORCES LAST NIGHT WITH A "JAM SESSION" AT WHICH HE PLAYED [redacted] THE SAINT LOUIS BLUES AND OTHER POPULAR TUNES.

[redacted] HE [redacted] "SALUTE TO MISSOURI" ALONG WITH ARMY MUSICIANS, SERGEANT WILLIAM REINBURG OF KNOXVILLE, TEN., ON THE GUITAR; CORPORAL [redacted] DANIEL G. BETUNE (CAPT D-T), OF READING, PA., ON THE BANJO, AND PRIVATE WALLY HYLANDER OF ANTRIM, N.H., ON THE BASS FIDDLE.

MENUHIN SAID IT WAS HIS FIRST JAM SESSION BUT THAT HE LIKED IT VERY MUCH.

AP WIRE 1610 PEW (NM)

FEB 19 1943

Capetown, Feb. 18-(AP)-South African newspapers will be reduced to six pages daily effective March 1 and magazines will be made still thinner. The cut means a 70 per cent reduction in the pre-war sizes of the large dailies.

apl 01840-rm-437pew

WITH CHUNGKING

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO QUOTED A DOMEI DISPATCH TODAY (FRI) AS SAYING THAT JAPANESE TROOPS HAD TRAPPED AND ANNIHILATED 30,000 CHINESE TROOPS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF HUPEH PROVINCE IN THE AREA BETWEEN YOCHOW AND SHASI.

GENERAL CHEN CHENG'S 118TH AND 149TH DIVISIONS AND 445TH BRIGADE

30.24 — 1305

30.24-1305

WERE THE CHINESE FORMATIONS WIPED OUT, SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,

ONE JAPANESE COLUMN PUSHING 25 MILES NORTH OF YOCHOW WAS SAID TO HAVE STORMED AND CAPTURED THE WALLED CITY OF KIENLI, DESCRIBED AS AN IMPORTANT CHINESE POSITION, WHILE ANOTHER JAPANESE FORCE CAME DOWN FROM THE NORTH TO OCCUPY CHANGKINGHASI, 25 MILES EAST OF SHASI.

"WITH RETREAT CUT OFF BY JAPANESE PLANES THE ENEMY HAS BEEN THROWN INTO UTTER CONFUSION," THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE TOKYO RADIO SAID OTHER UNITS HAD OCCUPIED SINCHANG, HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHINESE 181ST DIVISION, 40 MILES SOUTH OF SHASI, WHILE ANOTHER JAPANESE FORCE OPERATING IN NORTHWESTERN KIANGSU PROVINCE HAD "DEALT AN ANNIHILATING BLOW TO THE NEWLY FORMED 56TH DIVISION NEAR TANGSHAN.

FEB 19 1943

CO-ORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON WILL FURNISH $950,000 TOWARD ESTABLISHING THE NEW AGENCY HERE, AND $600,000 WILL BE CONTRIBUTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF VENEZUELA.

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NEW YORK, FEB. 19--(AP)--THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY, TWO DAYS LATE, THAT KHARKOV HAD BEEN EVACUATED AFTER SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF WAR-IMPORTANT INSTALLATIONS.

APR TRN 835A CC 836A

FEB 19 1943

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, FEB 18--(AP)--

AN AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH A COOPERATIVE INTER-AMERICAN OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH WAS SIGNED HERE TODAY BY U.S. AMBASSADOR FRANK P. CORRIGAN AND VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER PARRA PEREZ.

THE ORGANIZATION SHORTLY WILL INAUGURATE A CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA. THE OFFICE OF THE

UNDATED ITALIAN

FEB 19 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ITALIANS REPORTED IN THEIR COMMUNIQUE TODAY THAT ALLIED TROOPS SUPPORTED BY ARMORED UNITS HAD COUNTERATTACKED IN TUNISIA.

THE COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THE COUNTER-ATTACK CAME AFTER AXIS TROOPS HAD "OCCUPIED MORE ENEMY POSITIONS" AND DECLARED IT HAD BEEN REPULSED.

"IN THE SKIES OVER TUNISIA FOUR ENEMY PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN, THREE BY THE FIRE OF GROUND UNITS AND ONE BY FIGHTERS," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

THE COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED THAT AMERICAN BOMBS INFLICTED SERIOUS DAMAGE IN A RAID ON CAGLIARI, A STRATEGIC AIR BASE AT THE SOUTHERN

TIP OF SARDINIA.

EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARY BOMBS WERE DROPPED BY THE RAIDERS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

CASUALTIES "AMONG THE POPULATION" WERE ESTIMATED AT 100 DEAD AND 235 INJURED. THE DAMAGE WAS CLAIMED BY THE COMMUNIQUE TO HAVE BEEN DONE TO "CIVILIAN DWELLINGS."

THE ITALIANS CLAIMED THAT THREE OF THE PLANES ATTACKING CAGLIARI CRASHED WHEN "ATTACKED BY OUR FIGHTERS" AND THAT 12 FLIERS WHO BAILED OUT WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

FEB 19 1943

FH915AEW

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, FEB 18--(AP)--THE GOVERNMENT, REMOVING RESTRICTIONS THAT HITHERTO HAD MADE EXPLOITATION OF RUBBER IN COLOMBIA A STATE MONOPOLY, TODAY AUTHORIZED THE UNITED STATES RUBBER RESERVE COMPANY TO "ENGAGE IN ALL RUBBER TRADE ACTIVITIES ON A BASIS OF PARITY WITH THE NATIONAL LAND BANK" OF BOGOTA.

THE NEWLY PUBLISHED DECREE EXEMPTED THE RUBBER RESERVE, A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY, FROM ALL IMPORT DUTIES, ROAD TAXES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS.

UNDER THE [illegible] ORDER, THIS GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED A COMMITTEE TO SUPERVISE ALL MATTERS EX PERTAINING TO EXPLOITATION OF RUBBER IN COLOMBIA. THE COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF THE COLOMBIAN MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL ECONOMY, [illegible] AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LAND BANK, [illegible] REPRESENTING THIS COUNTRY'S INTERESTS; AND THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, THE MANAGERS OF THE COLOMBIA BRANCH OF THE RUBBER RESERVE COMPANY, AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF

XXX REPRESENTATIVE OF

FEB 19 1943

THE UNITED STATES ECONOMIC WAR COUNCIL, REPRESENTING THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT.

PMS INTERPRETIVE

FEB 19 1943

BY GLENN BABB

FINLAND IS TELLING THE WORLD AS FORTHRIGHTLY AS SHE DARES THAT SHE IS JUST ABOUT READY TO DROP OUT OF THE WAR AND THAT SHE HOPES THE UNITED STATES CAN HELP HER COME TO TERMS WITH HER CHIEF ENEMY, SOVIET RUSSIA.

HER SPOKESMEN HAVE INSISTED TIME AND AGAIN THAT SHE IS HAVING

30.24 — 1307

30.24 — 1307

NO PART OF HITLER'S MEGALOMANIAC ATTEMPT TO SET UP A NEW ORDER IN EUROPE. SHE HAS NOT JOINED THE AXIS AND SHE INSISTS THAT SHE HAS NOT BEEN FIGHTING THE RUSSIANS ANYWHERE EXCEPT ALONG HER OWN FRONTIERS. SHE CONSIDERS HERSELF FREE TO MAKE A SEPARATE PEACE AT ANY TIME SHE FINDS IT ADVANTAGEOUS.

SHE HAS JUST REELECTED AS PRESIDENT RISTO RYTI, ARDENT ADVOCATE OF MAINTAINING FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES. A NEW CABINET IS BEING FORMED WHICH IS EXPECTED TO EXCLUDE THE PRESENT PRO-GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, ROLF WITTING. THE STAGE APPARENTLY IS BEING SET IN HELSINKI FOR SOME NEW EFFORT TO ENSURE THE SURVIVAL OF THE NATION.

FEB 19 1943

THE FINNS HAVE FELT FOR SOME TIME THAT THEY CHOSE THE WRONG SIDE BACK IN 1941 WHEN THEY ELECTED TO MARCH INTO RUSSIA AT HITLER'S SIDE. THEY GUESSED THEN THAT THEIR BEST CHANCES OF THE SECURITY FOR WHICH THEY HAVE FOUGHT SO MANY TIMES IN A SINGLE GENERATION LAY IN THE APPARENT LIKELIHOOD THAT HITLER WOULD DESTROY THE RED ARMY. IN THIS THEY WERE WITH THE MAJORITY THAT GUESSED WRONG AT THAT TIME. THE FIRST FEW MONTHS OF THE WAR BROUGHT THEM A MEASURE OF SUCCESS, THE RECAPTURE OF THE SYMBOLIC CITY OF VIIPURI AND RECOVERY OF THE HANGO NAVAL BASE. BUT THE PICTURE CHANGED COMPLETELY WHEN THE AXIS DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES. MOST FINNS THEN WERE CONVINCED THAT THEY WERE IN THE WRONG CAMP.

THEY ARE WEARY OF THEIR TWO WARS WITH RUSSIA AND NEAR THE END OF THEIR RESOURCES OF MANPOWER AND WEALTH. THEY SHARE IN A DEGREE THE RECENT DRAMATIC WORSENING OF THE MILITARY PROSPECTS OF RUSSIA'S ENEMIES. THE BREAKING OF THE BLOCKADE OF LENINGRAD INCREASED THEIR DANGER. MOREOVER IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE NEXT MAJOR MOVE OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WILL BE A GREAT NORTHERN RETREAT TO THE DVINA RIVER TO MATCH THAT ALREADY IN PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH, LEAVING FINLAND VIRTUALLY ALONE TO FACE THE RED ARMIES OF THE FAR NORTH.

A BREAKING OF HER TIES TO GERMANY OBVIOUSLY WOULD BE DIFFICULT. SHE IS LARGELY DEPENDENT ON GERMANY ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY FOR FOOD, AND MANY GERMAN DIVISIONS, PERHAPS MORE THAN 100,000 MEN, ARE BELIEVED TO BE STILL ENCAMPED ON HER SOIL. BUT WITH GERMANY'S MILITARY AND ECONOMIC PROSPECTS ON THE DOWNGRADE THESE CONSIDERATIONS WILL BECOME STEADILY LESS POWERFUL.

FEB 19 1943

WHAT FINLAND WANTS AS THE PRICE OF LAYING DOWN HER ARMS IS GUARANTIES OF HER SURVIVAL AS A FREE NATION. THIS, HER PRESS DECLARES, CAN BE ASSURED ONLY IF OTHER POWERS, MEANING THE UNITED STATES, OBTAIN THE NECESSARY PLEDGES FROM SOVIET RUSSIA. BUT "THERE ARE NO INDICATIONS THAT SOVIET POLICY TOWARD US HAS UNDERGONE ANY CHANGE," SAYS UUSI SUOMI, ONE OF FINLAND'S STRONGEST PAPERS, "NOR HAVE THOSE FOREIGN QUARTERS WHICH HAVE RECOMMENDED OUR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WAR BEEN ABLE TO GIVE US ASSURANCES."

THIS IS AN IMPLIED APPEAL TO WASHINGTON TO INTERCEDE WITH MOSCOW. HERE IS HIGHLIGHTED ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT ASPECTS OF INTERALLIED RELATIONS. WHILE THERE IS COMPLETE UNANIMITY ON THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF DESTROYING HITLER, IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES PERSIST WITH RESPECT TO OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS COALITION. RUSSIA THUSFAR, UNDERSTANDABLY,

HAS HAD NO HELP TO OFFER US IN OUR WAR WITH JAPAN. WE REMAIN AT PEACE WITH FINLAND ALTHOUGH CONSULAR, NOT DIPLOMATIC, RELATIONS HAVE BEEN BROKEN. BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN LOOK FORWARD WITH MISGIVINGS TO THE PROBLEM OF REDRAWING THE FRONTIERS OF EASTERN EUROPE WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

FEB 19 1943

IN THAT RUSSIA, OF COURSE, WILL HAVE THE DECIDING VOICE. ALREADY, THROUGH PRAVDA, ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SHE HAS GIVEN UNMISTAKABLE NOTICE THAT SHE DOES NOT CONSIDER HER ABSORPTION OF THE BALTIC STATES--LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA--AND OF BESSARABIA AS QUESTIONS THAT CAN BE REOPENED. BUT THE PRAVDA ARTICLE DID NOT MENTION THE KARELO-FINNISH SOVIET REPUBLIC, WHICH EMBRACES THE TERRITORY FINLAND YIELDED AFTER HER DEFEAT IN THE WAR OF 1939-40. IS THERE A POSSIBILITY THAT STALIN WOULD CONSENT TO A NEW FRONTIER AND TO TERMS THE FINNS COULD ACCEPT AS GUARANTIES OF THEIR INDEPENDENT SURVIVAL?

THE FINNS PLACE THEIR HOPES IN US, SINCE BRITAIN IS AT WAR WITH THEM. WASHINGTON THUSFAR IS COLD TO THE FINNISH OVERTURES. OUR MINISTER, H.F. ARTHUR SCHOENFELD, RECALLED FOR CONSULTATIONS, REMAINS IN THIS COUNTRY AND LATEST WASHINGTON WORD IS THAT THERE ARE NO IMMEDIATE PLANS FOR HIS RETURN. BUT FINLAND'S REMOVAL FROM THE WAR WOULD BE A WORTHWHILE SUCCESS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS. IT WOULD MARK THE FIRST BREAKING AWAY FROM THE HITLER COALITION; IT WOULD FREE THE RUSSIAN ARMIES REQUIRED TO GUARD THE 700-MILE FINNISH FRONTIER; IT WOULD BE A HOPEFUL INDICATION OF THE ABILITY OF RUSSIA AND HER ALLIES TO SETTLE SOME OF THE QUESTIONS THAT STILL DIVIDE THEM. THE SURFACE CHILLINESS IN WASHINGTON DOUBTLESS COVERS SOME VERY CAREFUL STUDY OF THESE POSSIBILITIES AND PERHAPS EVEN SOME ACTION ALREADY IN TRAIN.

FEB 19 1943

M857AEW

George Clark

30.24-1309

Rommel Thrust Declared Broken, U. S. Forces Begin Regrouping, British Move Up for 'Squeeze

DEFENSE POSITION BUILT BY ALLIES ALONG MOUNTAINS

French Withdraw from Pichon, Retreat Across Valley.

FEB 20 1943

EIGHTH ARMY GAINS

Montgomery's Forces Capture Settlement Flanking Mareth Line.

ARTILLERY IN ACTION

Army Maneuvers Indicate Heavy Attack Soon on Rommel's Corps.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 19 — (AP) American armored forces stabilized their new line on the Tunisian mountains near the Algerian frontier today while the violent drive by Marshal Erwin Rommel that had carried him more than 60 miles slacked off to mere skirmishing.

The announced withdrawal of French troops from Pichon, about 40 miles north of the Faid pass area where Marshal Rommel began his thrust on Sunday, indicated that the central section of the Allied front was being moved back to stronger defensive positions on the west side of the Ousseltia valley. This would deprive Marshal Rommel of opportunity for a quick thrust northwest behind the Allied forward units.

Runs Along Mountains

The new line runs along mountains as high as 4,000 feet which flank the pass leading from Feriana to Tebessa, the latter in Algeria.

The Allied communique reported no action of consequence during the day. The French high command, speaking of an action well to the north of the Feriana area, announced that French Moroccan troops southwest of Pont du Fahs had taken 45 Axis prisoners in a local attack and that in another and unspecified northern Tunisian sector British and French troops had "inflicted serious losses on the enemy and captured prisoners and arms."

A later supplemental French communique said "our Moroccan mounted troops, with the fierceness which is characteristic of them, made a successful attack in a valley west of Kebir" and took 50 prisoners, including officers.

French Evacuate Gafsa

In connection with their "voluntary withdrawal" from Gafsa last Tuesday, the French High command disclosed "our troops at the same time received an order to establish liaison with the Allies on a general line on dominating heights west of Ousseltia, Sbeitla, Kasserine and Feriana." The communique said French troops are now installed in these new positions.

In southern Tunisia, this communique continued, "operations are related to the approaching arrival of the British Eighth army."

Additional information from the front indicated that earlier estimates of American equipment losses in the heavy fighting now ended might be reduced as much as a third. For example, it developed that one unit of American tanks previously believed lost had in fact fought its way back.

British Troops Advance

Marshal Rommel was assumed to have suspended his drive toward the Algerian plateau in part because of the threat being offered by the British Eighth army of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery which, moving up from southeastern Tunisia, was disclosed during the day to have captured Foum Tatahouine on the Matmata range along the southern flank of the Mareth Line.

Dispatches from Cairo indicated that this point had fallen without much fighting. Thirty miles to the north, however, more enemy resistance was being encountered; Gen. Montgomery's artillery batteries were exchanging fire with the Germans in the Medenine outpost of the Mareth line. It was believed that a heavy attack on Marshal Rommel was coming very soon.

(The Fighting French announced in London that an entire Fighting French division which had been with Gen. Montgomery's British Eighth army had gone under the command of General Eisenhower, presumably having entered Tunisia from southern Libya.)

Officers here stressed the gallant struggle offered in the earlier heavy fighting by the inexperienced Americans and poorly equipped French on what was a long and thinly defended front.

Germans Lose Tanks

The enemy's losses in equipment had not yet been determined, but the destruction of 20 German tanks by one American combat command and the exploit of another American detachment in knocking out six Nazi Mark VI tanks indicated it was by no means a German walk-over.

It was disclosed that Marshal Rommel's initial blow last Sunday from Faid pass was viewed by General Eisenhower himself. He drove forward in a jeep from Sbeitla and came within range of a fierce artillery duel between German and American guns. He left a small village on the Sbeitla-Faid pass road only a few hours before the Germans occupied it.

The admittedly heavy losses in American men and armor were believed here to mean that the British Eighth Army for the time being would assume the main burden of driving the Axis forces out of southern Tunisia.

(The Italian communique claimed an aggregate of 2,876 Allied prisoners taken in recent actions; the capture or destruction of 169 Allied tanks, 95 armored cars, 36 motor-transported guns, 66 other guns, six planes and a large number of trucks.)

Defeat Laid To "Inexperience"

"Inexperience", was the most widely heard reason for the American defeat in the first major test against combined formations from Rommel's 21st Panzer division, which fought in Libya, and the 10th Panzer division, which was engaged in Poland and France.

The Germans were reported to have used the tactic of sending several tanks near an American concentration and inducing a much heavier force out to attack. This heavier force was then drawn into artillery ambush.

It was estimated that American and French troops were holding two-thirds of the total Allied line in Tunisia when Rommel began his attack. The British held the remaining third in the north near Tunis and Bizerte, where the major portion of Axis General von Arnim's strength is believed stationed.

Without large reserves behind them the Americans faced the dilemma of risking a major breakthrough by Rommel or falling back to more tenable positions. Although suffering severely the Americans accomplished the withdrawal in good order.

GIRAUD'S MEN GIVE UP PICHON TO HOLD FLANK

U. S. Tank Forces Stabilize Position in Mountains on Algerian Border.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN SOUTH

New Onslaught by Eighth Army Believed at Hand, but London Denies It Has Begun.

FEB 20 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The German sledge-hammer drive through central Tunisia has come to at least a temporary halt near the Algerian frontier, an Allied communique indicated today, but the announcement that French troops had been withdrawn from Pichon—about forty miles north of the Faid Pass area, where the Nazis began their drive on Sunday—was taken to mean that the Allied lines to the north were being readjusted to stronger defensive positions to face the threat to their right flank.

The American armored forces had finally stabilized their lines in the high mountains of the Tunisian-Algerian border area, however, and the enemy drive had tapered off to mere skirmishing in the Feriana sector, 150 miles southwest of Tunis. The communique reported little activity in this area yesterday.

After a furious four days' battle in which the Germans punched a hole in Allied lines more than sixty miles deep, it appeared that his drive had run down, and because of the push of the British Eighth Army in the South, many observers assumed that the enemy may now suspend further operations toward the Algerian plateau.

Eighth Army Gains in South.

Meanwhile, field reports make it clear that the Germans had had no walkover despite their large gains. One American detachment was stated to have knocked out six big Mark VI tanks, the fifty and sixty-ton rolling forts that spearheaded the drive, and another American combat command was reported to have destroyed twenty other German tanks. It was not yet determined what the American losses were, but competent commanders emphasized the gallant fight put up by the Americans and the French.

In today's communique, British headquarters at Cairo disclosed that the Eighth Army had seized Foum Tatahouine, a key point on the Matmata range of hills that form a natural defense barrier on the south flank of the Mareth Line. Ramada, further south, had been captured earlier.

The Cairo dispatches indicated that Foum Tatahoune was taken without much opposition, but thirty miles to the north, Gen. Montgomery apparently had run into resistance, and his artillery batteries were reported dueling with Axis gunners in the Medenine outpost of the Mareth Line. This activity was believed to presage a heavy assault on the enemy from the south very soon.

The withdrawal of the French from Pichon, on the central Tunisian front, to stronger positions on the west side of the big Ousseltia Valley was apparently intended to deprive the Germans of an opportunity to split the Allied forces in the north by a quick stab through the south end of that valley behind the forward positions. The new American positions in the mountains flank the pass leading from Feriana to Tebessa.

Meanwhile today the Allied communique reported that Allied aviation continued to range roads used by the enemy forces despite bad weather, and destroyed several trucks and machine-gunned troops. Royal Air Force bombers also hit enemy supply roads and junctions in the Gafsa, Sbeitla and Kairouan areas, and R. A. F. fighters made many sweeps.

The new American line west of Kasserine and Feriana runs along mountains that rise as high as 4,000 feet. But the American forces admittedly heavy losses of men and armor apparently means that the Eighth Army will have to assume the main burden now of driving the Axis out of South Tunisia.

Fierce Determination to Get Back at Jerry Is Defeat's Chief Effect on Troops in Tunisia

Nazis Threw Their Best Sunday Punch, but They Had No Edge on Courage, American Eyewitness Declares.

By HAROLD V. BOYLE.

FEB 20 1943

With United States Forces in Tunisia, Feb. 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Jerry threw his Sunday punch at us with men, guns and tanks, and that, in part, is the story of the American retreat in Tunisia. The bloody battlefields, littered with broken vehicles, testify that the Nazis had no margin in courage.

Out into the long valley and into the hills they marched and rolled on wheels—thousands of American soldiers, fighting mad because they had to march backward toward New York instead of forward toward Tunis and Sfax. To the Germans it was a retreat. To the Americans it was a strategic withdrawal. But whatever the name, it had just one effect on the American soldiers, and that was a fierce desire to get back at the Germans with all they have just as soon as the commanders give the word.

As one who watched for three straight days as American tank men threw away their lives in a gamble to stem the onward avalanche of the German armored force, I for one, couldn't question the decision to withdraw. That's why German patrols roam the plains of the Sbeitla-Feriana Valley tonight and the sleepless French and American guards watch from the hills overlooking the yellow acres dotted with blossoming almond trees, green olive groves and spikey cactus.

Another Week of War.

As one who has slept and eaten in the field for almost two months of steadily more successful operations, with every branch of the American Army, I had my first opportunity to see how they reacted when the going really got tough. Well, here's the way one infantryman summed it up after plodding fifteen miles cross-country at night:

"That means it will take us another week more now to win the war. But every week I have spent away from the United States cause of those Kraut hounds makes me just that much sorer at them."

Typical was the reaction of an anti-aircraft gunner, Private Michael Higgins Jr., 24 years old, of 2059 McGraw avenue, Parkchester, New York city, the son of a battalion chief of the New York Fire Department.

"We pulled out of Gafsa the night before last and out of Feriana last night," said Higgins, who served as a volunteer in the Canadian Army but switched to the American forces after Pearl Harbor. "They were cold trips in open trucks. The whole valley was red with explosions as we destroyed everything of value that we couldn't take. The Germans won't find enough food left to feed a canary or enough fuel to keep a cigarette lighter going.

"We don't like to move back. We want to fight."

Optimism From the Corn Belt.

Evacuated along with Higgins was Sergeant, a five-months-old pup, which he bought from a French family for a dollar. He has been through thirty-eight Stuka raids.

"He comes into the machine-gun pit with me during air raids and doesn't like moving back any more than I do," Private Higgins said. Another evacuee was Sergeant's sister, Hester, owned by Private Tom Reed, 19 years old, a truck driver, of Springfiled, Ky.

Capt. Edward E. Cotter, 31, of Corning, Iowa, led an infantry group which made a fifteen-mile trek to safety. Resting on a rock, he observed cheerfully: "We came through with all our men and with no trouble but sore feet."

Corporal Merle Bierman, 25, of Des Moines grinned even more cheerfully: He had made the trip in a quarter-ton peep, "which is much better than walking."

March Away Without Hurry.

The withdrawal was orderly and without any signs of panic. It began two nights ago and continued as American tank, artillery and infantry forces held the Germans from a major breakthrough. These outfits then withdrew themselves, still engaging the enemy.

The removal at Sbeitla went on as scheduled, despite the fact that German artillery shelled the town during the night and their tanks made a futile two-hour push, beginning at 2 A. M., to seize the town under cover of darkness. By dawn they still had a fight on their hands before entering.

All Allied planes at Thelepte Airfield, long a sore spot to the German ground forces as well as to Nazi flyers, were safely flown away, and the French and American forces stationed at nearby Feriana marched into the adjoining hills without hurry, leaving a company of light tanks to guard the rear.

'O Kay, Keed!' Says Francois.

French pack trains wound slowly across the plains, the mules and men loaded with equipment. As one French private, bent almost double under his pack, passed a group of American officers he straightened up, saluted smartly, and give them a greeting with the only words of English he knew: "O Kay! Hallo, Keed!"

Last to come out was a company of light tanks, with their guns still warm from a successful delaying engagement with a German armored column.

Relays of American planes operating in the gray skies, where no Nazi aircraft was seen, helped a little tank group hold the Germans at bay until the last American soldier had left Feriana. And as the plucky little tanks rolled up the mountain through falling snow, several French soldiers, saved by their stand, cheered and shouted at them. Smiling tankmen waved back. The fingers of every soldier were parted in the "V" signal for victory.

Juin Says Drive Was Broken.

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.). — American tanks and British artillery have broken the German offensive in central Tunisia, Gen. Alphonse Juin, the French commander in chief for North Africa, was today quoted as saying. The French High Command announced that an enemy infantry attack, supported by thirty tanks, had been repulsed in the region west of Hadjeb el Aiouh, which is west of Faid Pass; and shortly thereafter the Morocco radio quoted Gen. Juin as having said: "The German offensive has been broken after decisive action of American tanks. German large-scale tank attacks have been warded off by good shooting of British artillery."

FEB 20 1943

Berlin Radio Is Active.

Meanwhile today the Berlin radio agreed that the Germans had attained their objective in Tunisia, a limited attack to disorganize the American forces. Berlin also said that the British Eighth Army, which has moved in from Libya, was prodding the main fortifications of the Mareth line beyond Medenine, in South Tunisia.

An apparent strengthening of the Allied forces in this direction was indicated by a Fighting French announcement in London that a whole division of De Gaullist troops with the Eighth Army had now passed under the control of Gen. Eisenhower, commander in chief in North Africa. This apparently meant that the division had entered southern Tunisia from Libya.

ed to London.

He told a press conference that his untried parachutists teamed with a few British engineers, one small American anti-tank unit and poorly armed French troops to wage a free-wheeling warfare against the Germans.

Unaware of Size of Force

Col. Raff said that the enemy apparently had never learned what little real strength held them out of the great triangle between Tebessa, Algeria, Faid and Tozeur.

(This dispatch, which passed through censorship, did not state the actual number of men in the Allied command, but the implication is that they were outnumbered throughout. A dispatch from Allied headquarters yesterday said that the Germans had regained about 4,000 square miles in their four-day drive.)

Rolled On to Gafsa

The detachments first were based at Tebessa, near the Tunisian frontier. When the enemy failed to make a bid for that point, Col Raff obtained permission to roll on to Gafsa. He led his little expeditionary force to that Tunisian rail town with no opposition.

After the group held Gafsa a short time, there were indications the Germans were moving against it in force, Col. Raff said, and he ordered a withdrawal. But the enemy's strength proved to be less than was expected, so a task force returned the next day and mopped up the few Germans who had pushed into Gafsa.

Informed that a tank column was headed toward Gafsa from Gabes, the Americans went out to meet them and learned on the way that another tank column was striking from Sbeitla, trying to cut off Gafsa.

Knocked Out Enemy Tanks

The Americans met the enemy force from Gabes and knocked out six tanks and drove back the others. Then they made a quick reversal of the field to intercept the second German column. They knocked out eight tanks and sent these Nazis also into retreat.

Then came a period of fantastic warfare when the little Allied force would strike out swiftly at some point to drive the Germans out and then turn the place over to French infantry. The Allied force would then move swiftly back to base or try another attack so the enemy could never learn where they were or how strong they were.

Using this device, they saw plenty of Tunisian scenery and manag-

ed to clean out their big triangle.

The Axis employed gliders considerably for sabotage missions at night, manning the sail planes with bold and able troops. A typically daring party of eight accomplished a mission near Gafsa and then, instead of striking out across the country back to their own lines, took the highway to Gafsa.

Challenged at the gates of the town by a Moroccan sentry, they said they were Americans. Their accent didn't suit the sentry so he fired, killing one and scattering the rest who escaped.

Eighth Army in Gun Range.

Cairo, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The British Eighth Army has occupied Foum Tatahouine, thirty miles south of Medenine at the approaches to the Mareth line in Tunisia, and in the Medenine area has engaged in artillery duels with the Axis forces, British headquarters announced today.

Weather again hindered offensive aerial operations over the battle area, the communique said, but in the battle of communications, torpedo planes from Malta sank a medium-sized merchantman northwest of Sicily.

Foum Tatahouine was occupied yesterday just one day after it had been announced that the British forward patrols were operating in the area. The successful attack on the merchantman was made on Wednesday night. At the same time intruder aircraft were active on the Italian mainland, attacking and damaging four locomotives west of Taranto and starting fires in a long line of freight cars.

In Tunisia, the communique continued, enemy motor transport vehicles were shot up and damaged between Sousse and Sfax. All aircraft in these operations returned safely, it was announced, while one enemy aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft fire on Wednesday night over Bengasi.

Rout Nazis on Tunisia Island

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP).—A Reuters correspondent with the British 8th Army at Ben Gardane near the Mareth Line in southern Tunisia, reported tonight that the British troops had cleared out Axis forces from Djerba Island in the Gulf of Gabes. The twenty-mile-long level and fertile island is in the curve of the southeastern Tunisia coastline just above the Axis-held Mareth Line.

Allied Bluff Held Tunisia, Says Parachute Commander

Allies in Area Taken by Nazis Were Outnumbered from Start of Campaign.

LONDON, Feb. 19—(AP) Col. Edson Raff disclosed today that German gains this week in central Tunisia were made in part of an area of 10,000 square miles which a handful of American soldiers and some Allied units had held for more than two months by sheer dash and bluff instead of numbers.

Head of the U. S. parachute formation which made a 1,500-mile flight from England to the Oran area to participate in the A.E.F. occupation of French North Africa Nov. 8, Col. Raff has returned to London.

Broken 30 Miles East of Orel

Mobile Red Units Operating Behind Breached Lines

FEB 20 1943

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—The Red Army, smashing defenses in Orel Province, has captured Zalegoshch, only 30 miles east of Orel, on the railway from Yelets and several other unidentified towns have been taken by highly mobile Soviet troops operating 10 miles behind the broken front line in this sector, the Russians announced today.

Taganrog's lifeline was severed northwest of Rostov with the Red Army's capture of Matveev-Kurgan, 25 miles north of the Sea of Azov port on the railroad to Gorlovka.

In the Western Caucasus the Red Army continued to drive the Germans huddled against the seacoast toward the Taman Peninsula, where escape across the Kerch Strait into the Crimea might be attempted.

Clamp Tightens in Donets.

The Russian clamp laid around the Donets Basin increased the pressure on the Germans, as numerous settlements were captured in sectors west of Novoshakhtinsk, southwest of Voroshilovgrad, and in the Kramatorsk area.

(The German high command communique broadcast from Berlin said the Russians maintained attacks on the Donets front, in the area of Kharkov, southeast of Orel, southeast of Lake Ilmen, south of Lake Ladoga and near Leningrad, but failed to gain. The Red Army drives were variously declared to have been repelled or "frustrated." The communique asserted that German attacks south of Novorossisk, the last major Caucasian port in the invaders' hands, "gained further ground.")

Front line dispatches said that west of Kharkov Soviet artillery smashed German counterattacks and mobile units dashed in to batter at the flanks of the German troops and speed the retreat.

The closest large city west of Kharkov is Poltava, which well may be an objective. A city with a population of 100,000, it is 84 miles west of Kharkov, on the River Vorskla, and is the center of Russia's sugar territory. It also produces a

Nazi Defenses

30 24 - 1311

great deal of flour.

Flee to Poltava.

It was the scene of famous battles with Swedish armies in 1709, during the reign of Peter I, a war which started Russia on its path as a power in Europe.

Remnants of the German Kharkov garrison fled in the direction of Poltava because it lies on the Kharkov-Kiev railway and is the only city of any size on the great Ukrainian steppe, now lashed by bitter wind and snowstorms, to which the Germans could withdraw.

In a series of punishing blows that counted the enemy dead in the hundreds and brought the destruction of war material, the Russians said in an early morning communique recorded by the Soviet monitor in London that their troops had pushed into the railway town and district center of Zalegoshth, 30 miles east of Orel; Verkhnaya Sosna, 45 miles southeast, and Pokovoskoye, 40 miles southeast.

A Russian army long has been poised northeast of Orel in the Tula sector, and columns have been previously reported forging northward up the railway since the Red Army recaptured Kursk.

Kuban Mop-up Continues.

Mopping up the Kuban country west of recaptured Krasnodar, the Russians announced the capture of Starovelichkovskaya, 30 miles northwest of Krasnodar; Smolenskaya, 20 miles south of Krasnodar; and Sevrskaya, 50 miles north of the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, the most important exit remaining for the German units pinned against the coast.

Expanding their gains in the Donets Basin in their effort to trap the German army that lost Rostov, the Russians said that Red Army forces had captured 60 towns and villages west of Novo Shakhtinsk, took several towns and knocked out an enemy tank outfit southwest of Voroshilovgrad, and advanced in the Kramatorsk sector, where the offensive was aimed at the industrial city of Stalino.

1,000 Germans Killed.

It was asserted that 1,000 of the enemy were killed and 1,500 taken prisoner in the action west of Novoshakhtinsk and that the Germans were attempting to whip new units and formations into shape to halt the Red Army tide.

"Our troops inflicted heavy losses on the 79th Germany Infantry Division, which consisted mostly of wounded officers and men released from hospitals ahead of time, and also squads from Taganrog and other airdromes," the war bulletin said.

Oboyan Falls To Advance

Last Enemy Cleared From Kursk-Kharkov Railroad.

OTHER TOWNS ALSO CAPTURED

Victors Closing Circle on Nazi Base of Orel—Taganrog Almost Islolated.

By The Associated Press

FEB 20 1943

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Red Army has cleared the last German soldier from the Kursk-Kharkov railroad and highway with the seizure of Oboyan, and has pushed on 12 miles due west of Kharkov in its continuing sweep toward the Dnieper River, a special Moscow communique recorded by the Soviet monitor said tonight.

Oboyan, 35 miles south of Kursk, was surrounded and its Nazi garrison either wiped out or taken prisoner. Thus "the Kursk-Kharkov railway and highroad have been completely cleared of the enemy," the communique said.

Other Towns Taken

Lubotin, 12 miles west of Kharkov, and Merefa, 15 miles southwest of Kharkov, also fell to the Russians as they cleaned out an entire north-south series of springboards to facilitate their push toward the Dnieper river, considered the next best German defensive line in southern Russia.

Oboyan had been by-passed by Russian units driving to the west. One Soviet column already had captured Lgov, 40 miles west of Kursk, and 50 miles northwest of Oboyan. Another Red Army group had taken Graivoron, 60 miles southwest of Oboyan. A spur railway connects the highroad town of Oboyan with the Kursk-Kharkov main line 18 miles to the east.

55 Miles From Poltava

The capture of Lubotin put the Russian army only 55 miles from Poltava, another German base on the Lozovaya-Kiev railway across the Ukraine. Lubotin also is a junction for the line running to Sumy and Konotop to the northwest.

The numerous Soviet columns operating west of Kursk and Kharkov now are in a position to spread out to the northwest and southwest over a vast network of Ukrainian railways leading to the Dnieper which flows southeastward across most of the Ukraine.

North of Kursk the Russians also were closing in on Orel. This key Nazi base formerly linked the central front with the now shattered German lines based on Kursk, Belgorod and Kharkov. The Russians said yesterday their armies were only 30 miles to the east of the city.

In the Donets Basin and west of Rostov, far to the southeast of Kharkov, the Russians had all but isolated Taganrog by seizing a point 25 miles to the north on the railway leading to Stalino.

300 of Enemy Killed

One Russian unit fighting toward Stalino in the Krasnoarmeisk sector, 25 miles to the northwest, killed 300 Germans yesterday, knocked out four enemy tanks, and occupied a number of Axis fortified positions, the regular midnight communique said.

This bulletin, issued after the special announcement, also reported that one Soviet unit striking west of Rostov had "crossed a water barrier, and after breaking down German resistance occupied an enemy fortified defense position," killing 200 Germans and capturing one self-propelled gun, two tanks, 13 trucks, a wireless station and several dozen prisoners.

This water barrier may mean that the Russians have crossed a small river emptying into the Sea of Azov, only about six miles northwest of Taganrog.

This communique also reported the capture of Olshany, 15 miles west of Kharkov, Pokotilovka, six miles to the southwest, and five other towns west and southwest of the broken German bastion.

2,000 Killed n Caucasus

Altogether the Russians said their troops killed nearly 2,000 Axis troops in today's fighting on a front extending from Kursk to Krasnodar in the Caucasus. On Thursday Red airmen were said to have also destroyed or damaged 200 trucks with troops and supplies; silenced 15 artillery and more than [illegible] Germans and capturing 100 prisoners. This sector is 30 miles northwest of Kursk, and the Soviets were nearing the railway leading up to Bryansk, another Axis strongpoint at the lower end of the central front. The railway already had been cut lower down at Lgov.

Much Material, Stores Captured

These troops reported the capture of eight guns, six stores of grain and various other war material, and in another sector the communique said 60 German officers and men surrendered, and two Whippet tanks, 18 guns, 50 machineguns, 100 automatics, 300 rifles, 304 trucks, 100 carts, five provision stores, and other material fell into Russian hands.

In the Graivoron sector 45 miles northwest of Kharkov several more populated places were reported seized, 600 Germans killed, eight tanks and 16 trucks disabled, and two tanks, four guns, 23 trucks, seven fuel tanks, and two large ammunition dumps captured. An enemy infantry battalion also was said to have been wiped out in another sector, and 30 German officers and men taken prisoner.

Down in the Caucasus where the Russians have the Germans pocketed at Novorossisk and the Taman Peninsula west of Krasnodar the Russians announced the occupation of five more localities, among them Popovichevskaya and Novo-Nikolayevskaya, 35 and 45 miles, respectively, northwest of Krasnodar.

The "Avenger" guerrilla detachment operating in the Krasnodar sector were said to have blown up two German troop trains.

Wilhelmshaven Heavily Raided

Rail Lines and Canals in Belgium Also Hit—Sea Shipping Blasted—7 Planes Lost.

FEB 20 1943

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force bombers roared back to attack Wilhelmshaven, German naval base, last night, and other Allied aircraft attacked rail lines on the Continent and shipping off the coast, the Air Ministry announced today.

Seven planes, including four bombers, were lost in the night's operations, the Ministry said.

Tonight the Ministry revealed that R. A. F. Ventura bombers started large fires by daylight today on the docks at Den Helder, Holland, that fighters went along with the bombers and that one fighter was missing from patrol.

The attack on Wilhelmshaven was heavy as the bombing run was made in good weather, it was said. The last previous attack on the naval base was a week ago yesterday.

Railways and canal lines in France and Belgium were the continental targets last night.

A medium-sized enemy supply ship was hit off the Dutch coast and set on fire, a Ministry communique said, but results were difficult to observe as Coastal Command aircraft sought shipping targets in that area.

Besides the four bombers lost, two fighters and one of the Coastal Command craft failed to return, the Ministry acknowledged.

The German High Command's broadcast communique declared that in the raid on Wilhelmshaven "the population, particularly in the surrounding localities, suffered losses." It claimed nine bombers shot down.

The German radio asserted that British bombers tried to penetrate the German bight, northwestern Germany, in the late evening yesterday but said they were intercepted by German fighters and anti-aircraft gunfire.

A Berlin broadcast said that six R. A. F. bombers were shot down. It said that bombs were dropped in residential sections and that there were casualties among the civilian population.

The German bight includes the important German naval bases of Wilhelmshaven and Emden where the German fleet takes refuge at times.

The Bremen radio quoted a Paris report today as saying that 1,500 persons were killed and 1,250 houses destroyed during recent Allied air raids on Lorient, the German submarine base on the Atlantic coast of Brittany.

The Eighth United States Air Force announced today that twenty-four German fighters had been destroyed by B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators in the Americans' last two daylight bombing missions, at Dunkirk on February 15 and at St. Nazaire on February 16, against a loss of eight of the bombers.

Four of the Nazi fighters and two of the United States bombers fell over Dunkirk, where the raiders were reported to have wrought great damage to docks and shipping.

Six enemy bombers were destroyed in the fighting during the attack against U-boat installations at St. Nazaire.

NAZI U-BOAT BASE BOMBED HEAVILY IN BLOCKBUSTER RAID

Wilhelmshaven Attacked at Night, Four Planes Lost by R.A.F.

FEB 20 1943

LONDON, Feb. 19 (A. P.) The R.A.F. delivered a heavy cargo of block-busters on the Wilhelmshaven U-boat base and shipyards last night while other British squadrons shot up shipping along the Dutch and French coasts and inland communications across France and Belgium.

The Wilhelmshaven raid was a repeat performance of the heavy assault a week earlier and the 72nd attack of the war on the sprawling port which has produced a great number of Atlantic raiders.

Good weather favored the attack, officially designated as a heavy one in which four bombers were lost. The Germans conceded casualties were suffered "particularly in the surrounding localities" and claimed nine planes were downed.

Railways Bombed

Fast, cannon-carrying fighters and fighter-bombers, including the new Typhoons, Beaufighters and Whirlwinds, were among the strong intruder squadrons that bombed railways and shipping in the Dunkerque area and hit a convoy between Calais and Cap Gris Nez, where results were difficult to observe.

Coastal command planes piloted by a Dutch naval squadron attacked a convoy off Holland through intense anti-aircraft fire, scoring a hit on the stern of one ship which was left afire and hitting another amidships.

In addition to the four bombers lost in raiding Wilhelmshaven, two fighters and a coastal command plane failed to return.

Docks Set Afire

Two-ton bombs and incendiary showers laid "a carpet of fire" all over the docks of Wilhelmshaven, in the words of one returning pilot, and many industrial buildings were left in flames.

The moonlight was so bright that the beams of ack-ack searchlights were all but invisible.

Elsewhere the weather was ideal for night fighter engagements and many encounters were reported, with at least one enemy fighter destroyed.

The Air ministry said Ventura bombers, with a fighter escort, attacked the docks at Den Helder in Holland this afternoon and started large fires. One of the fighter planes failed to return.

Slight enemy activity over the west coast of England this afternoon was reported in a communique issued by the Ministries of Air and Home Security, which said no bombs were dropped.

Germans Flee West of Rostov.

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The Russian offensive continues to roll west of Rostov in pursuit of the Germans, the Russians said in their midday communique as recorded here today.

"Our troops dislodged the Hitlerites from a number of populated places," it was announced.

The Russians stated that remnants of the 403d German Security Division, reinforced with police officers recently thrown into battle and routed, were retreating in disorder.

Northeast of Rostov in the Rovenki area, several villages were said to have been occupied.

German attempts to counter-attack west of Rostov were thrown back with a loss of 300 enemy dead, and seven tanks and other material captured, the Russians said, and north of Kursk, on the road to Orel, the Red Army was credited with taking ten more villages.

RUSSIANS, YUGOSLAVS OPEN TALKS ON UNITY

Concessions to Win Soviet Backing for Mikhailovitch Hinted

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Conversations directed toward settling differences between Russia and the Yugoslav government-in-exile over General Draja Mikhailovitch have been opened between representatives in London, it was learned reliably tonight.

Premier Slobodan Yovanovitch of Yugoslavia and Alexander E. Bogomoloff of Russia are conducting the conferences.

It is understood on good authority that the Yugoslavs are prepared to offer important concessions to obtain support for General Mikhailovitch, who is Minister of War as well as the active director of the Chetniks fighting Axis occupation troops.

The Russians previously have charged that General Mikhailovitch was secretly collaborating with Axis forces and fighting Partisans who are Communists, rather than Germans and Italians.

A Yugoslav spokesman said part of the difficulty between General Mikhailovitch and the Partisans arose over what was described as the "prematur creation" of an independent Communist movement in Yugoslavia since the German occupation. He declared that General Mikhailovitch wanted these political considerations postponed until after the war, when the whole nation could decide on the form of government.

TIRPITZ REPORTED OUT TO SEA AGAIN

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm today said the Tirpitz, Germany's most powerful battleship, has been engaging in target practice in the North Sea. The agency said that apparently the damage inflicted on the battleship by a Russian submarine in the Barents Sea last July had been repaired and the warship possibly was getting ready for raiding operations.

Meanwhile, today the possibility that a German warship passed through Dover Strait early last Sunday was raised by the Evening News naval correspondent, who said that unusual activity in those waters was indicated by communiques from both London and Berlin. The correspondent did not mention the Tirpitz, but suggested instead that the vessel may have been a large merchant raider. He supported his deduction by citing a forty-five-minute cross-channel bombardment by the British coastal guns early Sunday, a German report of British naval vessels driven off when they approached Cap Gris Nez on Sunday night, the double raid by the Royal and the United States air forces on Dunkirk on Monday, and attacks on channel shipping by naval aircraft on Wednesday night. The special attention paid to Dunkirk, the correspondent said, indicates that the Nazi vessel may have holed up there.

Convoy Escort Sinks E-Boat in North Sea

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—British destroyers escorting a convoy in the North Sea sank one E-boat and damaged another early yesterday the Admiralty announced today.

The E-boats—German motor torpedo boats—had launched an attack on the convoy but were engaged by the destroyers Garth and Montrose at close range.

Prisoners were taken from one of the boats.

The Admiralty said no damage or casualties were suffered by either the convoy or its escorts.

DUTCH SUBS SINK 300,000 TONS

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Netherlands submarines, operating with Allied naval forces in all the seven seas, have sunk more than 300,000 tons of enemy shipping since the start of the war, Dutch naval sources said today.

This tonnage includes two enemy submarines (one German and one Italian), three Japanese warships, and several troopships.

'RESERVE ZONE' MARKED ALONG SPANISH BORDER

LONDON, Feb. 19 — (AP) — The Vichy French regime was reported today to have created "a reserve zone" along the Spanish frontier, prohibiting all persons without special permits to circulate there.

The Vichy radio quoted the official gazette to that effect, but did not specify the purpose of the zone.

German troops occupy all France and have banned civilians from several coastal zones to build fortifications. This may be the reason for the zone along the Spanish frontier.

ACCUSES ROYALISTS

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Rene Capitant, chief representative of the Fighting French in Algiers, told a press conference yesterday that Admiral Jean Darlan was the victim of a Royalist plot to place the Count of Paris, the French Pretender, at the head of the Imperial Council in North Africa.

FEB 20 1943

"It was checked by the Allied and particularly an American veto," Capitant declared.

"It is the generally accepted opinion in Algiers that the Royalists killed him (Darlan)," Capitant said. "They had two principal objectives: First, to make the Count of Paris High Commissioner and, second, to obliterate all De Gaullist activity in Africa."

Capitant asserted that when the Imperial Council met to choose Admiral Darlan's successor, the Count felt sure he had enough votes to win the post.

"He failed to take into consideration the attitude of the Allies," he continued. "They vetoed all suggestions of his leadership."

Maj. Gen. R. L. Maxwell Gets British Decoration

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, who is retiring as chief of the United States Army Services of Supply in the Middle East to go to another theater, today was awarded the British order, Companion of the Bath.

(United States officers are permitted to receive decorations from Allied governments in time of war. In peacetime the consent of Congress is required for an officer's acceptance of a foreign decoration.)

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Crawford is succeeding Gen. Maxwell in the Middle East supply post.

LABORITES REJECT COMMUNISTS' PLEA FOR AFFILIATION

FEB 20 1943

British Party Charges That Reds Owe Primary Loyalty to the International.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20.—(AP) The British Labor party once more has delivered an emphatic "no" to the Communist party's request for affiliation.

In a 1,500-word pamphlet circulated today to the press, along with a five-page reproduction of the constitution and rules of the Communist International, the Laborites argued that the Communists could not work with the Labor movement because they owed "primary loyalty" to the Communist International.

They said that if the affiliation were permitted, the Labor party would become "an organization of conflicting, warring atoms entirely devoid of that basis of unity which is fundamental to any great political party."

The pamphlet said that Communists had done "political somersaulting of the most contemptible kind" between the beginning of the war and the German invasion of Russia.

They were declared to have "seized every opportunity for creating dissatisfaction and defeatism" when the whole world believed Britain to be down and out.

All Factions in Fight Over Beveridge Plan Willing to Heal Breach

Inclined to Regard Program as Apart From Winning War

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—All factions in Britain's fight over postwar social security legislation showed a disposition today to heal the breach in Prime Minister Churchill's coalition government manifest yesterday when Laborites mustered 119 votes against the cabinet in the House of Commons.

The inclination everywhere was to regard the dispute over Sir William Beveridge's cradle-to-the-grave security program as an issue having no effect on national unity in the prosecution of the war.

It "has nothing to do with the war," said the conservative Daily Telegraph in a conciliatory editorial.

The Laborite Daily Herald described as unfounded an expectation that Labor party members of the war cabinet, the majority of whose colleagues in Parliament refused to follow them in support of the government, would resign.

These include Labor Minister Bevin, Home Secretary Herbert Stanley Morrison and Dominion Affairs Secretary Clement R. Attlee.

The Labor party ministers will meet Monday to assay their position and most observers expressed belief that Mr. Bevin, the only one of the three who has definitely threatened to resign, would have been persuaded by then to forget it.

A remote possibility remained that Mr. Churchill might demand a vote of confidence from the House to put the Laborites on record as continuing support of his regime.

POLES STAND PAT

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The Polish Cabinet was reported officially to have devoted its entire meeting here today to a discussion of Polish-Soviet relations.

The Polish Telegraph Agency quoted the official Polish daily, Dziennik Polski, as outlining this attitude which it said the Polish Government in Exile had assumed:

"Poland signed a pact with the U. S. S. R. in July, 1941, by which Soviet Russia officially repudiated its non-aggression pact with Germany in 1939 with all its consequences. Therefore Poland does not recognize any territorial changes which have taken place as the result of that German-Russian treaty."

This presumably would include the part of Poland occupied by Russia when Germany attacked from the west.

Four More Czechs Doomed

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP).—Four more Czechs have been sentenced to death in their homeland on a charge of organizing and carrying on propaganda for "the illegal Czech movement of resistance" against Nazi domination, a Reuters dispatch from Zurich said today.

DISEASE WAR IN OPEN

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Afternoon newspapers throughout Britain carried today a Ministry of Health advertisement entitled "Ten plain facts about venereal disease"—the first time in the history of Britain that the Government had brought the subject before the people through the press.

FEB 20 1943

The Daily Mirror declared that it was not frank enough in a full-page editorial printed opposite the Ministry's two-column advertisement.

Dr. Edith Sumerskill, a Member of Parliament four years, recently charged in the House of Commons that "the Ministry of Health has approached this problem like a Victorian spinster bred in a country parsonage and sheltered from the facts of life." She said that venereal disease caused more casualties in Britain last year than aerial warfare.

Health officials, alarmed at a recent disclosure of a 70 per cent increase in venereal disease since the war started, said that the present campaign would include sex education in the schools and an expansion of clinics. The advertisement revealed that 70,000 new cases were occurring yearly.

WILL VISIT BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 19.—(AP) Gen. Hsiung Shih-Fei, chief of the Chinese military mission to the United States, is expected in Britain shortly, an authoritative source stated today.

WOUNDED FLYER KEEPS ON FIRING

United States Bomber Station in England, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Lieut. Claude Galloway of Venice, Cal., a Flying Fortress bombardier, though seriously wounded, had a fellow officer load his gun and kept firing it one-handed until attacking German fighters were driven away.

Lieut. Galloway was at the navigator's table in the nose of "Expendable No. 2" during a heavy head-on attack by Nazi fighters in Tuesday's raid on St. Nazaire.

His companion, Navigator Lieut. Peter Branch of Manchester, N. H., and Washington, D. C., had just gotten two enemy fighters when a 20-millimeter shell from another knocked an 18-inch hole in the Fortress's nose and exploded inside the plane, wounding Lieut. Galloway so severely in the back that he could not move his left arm.

FORTRESS PILOT AVENGED FRIEND

FEB 20 1943

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—A bomber piloted by Capt. J. Wayne Fredericks, 26 years old, of Wakarusa, Ind., which led a formation of Flying Fortresses in a successful raid on St. Nazaire Tuesday, shot down three enemy fighter planes and avenged the probable death of Capt. Fredericks's best friend and fellow pilot.

After unloading bombs on the Nazi submarine base Capt. Fredericks's formation was attacked by twenty-five to thirty fighters as the Americans headed for a base in Britain.

Capt. Fredericks saw a companion Fortress piloted by his friend going down after it had been hit by fire from one enemy plane. Guns from Fredericks's ship turned full blast on the German fighter before it could fly out of range.

"It gave me a hell of a feeling to see my pal's ship going down," Fredericks said. "But at least I had the satisfaction of knowing our guns got that German."

Churchill Suffers From Acute Catarrh

London, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, confined to his bed by a cold, has acute catarrh of the upper respiratory passages, a statement from No. 10 Downing Street announced today.

GERMAN PLEA AIMED AT U. S.

Goebbels in Late Appeal for Support Here.

Berne, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The alarmist address by German

30.24-1313

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels on "Danger for the West" was interpreted here today as an open appeal at a late date for the support and sympathy of the world for Nazi Germany, falling back every day before the armies of Soviet Russia.

Goebbels, in his spech broadcast from Berlin yesterday, included the United States and Great Britain when ne addressed himself, in his own words, to "world opinion." He refrained from attacking those countries as enemies and concentrated criticism on their alliance with Russia and against any belief that they could cope with Bolshevism after the war.

This thesis was expounded on the heels of daily efforts by the Nazi press since the Casablanca conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to suggest a rift between Soviet Russia on the one hand and the United States and Britain on the other.

Would Forestall Invasion.

The consistency of this campaign led foreign diplomtic observers here to conclude that it was a definite part of Nazi strategy to try to weaken the determination of the Anglo-Saxons to carry their offensive to the continent of Europe.

A series of peace rumors in the smaller nations of the Axis coalition also may be a part of this campaign, they said.

Goebbels's declaration that a serious military situation existed on the eastern front was accepted by foreign observers as the pressing reason for the theme of the speech.

Never in world war 1 did a German Army suffer so crushing a defeat as that of Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus before Stalingrad, the publication Weltwoche declared in a summary of the military situation which concluded:

"History shows that crisis resulted for the Germans whenever rolling advances were halted by sharp reverses. . . . Stalingrad created a considerable change of feeling among the people. . . . Nevertheless, the Himmler organization (Heinrich Himmler is head of all German police organizations and the SS, Elite Guards) is a control factor which did not exist in 1918 and the possibility still exists of strong resistance by Germany if the necessary morale is maintained."

It speculated on the possibility that the German battleline in Russia would be withdrawn to the Duna and Dnieper rivers, or even farther west.

It noted that drawing back to the Dnieper would mean loss of the Crimea, give Russia control of the Black Sea and raise the problem of "how the Balkan States will conduct themselves at the throwing back of the German front close to the Rumanian border."

SPELLMAN PUTS OFF AIR TRIP TO ROME

Archbishop, Held in Barcelona by Storms, Goes Sightseeing

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 19 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York postponed his departure by plane for Vatican City today because of rain and windstorms.

While awaiting clearing weather he visited places of interest here.

FEB 20 1943

A Berlin broadcast of a Rome dispatch quoting "Vatican quarters," recorded by The Associated Press in New York, said the plane in which Archbishop Spellman was to have made the trip had been damaged but was expected to be repaired by tomorrow.

Nazis Report Spellman's Plane Trip Delayed

The Berlin radio broadcast a Rome dispatch quoting Vatican quarters today as saying that the plane which was to take Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York from Barcelona to Rome had been damaged, delaying his take-off on the final leg of his journey.

The broadcast, recorded in New York by the Associated Press, said the plane was expected to be repaired by tomorrow, after which the archbishop would leave immediately for Rome.

This report was not confirmed from any other source.

DEFEATIST TREND GRIPS SATELLITES OF GERMAN REICH

Quislings Becoming Worried as Russians Continue to Roll Nazis Back.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 19—(AP) A wave of defeatism and fears for the future appeared today to be gripping Nazi satellites and Quislings as the Soviet offensive continued to roll back Adolf Hitler's eastern armies.

The defeatist current in Rumania was reported in Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter, which added that Marshal Ion Antonescu, the Rumanian leader, was fighting it by throwing ringleaders into concentration camps.

Four Austrians Hanged

In Austria four more workers were hanged for "high treason," principally in connection with anti-Hitler leaflets advocating the lying down of arms, independent Austrian sources said. This brings to 93 the number of executions by the Gestapo published in the Austrian press since last Nov. 1.

Critical talk about the German war leadership and expressions "hostile to the Germans" so predominate the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia that Marshal Hermann Goering's Essener National Zeitung attacked the Czechs for it and demanded that they "abandon the double game."

Heavy Hungarian losses at the east front have had a "very depressing" effect on the broad mass of the people which never was enthusiastic about the war and felt it "senseless," reliable sources said. Now the press is beginning to reflect defeatist tendencies among the people and shaken confidence in hopes for victory.

The government newspaper, Pester Lloyd, for example, in discussing the attack on Hungary which appeared in the Russian army newspaper Red Star, asked anxiously: "Will Hungary be treated worse than Rumania?"

Losses, Defeats Mentioned

The Catholic newspaper Nemzeti Ujsag noted that the war doesn't bring victories alone but losses and defeats, too, "which one must bravely face and hope for the future."

Other newspapers for the first time since the start of the war declare "no matter how the war comes out," Hungary must be prepared to live on good terms with her neighbors because "the existence of Hungarianism depends on it."

Grievous losses coupled with growing economic difficulties increasingly caused talk about Hungary's need for getting out of the war as soon as possible, some sources said.

The Finns also are beginning to speak openly of their right to make peace in their own interests at the proper time. A Social Democratic manifesto just before the recent presidential election bluntly said so.

Finnish Opposition Growing

Stockholm's Tidningen said there are many signs of Finnish opposition rapidly ripening to take the initiative in leading the Finns out of the fighting lines.

Quislings in Norway, fearing that the "Germans may be forced to withdraw," are beginning to run for cover, Norwegian reports said.

German reverses caused near panic among many Quislings who have grown wealthy by working for the Nazi occupation authorities, the Norwegian Swedish News bureau said. They now are endeavoring to cover up the ownership of properties and securities so they won't be confiscated when Norway is freed.

Meanwhile, a German newspaper in Belgium, Bruesseler Zeitung, violently attacked the Dutch who are showing their confidence in an Allied victory and Nazi defeat by speculating in stock which is worthless at present because the country's gold capital is outside the Netherlands.

These investments are "contrary to the general interests," the newspaper complained.

SABOTAGE WRECKS DANISH FACTORIES

Iron Foundry Destroyed by Fire, Machine Shops Damaged.

FEB 20 1943

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 19.—(AP)—A series of fires and mysterious explosions, under circumstances pointing to sabotage, have caused widespread damage to Danish factories and shipyards during recent weeks, according to reports reaching here.

Last Sunday the huge Burmeister and Wains iron foundry and machine shops at Frederikshavn, in northern Denmark, were swept by a blaze which caused damage estimated at 1,000,000 crowns. (The crown was last quoted in 1940 as worth an average of 19.308 cents.) The fire broke out in several places at once, accompanied by boiler explosions.

The Burmeister and Wains Diesel engine plant at Copenhagen was reported put out of commission recently by the R.A.F.

Two other machine shops at Copenhagen were said to have been fired recently and a week ago the Atlas plant in central Copenhagen was gutted. Metal shops at Frederiksbergs also are reported to have been damaged by recent fires.

JUST HOW IT'S DONE

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—He was scared to death, but 24-year-old Sergt. Jack P. Cole of Scranton, Pa., shot down the first two German fighter planes he ever saw.

The sergeant, who is rear gunner on a Mitchell bomber, told the story today. He was out on a raid on a Tunisian airdrome near Kairouan.

"I was scared to death, but I got my old gun going, and almost before I knew it, a Messerschmitt 109 came right into my line of fire," he continued. "I let him have a big burst and got him. He started to burn and fall. It was the first time I had ever fired a gun actually at an enemy ship and naturally I felt good about it.

"But while this was going on another Messerschmitt got on our tail. I just turned the gun on him and let him have it, too. For about a full minute we were shooting at each other from a range of about 200 yards, but I finally got him, too, and he began to fall away and was seen to crash."

CATROUX TO STAY IN POST

Says He Will Be Permanent de Gaulle-Giraud Liaison Man

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 19 (AP)—General Georges Catroux, Fighting French delegate general to Syria, said today he was to act as permanent liaison officer between the followers of General Charles de Gaulle and General Henri Giraud, High Commissioner of French North Africa.

General Catroux arrived from Algeria and told newspaper men:

"I have accepted a mission entrusted to me by General de Gaulle, which will mean that I shall alternatively be in Algiers and Beirut."

Tripoli Studies Problem Of Feeding Population

90,000 Italians and 35,000 Arabs On Its Hands

TRIPOLI, Tripolitania, Feb. 17 (delayed) (AP).—After a month of British occupation, Tripoli is calm and orderly but far from returning to anything approaching its normal economic life. The situation might be described as militarily and politically good but economically bad because of the disruptions of war.

The main problem is feeding the civilian population. A check by British officials has disclosed the city now has 90,000 Italians and 35,000 Arabs. The Italian population is almost twice normal, as the Italian farmers, fearing trouble from the natives, fled from the countryside into Tripoli for protection as the Axis forces withdrew. The Arabs, on the other hand, have tended to leave the city for the countryside.

All Tripolitania has a half million people—400,000 Arabs and other natives, and 100,000 Italians. Of these it is estimated 60,000 to 100,000 have little food and will need relief. While the food situation is serious, it is unlikely that any one will starve.

GANDHI WEAKENS, PHYSICIANS DOUBT HE WILL SURVIVE

FEB 20 1943

Indian Leader Completes Tenth Day of His Three-Weeks Fast.

POONA, India, Feb. 19 — (AP) — Mahatma K. Gandhi steadily weaker today near the half-way mark in his fast against detention in the palace of the Aga Khan and an attending physician declared that it would "be a miracle" if the Indian leader survived the 21-day ordeal.

The large staff of doctors anxiously consulting over the 73-year-old Gandhi agreed that he was "weak — weaker than yesterday."

As Gandhi completed his tenth day on citrus juices and water, his doctors issued a statement asking his friends not to see him.

Miracle If Gandhi Survives

"Yes, it will be a miracle if Gandhi survives the three-weeks fast at his age," said Dr. B. C. Roy, one of India's best known physicians, when he emerged from the palace late this afternoon after spending several hours with Gandhi.

The 62-year-old doctor, showing definite signs of the strain himself, added, however, that "of course, Gandhi's peculiar constitution is capable of such miracles."

Gandhi's fast began Feb. 10 in protest over the refusal of Viceroy Lord Linlithgow to give him his unconditional release.

He was detained last Aug. 9, when his All-India Congress party began its civil disobedience campaign, and has been held since within the guarded walls of the ornate palace.

His weight, recorded daily, is reported to have dropped several pounds.

He has become too weak to read newspapers or to carry on his usual voluminous correspondence, but he insists upon continuing his daily routine as much as possible.

Gandhi's own attitude toward the fast was expressed in a simple statement to friends:

"If it is God's will, I shall live through it. If not, I die."

Gandhi's Routine.

Poona, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Although he has become too weak to read the newspapers or carry on his usual voluminous correspondence, Mohandas Gandhi insists on continuing his daily routine as nearly as possible. His day begins when he is wheeled on his bed to the bathroom to be bathed and shaved. Then after a massage by Dr. D. K. Mehta, a Bombay specialist in massage and nature treatment, he is taken back to his bedroom to lead his followers in morning prayer.

The doctors start arriving in mid-morning, and a consultation of the entire medical staff begins around noon, and lasts sometimes until late afternoon. Gandhi's weight is recorded daily. He is reported to have lost several pounds since he began his announced twenty-one days' fast on February 10.

Likes Mud Treatment.

His bony frame is wrapped as

usual in a muslin dhoti. On the pillow rests his white, shaven head. The most noticeable feature is a firm, stubborn mouth topped by a white mustache. Old-fashioned spectacles rest on his prominent nose. All of the late afternoon is visitors' hour. Heart specialists watch attentively as Gandhi talks with old friends. Stimulated by news that three members had resigned from the Viceroy's Council, he was more cheerful than usual, and even cracked several jokes on Wednesday. But yesterday conversation was forbidden.

At day's end Gandhi again presides at prayer—one function he stubbornly refuses to abandon, no matter how weak he grows. Afterward he undergoes an evening massage to help him relax and make sleep come easier. From time to time during the day he has a towel full of mud applied to his head. This is one of his favorite remedies. "We are doing everything possible to ease his suffering," said Dr. Mehta.

HINDUS EYE U. S. IN GANDHI CASE

FEB 20 1943

But Leaders Doubt We Will Intervene on His Behalf.

New Delhi, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—With Mohandas K. Gandhi in the tenth day of his fast and reported so much weaker that he had stopped talking almost altogether, Indians gathering here for the annual conference of business, professional and educational leaders expressed hope—but only faintly—that the United States would intervene to obtain his release.

The official bulletin on Gandhi's condition today reported increasing weakness but said that otherwise there was little change.

Gandhi is fasting in protest against his detention by the British, who arrested him last August 9 and have kept him behind barbed wire in the ornate palace of the Aga Khan at Poona.

While some of the Indians here held out hope that the United States would ask the British to relent, some, including Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, foremost Hindu politician still out of jail, were persuaded otherwise. Rajagopalachari said he was convinced that "America has made up its mind" not to interfere in the Indian situation on account of the danger of friction with its principal ally.

"In six months the (British) Government has quashed violence," he said, "and evidently convinced America it can prevent interference with military operations in India. America has put this element foremost."

PRAYERS FOR GANDHI

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 19—(AP) Prayers for the well-being of Mohandas K. Gandhi, fasting Indian nationalist, are being said without interruption at the Sikh temple here.

Four priests, relieving one another at two-hour intervals, began praying and reading the 1,717-page Sikh bible at 10 a. m., [illegible] and will continue until 10 Sunday.

General's Stars Scar[illegible] But Get Around in Eas[illegible]

Pair Sent Bissell by His Wife Worn by Six Officers

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 19 (AP)—The most widely used pair of general's stars in this war theater was worn today by newly promoted Brigadier General William S. Old, of Uvalde, Tex.

The stars originally were sent to Brigadier General Clayton Bissell, commanding the 10th Air Force in India and China, by his wife. Brigadier General John Magruder, then head of the American Military Mission in China, pinned the stars on General Bissell.

Then Colonel James H. Doolittle arrived in Chungking after bombing Tokio, to find that he was a newly appointed brigadier general. So General Bissell pinned the stars on Doolittle, who later was promoted to Major General.

General Doolittle encountered Claire L. Chennault, who had just been promoted to brigadier general. Since General Doolittle was bound for home where stars were plentiful, he pinned his insignia on General Chennault.

When General Chennault got stars of his own, he returned them to General Bissell.

Successively the stars were pinned on Caleb V. Haynes, commanding the India Air Task Force; Robert C. Oliver, of Maxwell Field, Ala., forty-year-old head of the Air Service Command in India, and then on Old.

The stars will go back to General Bissell again when Old gets his own pair.

Chinese Slow Down All Japanese Drives

FEB 20 1943

By The Associated Press

CHUNGKING, Feb. 19.—A Chinese High Command communique said today that all the Japanese drives in Central, Southern and Southwestern China had been slowed down or thrown into reverse, although costly fighting continued in some areas.

Bloody Battles

Bloody battles were being fought in northern Kiangsu Province, north of Shanghai, as the Japanese tried to compress a 45-mile semi-circular line running through the lake country from Paoying to Fowning near the sea. The Chinese said all the Japanese thrusts had been halted.

The fighting in western Yunnan, where the Japanese were trying to extend their grip along the Burma road and were moving in several columns west of the Salween river, also was growing more intense. But one column which moved up to the Salween withdrew after an artillery exchange across the stream, and there was no change in positions north of Tengyueh, also on the west side of the river.

In Hupeh province in central China, where the Japanese were attempting new expeditions from their Ichang and Shasi bases on the Yangtze, the Chinese said they were in pursuit of one column after killing 400 of the invaders. Another enemy column which set out to the south from the Yangtze port of Hosueh was unable to make any progress.

In Kiangsi province, south of the river, the Japanese were declared to have lost most of the force which took Fengsin and attacked Kaoan. They were thrown back toward their base at Nanchang after a battle in the Kaoan suburbs.

Halt Japs on Peninsula

Japanese troops which had landed on the Luichow peninsula in the southern province of Kwangtung also had made no progress despite the support of planes.

Some sepculation on the widespread activity suggested today that the Japanese were looking for a sugar coating for the pill they were forced by the Americans to swallow at Guadalcanal in the Solomons.

The Communist New China Daily News said the Japanese were trying to spread the idea that President Roosevelt's promise of a big offensive against Japan was only a "paper tiger."

Military quarters said the Japanese radio threat yesterday to crush Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's armies may be only a feint for action elsewhere.

Those persons who took the threat seriously mentioned an Allied decision at Casablanca to smash Hitler first. The Japanese, believing their armies will not be needed elsewhere this year, may have decided to use them in China, these observers said.

JAPS ARE ROUTED IN NORTH KIANGSI

Chungking, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command declared tonight that a Japanese column had been routed in Northern Kiangsi province, one of the seven theaters in which the invaders now are on the offensive.

The daily communique said that an enemy force which tried to advance from Fengsin, newly captured city west of Nanchang, provincial capital, was hurled back in disorder by a Chinese counter-attack in the region of Kaoan. The Japanese left a large number of dead and a large quantity of arms and supplies on the battlefield.

Late dispatches from the far southwestern front, where the Japanese are trying to extend their slim holdings in Yunnan province along the old Burma road, showed that several Japanese columns are on the move west of the Salween River, which still bars their further advance into Yunnan.

At least two columns are advancing north from the major enemy base at Tengyueh, roughly parallel with the river. Another column moved eastward to the Salween and engaged in an artillery exchange with the Chinese on the east bank before retiring.

Severe fighting continued in five other battle zones in central, eastern and southern China.

Chiang Speaks to Nation

CHUNGKING, Feb. 18 (Delayed) (AP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said in a broadcast tonight that the main purpose of China's New Life Movement, initiated in 1934, was to prepare the nation for the task of resisting aggression. He spoke to the people on the eve of the ninth anniversary of the movement.

Declaring China's most powerful weapon in the war was "the spiritual weapon," Chiang said that recently concluded treaties with the United States and Britain made it more necessary than ever for the nation to "reform a corrupt way of living in order that we may become newly equal to advanced nations." He referred to treaties in which the United States and Britain renounced extraterritorial rights in China.

The generalissimo stressed the importance of New Life principles—cleanliness, politeness, righteousness, integrity and frugality. He denounced corruption, extravagance and laziness, and said China must develop a higher standard of living.

He declared the Chinese people must learn to brush their teeth several times a day and, if possible, wash their clothing daily.

News Restrictions in China

Foreign Correspondents Affected Only Technically by New Law

CHUNGKING, Feb. 19 (AP).—Foreign correspondents in China will come under the newly promulgated newspaper man's law, official quarters said today, but it was indicated that, although technically they will be covered by the law, in practice they will be treated as a separate class.

The law, announced three days ago, provides that newspaper men may express their opinions freely "in accordance with law," but may not make statements contradictory to national policy or detrimental to the state or nation.

Thus far the new law has had no actual effect on the work of foreign correspondents, who are subjected to the same censorship as before its promulgation.

FOUR JAP SHIPS HIT IN SOLOMONS RAIDS

Two Merchant Vessels Set Afire by Bombs, Others Damaged or Burnt

FEB 20 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Feb. 20.—(AP) Striking at Japan's vital merchant Marine off Buin in the Solomon islands, General Douglas MacArthur's heavy bombers yesterday damaged four cargo ships aggregating 27,000 tons.

Two of the vessels, one of 9,000 tons and the other of 7,000 tons, were left blazing from the shattering force of 500-pound bombs.

Troop Transport Attacked

Two other Japanese ships, a 5,000-ton merchantman and a small troop transport, were attacked off Gasmata and Cape Gloucester, New Britain, in the face of a Japanese fighter escort and the results of the attack were not observed.

A large force of Fortresses and Catalinas was sent out on the mission against ships operating in the area of Buin. Crews of the Catalinas, concentrating on the Kahili airdrome, reported seeing heavy explosions in supply dumps and fires that were visible for 30 miles.

The Fortresses dropped down to a low altitude despite heavy fire to carry through their daring attack on the ships.

Ships Set Afire

The 9,000-ton vessel was caught off Pupukuna and heavy bombs were planted on her decks. When last seen the ship was blazing fiercely from stem to stern.

Two bombs struck the 7,000-ton ship off Eato point and smoke was pouring from its sides when the Fortresses left the scene.

The sharpshooting airmen dropped one bomb squarely on the side of an 8,000-ton Jap ship and ed a few minutes later to other one barely 10 feet awa smallest of the four ships, a tonner, was damaged by bombs, one a direct hit.

A Consolidated B-24 heavy bomber stirred up a hornet's nest in the attack on Gasmata, but returned without getting stung. It found a 5,000-ton merchantman in the harbor and attacked in the face of heavy ack-ack fire from the ship. Then 12 Zeros suddenly jumped on it and a vicious fight ensued—with the result that two Zeros were seen falling in flames into the sea and a third was claimed downed. The bomber returned safely.

"Our heavy and medium bombers struck in a coordinated night attack on enemy shipping and airdromes," said the noon communique from General MacArthur's headquarters.

"Attacking from extremely low altitudes in the face of strong anti-aircraft fire, our heavy units scored direct hits with 500-pound bombs on four enemy cargo ships aggregating 27,000 tons. One vessel of 9,000 tons received two direct hits and was left burning from bow to stern; another of 7,000 tons was struck twice, resulting in fire and heavy smoke pouring from the side; a third of 8,000 tons was attacked twice, a bomb entering the side and another exploding 10 feet away; a fourth of 3,000 tons had a direct hit and was damaged by other bomb explosions within 10 feet of the hull. In addition ships and searchlight positions were heavily strafed. Our medium units bombed the airdrome supply dumps and dispersal bays at Kahili and the balance of the island and the seaplane base, causing heavy explosions and fires visible for 30 miles. There was no attempt at interception. All our planes returned."

Lack of aerial opposition possibly could be explained by the fact that prior to last night's raid, Catalina bombers were over the Kahili airdrome on Thursday for more than two hours in a heavy raid which started fires that leaped 500 feet high and could be seen from 50 miles away.

Down Three Jap Planes

Off Gasmata, near the southern tip of New Britain island, a heavy bomber attacking a 5,000 ton Jap cargo vessel was set upon by 12 Jap fighter planes. The bomber shot down three of the Japs in a running fight and returned safely to its base.

Off Cape Gloucester, New Britain, another bomber on a reconnaissance flight bombed a Jap troop transport and seven Jap fighters rose to battle. The bomber shot down one and the other six fled.

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BUIN AIR FIELD RAIDED 2 HOURS

Other Areas in New Guinea Pounded and Strafed.

FEB 20 1943

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Japanese shipping and airdromes at Madang, New Guinea, and at Buin, in the Solomon Islands, were the targets of a heavy Allied aerial offensive in the Southwest Pacific yesterday, a headquarters communique said today.

Catalina bombers, attacking from medium altitudes, ranged for two hours over the Kahili airdrome, at Buin, destroying enemy aircraft and setting explosions that caused fires in dispersal and dump areas visible for fifty miles it was stated.

The Japanese sent up heavy bursts of anti-aircraft fire but all of the Allied planes returned safely. No enemy craft contested the air.

At Madang a Liberator bombed the airdrome dispersal areas and Australian Beaufighters attacked the water front and destroyed or damaged a 300-ton auxiliary schooner and a thirty-foot launch headquarters announced.

The fighters also took a hand in machine-gunning the airdrome and town area and then swept on to Alexishafen to destroy or damage three more launches. Of the Japanese who leaped from the boats only two swimmers from a single boat made shore.

Another Liberator laid bombs on the Finschhafen runway and Havoc attack planes shot across the Lae-Waria area in a series of twenty bombing and machine gunning sallies.

Cruiser a Target.

Boston bombers struck hard at four Japanese-occupied villages in the Lae area, using 500-pound and 250-pound bombs before they showered the town with gunfire.

An enemy cruiser in the harbor at Dili, Portuguese Timor, was the target for a formation of Mitchell bombers which dropped quarter-ton missiles from a medium altitude, in the face of considerable anti-aircraft fire from the ship and from land.

Five Japanese Zero fighter planes went aloft to intercept headquarters said, and in a 100 mile running fight across Portuguese Timor, one of the Mitchells was shot down. The Japs lost two Zeros the same way.

The American bomber hit the water and a reconnaissance patrol later found one crew member on a raft and two others swimming near the area, it was learned.

Krueger in New Command.

Liberators on a reconnaissance mission bombed a Japanese cargo vessel off Cape Orford, New Britain, and bombed and machine-gunned a 5,000-ton cargo ship north of Rein Bay, at the northwestern end of New Britain. The bombs were near misses and damaged the targets, it was reported.

Ground patrols continued active in the Wau-Mubo area with forty more Japanese dead counted in the latest fighting, it was announced.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed that Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krueger had assumed command of American troops in the Southwest Pacific area, a command to be known as the Sixth Army in an administrative setup which was described as being without any special operational significance.

PLANE FROM SUB FLIES OVER SYDNEY

Australian City Blacks Out, Anti-Aircraft Guns Open Fire.

SYDNEY, Australia, Saturday, Feb. 20.—(AP) An enemy plane which, the government said, apparently came from a submarine was fired on last night by anti-aircraft batteries and chased out to sea.

A blackout was ordered in Sydney. The plane first flew over the Kembla area.

"As planes from submarines can carry bombs, it was decided not to lift the blackout until a later hour," said Maj.-Gen. A. C. Fewtrell, commander of the New South Wales lines of communication area.

The alert last night was the first in Sydney since last June when an enemy submarine shelled the city.

RUBBER MEN TO GO BACK TO PAPUA

Canberra, Australia, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Senator James Fraser, Minister for External Territories, announced today that owners of rubber and copra plantations could return to Papua, southeastern part of the island of New Guinea, from which the Japanese have been driven. The improvement in the military situation, he said, made possible the fullest development of the copra and rubber resources there.

Military control of the area will continue. Other civilians will not be permitted to return.

Somewhere in New Guinea, Feb. 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Swaggering, likable Meyer Levin, the Brooklyn bombardier, has followed Capt. Colin Kelly, his first commanding officer, to death. Returning from a mission January 7, Sergt. Levin's bombing plane crashed into the sea forty miles south of Port Moresby during a storm. The twice-decorated bombsight expert was lost but three of his mates were saved after a flying boat spotted the survivors in the water and a Royal Australian Air Force crash boat went to the rescue.

The survivors were co-pilot Lieut. John Barbee of Waggoner, Ill.; Staff Sergt. Jack Mattisoff, gunner, of Los Angeles, and Corporal Eidney Schwimmer, radio man, of New York city.

The plane was piloted by Lieut. Guyton Christopher of Decatur, Ga. Its mission was to shadow a Japanese convoy north of New Guinea.

Levin was the bombardier of Kelly's plane credited with sinking the Japanese battleship Haruna on December 10 last. On the return from that bombing Capt. Kelly was killed and was warded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously. For his feats Levin won the Distinguished Service Cross, the Air Forces Silver Star and an Oak Leaf Cluster.

FEAT BY CORVETTES

At an Advance Base in the South Pacific, Feb. 4 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two tiny New Zealand corvettes damaged a large fleet-type Japanese submarine during a five-mile running battle off Guadalcanal and forced the submarine to beach herself in a sinking condition in Kamimbo Bay. The submarine, it was believed, was trying to run supplies to Guadalcanal for the Jap land forces.

[Since this was written the Japanese withdrew from the island or were killed or captured.]

The corvettes found the submarine off Cape Esperance the night of January 29-30, and their depth charges damaged her. She surfaced so close to the New Zealand craft that they raked her decks with machine gun fire, and then opened up with larger guns. They set the Japanese boat ablaze, forcing her to flee into the bay. One corvette was only slightly damaged.

Admiral William F. Halsey, commanding the South Pacific area, radioed his congratulations.

PLANE IN HALF, FLYER ESCAPED

Parachuted After Suicide Dive by a Zero.

CLIPPED FEB 20 1943

Guadalcanal, Feb. 4 (Delayed), (A. P.).—Corporal Joe Hartman, blond and angular, of Birmingham, Ala., came out of the bush of Choiseul Island today with one of the weirdest stories of the war.

Hale and hearty after sixty-five days on the island just off Japanese-held Bougainville, Corporal Hartman had lived with the natives, watched American and Japanese air and sea forces fight and culminated his stay by capturing a Japanese pilot, whom he later shot when the prisoner attempted to escape.

Corporal Hartman was tail-gunner on a Flying Fortress attacked by Zero fighters off Choiseul on December 1. The Fortress shot down two Zeros. Four other Zeros fled. But a few minutes later seven more jumped the big bomber.

One enemy pilot dived suicidally straight into the side of the Fortress, setting the forepart afire and cutting the great ship squarely in two. The two sections plunged toward the sea 17,000 feet below.

Highest Honor.

Corporal Hartman in the plummeting tail section, "blacked out" from blows under his left eye and on his head, did not regain consciousness until he was only 2,000 feet from the sea. Slipping into his parachute harness, he dropped from the derelict tail.

His parachute opened and he struck the water only 150 yards from the Choiseul shore. As he swam ashore he saw that he was the only Fortress survivor. Two natives approached him:

"Mellican flyer?" one of them asked.

"Yeah; what are you?"

"Come," said the native.

Corporal Hartman's chest had been injured when his 'chute opened, but he managed to walk to the native village. There the natives insisted on feeding him.

The natives insisted that he stay with them and sleep in the same bed with the chief until his wound healed.

Late in December, standing on the coastline, Hartman, saw a Flying Fortress soar overhead. That night the natives told him that Zeros had shot the bomber down into the water and then had machine-gunned the survivors until all were dead.

Next day the diary of the American pilot was washed ashore. Corporal Hartman found it was that of his former commander.

On January 24 Corporal Hartman finally left Choiseul in a native canoe manned by twenty-one warriors. In seven days they reached Santa Isabel Island in the Solomons. From there Corporal Hartman caught a motor launch to Tulagi and thence made his way by launch to Guadalcanal.

RUBBER TO BE EXPORTED FROM CONGO TO U. S.

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, Feb. 19.—(AP) Samuel H. Day, United States commercial attache at Johannesburg, said thousands of tons of rubber annually was expected to be procured in the Belgian Congo.

With American aid, Belgian rubber planters are working on a tremendous scale to produce latex, hardwoods and oil producing plants, he said, and higher output was expected in the not too distant future.

PLANES TO SPEED RUBBER IN PERU

FEB 20 1943

Lima, Peru, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—A new day for Peruvian rubber was envisioned today as a result of a United States-Peruvian agreement providing an air transport system to carry rubber from Peru's inland jungle to widely-scattered river and sea ports.

The agreement was signed here yesterday by Finance Minister Julio East and United States Ambassador Henry Norweb. It marked another step in the revival of Peruvian rubber production begun three months ago with the aid of a score of North Americans under Francis Adams Truslow, New York lawyer, here as a special representative of the Rubber Reserve Company of the United States Government.

Similar work is being carried out by the Rubber Reserve Company in Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and a number of Central-American States.

An unofficial estimate placed this year's production in Peru beyond 800 tons and next year's above 1,500 tons.

With air transportation, it was pointed out, an area may be reached in five hours as against more than thirty days.

Planes will be used largely for taking supplies and personnel to maintain outlying rubber crews and for bringing out rubber.

THREE SPEND 81 DAYS AT SEA IN LIFEBOAT

RECIFE, Brazil, Feb. 19 — (AP) — One American and two Dutch survivors of an Allied ship have reached here, weak and thin, after 81 days in a lifeboat from which two of their shipmates were washed to their deaths by waves.

The boat contained a few rusted fish-hooks they had used with strips of their clothing as lines to catch enough fish to prevent starvation. Also, the survivors said, a few flying fish jumped into the boat.

When rescued by a warship they had gone five days without water. One of the Dutchmen had lost 70 pounds in weight.

Offer Trade Aid South America

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 19 (AP). —Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, offered today the full help of American business to develop and raise the standard of living in South America after the war, in a speech before the Rio Chamber of Commerce.

Warns Canada on Politics

OTTAWA, Feb. 19 (CP). —Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, speaking in the House of Commons today, warned Canada against the development of numerous political parties through political and personal ambitions, and pointed to the example of France, which he said was divided by such rivalries before its fall.

Fullest Aid to China Pledged, Says Roosevelt

President, First Lady, Mme. Chiang Hold Joint Press Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—(AP) With Madame Chiang Kai-Shek by his side, President Roosevelt solemnly declared today that everyone in Washington is pledged to the utmost speed in making China a great base of operations against the Japanese.

As to when this might be accomplished, Mr. Roosevelt said as quickly as the Lord will let us,—and the smiling, quick-witted little first lady of China appended the observation that the Lord helps those who help themselves.

Remarkable Session

Those remarks were the high

spot of what was in some respects possibly the most remarkable press conference ever held at the White House: A joint reception of newspaper reporters by the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and their distinguished guest, the wife of the Chinese generalissimo.

It took on the atmosphere of what the Methodist denomination, which had a hand in Madame Chiang's Christian education, calls a "love feast." Everybody was complimenting everybody else, and the mood was one of comradeship in faith and works.

Serious Tone

There was great gravity in Mr. Roosevelt's voice when he stressed that tremendous difficulties of transportation lay in the way of fulfilling the pledges of aid of all kinds to China. In the present stage, everything must move by air, he said, and it is not possible to go by way of Russia, only by the southwest.

There was just this passing reference to Russia, and nothing to indicate whether it had any significance beyond a factual statement of a geographical situation.

The compliments began when the 200 members of the press were ushered into the President's oval office to find him, Mrs. Roosevelt and Madame Chiang seated behind his desk. Madame Chiang was in the middle, dressed in a black, ankle-length robe of the Chinese fashion embroidered with blue flowers. Mrs. Roosevelt, on her right, wore a rose-colored street dress and the President a dark blue suit.

Mr. Roosevelt, introducing the reporters to Madame Chiang, remarked that it was about his 1,000th press conference in 10 years and he thought it a very good sign that he and the press rather liked each other.

Nations in Harmony

Madame Chiang's visit, he said, would be of very great help to America because this country and China not only were close to each other in thought and objective, but had the same ideals. He continued:

"China, in the last — less than half a century—has become one of the great democracies of the world and we must remember always that her civilization is thousands of years older than ours. And that is why I feel that we in this country have a great deal more to learn about China than China has to learn about us."

Madame Chiang replied with praise for the way the press kept the secret of the President's Casablanca trip, until it was officially announced, and an expression of hope that the Chinese press could lead its country to complete social and political democracy.

Answered Questions

The President and Madame Chiang then answered questions with Mrs. Roosevelt following the exchanges closely, laughing with them at times, but saying nothing herself.

A reporter, with reference to the great impression Madame Chiang made in addressing Congress yesterday, inquired whether Mr. Roosevelt had asked her to remain in Washington as his liaison officer with the legislators. Deftly, she turned this aside with another compliment: The President needed no such officer.

When another reporter wanted to know what was the first thing this country could do to help China, the President intervened. The answer was, he said, to send more munitions.

From there, through a series of questions, the conference moved through the President's reiterated pledge of aid to China and the intention of making it a great base—perhaps the major base—for operations against the common enemy.

Thorough Study

No problem, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized, was being studied more than the one of aid to China. The present aid definitely was going to be increased, he declared, and he hoped reasonably fast.

In response to questions, Madame Chiang said:

Her visit to this country is a purely personal one, for reasons of health, and not an official mission.

No praise was too great for the American air forces in China. They had halted indiscriminate Japanese bombing of Chinese cities and, perhaps most important, had given China the feeling that she was not fighting alone, but had a great ally.

Russia had sent China quite a bit of aid before the Nazi attack on the Soviet.

Doing Best Job

China is fighting the Japanese with all the men for whom it has arms. The Chinese couldn't fight with their bare hands, she remarked, though they had fought armed only with swords.

China has the men, even trained pilots, but lacks the planes and gasoline. As for meeting this problem—

Mr. Roosevelt, she observed, has solved so many problems and come through so many crises with flying colors that she thought the matter could be left safely with him.

TAFT REPORTS ON PUERTO RICO

Describes It as Neglected and Asks for Relief.

FEB 20 1943

Washington, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, declared today that a ten-day investigation of conditions in Puerto Rico by a Senate sub-committee disclosed "confusion, overlapping and duplication" of governmental agencies, both Federal and insular.

He said in a statement that this condition, the people's poverty, and the aggravation of food conditions and unemployment through the reduction in shipping were the things that impressed the investigating Senators.

First member of the group to return to Washington, Mr. Taft expressed hope that the committee could agree on steps to afford immediate relief, such as an increase and regularization of shipping.

Long-range problems, he promised, will be given careful study by the committee.

Describing over-population as the basic difficulty the Senator said the people of Puerto Rico "are adopting a number of socialistic measures, some of which are necessary, but others threaten to aggravate their troubles rather than to assist them."

The submarine menace has disappeared, at least temporarily, from the Puerto Rican route, he found. He suggested that assignment of a definite number of ships to this service would relieve starvation, increase employment and put the people of Puerto Rico on the same transportation basis as those of us who live in the United States.

"As American citizens," he added, "they are certainly entitled to that equality if we can furnish it."

Explaining that the island population density is five times that of Cuba, Senator Taft said: "We are trying to support a population of two million on an island whose resources can only support one million on a standard of living which even then would have to be lower than that of the United States.

"To meet that situation we have poured in money, over $300,000,000 in ten years, with comparatively little result.

"In all other respects Puerto Rico has been neglected."

Inquiry Concluded

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 19 (AP).—The Senatorial committee investigating conditions in Puerto Rico concluded a week of hearings today and Chairman Dennis Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, said the group had a "fairly complete picture of the island."

"Sometimes it is discouraging and sometimes it is encouraging," Senator Chavez said. "We are hopeful that we will be able to help."

Mr. Chavez and Senators Homer T. Bone, Democrat, of Washington, and Allen J. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, who stayed on after other members left in midweek, heard final testimony today and all three announced their intention to return to the island late in the summer.

Assails Statehood Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—A bill to admit Puerto Rico to statehood was described today by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, as "damned nonsense."

The bill, first of its kind this session, was introduced by Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota.

Senator Vandenberg, ranking minority member of the Senate Territories Committee and author of a measure which would end the tenure of Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell and limit his successors to four-year terms, said he thought such a move was "totally impossible."

STETTINIUS TELLS OF LEND-LEASE AID FOR RUSSIAN ARMY

American Tanks, Planes and Trucks as Well as Food Going to Soviet.

Washington, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The United States has shipped more than 2,900,000 tons of war supplies to Russia, Edward R. Stettinius Jr., lend-lease administrator, reported today, adding that two-thirds of all cargoes moved in American ships. "The great majority of the supplies that we have shipped to Russia are reaching their destinations," Mr. Stettinius said. "In December, 1942, and January, 1943, there were no losses, although further losses in later months are to be expected."

Shipments in January were almost 10 per cent greater than in the previous month, and American tanks, planes, and trucks "are continuing to go forward." January food shipments were a fifth greater than in December.

FEB 20 1943

"We sent many thousands of tons of wheat and flour, sugar, canned pork, dried beans and other vegetables, lard and vegetable fats," Mr. Stettinius said. "We have so far been able to send only very small amounts of butter, which the Russians have requested especially for their wounded soldiers in military hospitals.

"In January, butter shipments amounted to 682 tons, the equivalent of less than one-sixth of an ounce from each man, woman and child in the United States. We shall continue to make every effort to increase the flow of lend-lease supplies for Russia to greater proportions."

Hundreds of thousands of miles of American field-telephone wire have been of major importance in maintaining Soviet Army communications on the 3,000-mile front, Mr. Stettinius said. Considerable quantities of steel and chemicals, fabricated by the Russians into tanks and explosives, also have been delivered.

VOTES 720 MILLION FOR FOREIGN BASES

Washington, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—After hearing Representative Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Committee, announce that "it is our intention" to work out a program for the retention of foreign naval bases in the post-war period, the House Rules Committee approved today a $1,256,607,000 naval authorization measure carrying $720,000,000 for acquisition of advance bases.

The authorization, supplementing $1,700,000,000 approved for shore construction and installations last year, includes $67,900,000 for fleet facilities, $223,000,000 for aviation, $15,700,000 for storage facilities, $28,632,000 for marine training facilities, $50,000,000 for ordnance storage, $33,120,000 for training and housing facilities, $66,005,000 for hospitals, $3,500,000 for shore radio facilities, $750,000 for a research laboratory and $33,000,000 for miscellaneous structures.

Mr. Vinson's statement concerning foreign property acquired and developed by the Navy came in reply to suggestions from committee members that there ought to be some assurance of recovery for the huge outlays.

The Rules Committee's action cleared the bill for House action next week.

COL. HAMILTON WINS HIGH AWARD

Receives Congressional Medal for Dangerous Mission in North Africa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—(AP) A Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded Lt. Col. Pierpont M. Hamilton, New York, for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" during the invasion of North Africa.

The War department, telling of the award today, said Col. Hamilton volunteered to accompany a French officer on a dangerous mission to the French commander designed to bring about a halt to hostilities.

Their landing boat was driven away from the mouth of the Sebou river by heavy shelling but finally was beached elsewhere under continuous machine gun fire from three planes.

Subsequently Col. Hamilton and the Frenchman drove in a light truck toward French headquarters and were attacked again with machine gun fire. The French officer was killed.

"Although captured immediately after this incident," the citation continued, "Lt. Col. Hamilton completed the mission."

HONORS CAPTAIN DIETRICH

Navy Decorates Mount Vernon Man for Guadalcanal Feat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Navy reported today that Captain William F. Dietrich of Mount Vernon, N. Y., had received the Navy Cross for taking his ship through five Japanese air attacks to deliver supplies to American forces on Guadalcanal.

On another occasion, the Navy said, Captain Dietrich, commanding officer of a naval ship, risked a clash with powerful Japanese surface forces by proceeding to Guadalcanal without escort.

NAVY ANNOUNCES FORTY CASUALTIES

Washington, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today forty casualties in Navy forces, including three dead, thirty wounded and seven missing. This brings to 23,432 the total of Navy Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,617 dead, 4,450 wounded and 12,365 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

NEW YORK.

GARCIA, ALFRED, marine, wounded; father, John E. Garcia, 524 East 136th street.

KELLY, JAMES JOSEPH, ensign, missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Joseph Kelly Sr., 10634 Roscoe street, Jamaica.

NEW JERSEY.

FITZGERALD, DANIEL R. JR., marine, wounded; father, Daniel Fitzgerald Sr., 3149 Boulevard, Jersey City.

HAFNER, LLOYD F., marine, wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hafner, 100A Cottage street, Jersey City.

93 ARE LISTED AMONG MISSING

War Department Issues a Casualty Report.

Washington, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—The War Department made public today the names of ninety-

30.24 - 1317

three United States soldiers missing in action in the European, North African, South Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas.

Those listed missing from the metropolitan area (non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) and their next of kin included the following in the European area:

NEW YORK.

LUNENFELD, First Lieut. Raymond C.; Dr. J. Lunenfeld, uncle, 80 Delancey street, New York.
SUSKIND, Saul; Mrs. Freida Suskind, mother, 600 Timpson Place, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

VAN CLEEF, Arthur A.; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Van Cleef, mother, 136 Second avenue, Roselle.

Missing in the South Pacific area were the following:

NEW YORK.

GRADY, Martin T.; Patrick E. Grady, father, 553 West 51st street.
HAMALAINEN, Elno S.; Sylvester Hamalainen, father, 3 Rutherford Place.
HITE, Second Lieut. Laverne P.; Mrs. Winifred W. Hite, mother, 621 Greenwood avenue, Brooklyn.
LEMAR, Arthur L.; Mrs. Ruth McNair, aunt, 13 Patchen avenue, Brooklyn.

CONNECTICUT.

OLMSTEAD, Jesse N.; Mrs. Mary E. Olmstead, mother, Chestnut Hill Road, Norwalk.

Lieut. Lunenfeld Killed.

Lieut. Raymond C. Lunenfeld, who was first listed as missing, was killed in action in Europe on January 27, according to a War Department telegram received last Thursday, his uncle, Dr. J. Lunenfeld of 80 Delancey street, said today.

His mother, Mrs. Beatrice Lunenfeld, lives at 170-04 Highland avenue, Jamaica. Because he wished to spare her the shock of any bad news, he listed his uncle as next of kin. Dr. Lunenfeld said Lieut. Lunenfeld's mother was badly shaken by the news, but clung to the hope that her son may still be alive.

Lieut. Lunenfeld was 23 years old and had been in the Army two years. He was a graduate of Jamaica High School and Hofstra College in Hempstead. His brother, Leonard, an Army first lieutenant also, is in Baltimore, and a younger brother, Robert, is attending a Virginia military

CASUALTIES HIGH AMONG REPORTERS

60 War Correspondents Are Dead, Wounded or Missing Since Pearl Harbor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—(AP) The casualty rate among United States correspondents covering the present war since Pearl Harbor has been three or four times greater proportionately than battle casualties suffered by U. S. Army forces abroad, the newspaper trade magazine Editor and Publisher said today.

Emphasizing the hazardous nature of reporting the present conflict, the statistics show that 60 correspondents out of 300 to 350 now serving abroad have been listed since Dec. 7, 1941, as dead, wounded in line of duty, missing, or captured or interned and still held by the Axis.

Ten have been killed or have died while on war duty, the most recent being Harry Crockett of the Associated Press, who lost his life last month while serving with the British Mediterranean fleet. Twenty-six are listed by Editor and Publisher as having been injured, 22 captured or interned and still held and two missing.

According to figures supplied Editor and Publisher by Major Gen. A. D. Surles, director of public relations for the War department, battle casualties of the Army to Jan. 31 totaled 41,119. More than 1,000,000 men of the present army of 5,500,000 are now overseas, he said, but only a small portion of them has yet been involved in actual combat.

For the comparison of casualties, four correspondents stricken ill in combat areas were eliminated by Editor and Publisher.

In 1917-18 American press casualties were one dead, one wounded and two gassed.

Crash Victims Now Total 29

Seattle City Fireman Dies From Effects of Gas—Three Bodies Unidentified.

FEB 20 1943

Seattle, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Firemen fought smoke and flames today at a packing house fired yesterday by a bomber which crashed into the plant, leaving at least twenty-nine dead or missing.

Fire Chief William Fitzgerald said that it might be several days before the fire was out and all bodies recovered.

Edmund T. Allen, test pilot, rode to his death in the big Boeing bomber, which with one engine afire, smashed into the Frye & Co. four-story plant.

Added to the list of victims previously reported was that of Luther D. Bonner, a city fireman, overcome by gas released from the plant's refrigeration system.

Fifteen bodies were recovered in twelve hours after the crash, ending th[illegible] of the eleven highly skilled Boeing technicians.

Fire in Engine.

The eleven, most of them engineers, were headed by Edmund T. Allen, famed test pilot who has dared death dozens of times for the progress of aviation. He was director of the Boeing Flight and Aerodynamics Department and often served as a test pilot for other aircraft companies.

Bodies of four Frye Company employees were recovered, but only one, August Hoba, was identified. Thirteen other missing workers were feared burned in the rubble of ashes and bricks.

The Boeing Company, attributing the crash to a fire which developed in an engine, disclosed that the crippled craft kept in communication with the landing field up to its final plunge.

It said the crew reported that a fire started in one motor and was extinguished momentarily by automatic carbon dioxide equipment, but it flared up again and spread over one wing.

The bomber lost altitude, sheared through two high tension wires and cut off most of the city's electrical service, and crashed into the plant. Ten or fifteen minutes later it would have caught dozens more workers after their lunch hour.

Screams of burning animals added to the pandemonium. Dozens of workers barely escaped with their lives—dashing through smoke-filled rooms, smashing out windows, leaping to the ground or clinging outside windows until rescued.

Tribute to Workers.

"The airplane was one of several Army bombers used by the Boeing Company in its continuous flight-research program," said the company statement.

"All aboard the plane were outstanding men in their field. They died in line of duty, in their work of constantly improving the fighting planes with which America is combating the Axis."

The company paid special tribute to the test pilot, it said:

"To Edmund T. Allen, often called the world's greatest test pilot, the Boeing company pays everlasting tribute. With his death America has lost not only a pioneer airman and the country's outstanding test pilot of large airplanes, but also a great figure in the aircraft sciences.

"It has been the efforts of men like Allen and his crew, who even at the time of their death were engaged in aeronautical research, that have helped make American planes the best in the world."

The list of missing and dead stood as follows today:

DEAD.

ALLEN, EDMUND T., pilot.
DANEFIELD, ROBERT, co-pilot.
WERSEBE, ED, crew member.
MOHN, FRITZ, crew member.
BLAINE, CHARLES, crew member.
RALSTON, HARRY, crew member.
HENSHAW, BARCLAY, crew member.
MAXFIELD, ROBERT, crew member.
NORTH, VINCENT, crew member.
LANKFORD, THOMAS, crew member.
BASEL, RAY, crew member.
HOBA, AUGUST (GUS), Frye employee.
BONNER, LUTHER D., city fireman.

The following Frye employees were listed as missing:

HOBA, FRED A., son of the first identified Frye victim.
KERN, F.
LEBEAU, PHILIPPE, of Ronald, Wash.
TUFT, OSCAR.
RICCI, A.
FOWLER, A. J.
AMOROSO, DOMINIC.
SKORPEN, JOHN.
LINGHOLM, AUGUST.
FAULKNER, RICHARD.
ROSELLA, MRS. MARY.
OVENSOFF, SAM.
LOPEZ, FRANK.
FARGIN, HARRY.
HOY, JOE.
BURNISON, HERMAN.

Served in Two Wars.

Edmund T. Allen, director of flight and aerodynamics for the Boeing Aircraft Company, was a veteran test pilot and his flying career embraced both world wars.

He was educated at the Universities of Illinois and Utah and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He learned to fly in 1917 and served in the first world war as a lieutenant in the aviation section of the Army Signal Corps, predecessor of the Army Air Forces.

After the war he stayed in aviation, in gliders at first, and later as a mail pilot in the West, resigning in 1929 to do research for the commercial air lines. Since 1939 he has been with the Boeing company, and in his hands the first stratoliners took to the air.

Last December he gave the annual Wright Brothers Lecture, sponsored by the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, here.

Army Identifies 12 Dead In South Dakota Crash

By the Associated Press.

RAPID CITY, S. Dak., Feb. 19.—The public relations office of the Rapid City Army Air Base last night announced the names of nine enlisted men and officers and three War Department civilian employes who were killed in the crash of a four-engine bomber on the outskirts of Huron Wednesday.

The wreckage of the demolished plane and bodies of the men were discovered by a Huron physician. The plane, based with a Rapid City tactical unit, was on a routine training flight.

Names of the men and their homes are: First Lt. Oliver L. Walker, Meadville, Pa.; Second Lt. Howard D. Stevens, jr., Lansing, Mich.; Second Lt. George J. Morris, Barnesville, Ohio; Second Lt. Norman K. Mattice, Savage, Minn.; Technical Sergt. Gerald W. Baker, Jeanette, Pa.; Technical Sergt. Charles R. Hoobery, Detroit; Staff Sergt. James D. White, Big Sandy, Tex.; Staff Sergt. Charles Missana, Buffalo, N. Y.; Staff Sergt. Michael Mitzka, Franklin, N. J.; Roy L. Fischer, Rapid City; Kennety Abbey, Rapid City, and Vernon K. [illegible]ridge, Rapid City.

FEB 20 1943

Cause of the accident is unknown. A board of officers from the Rapid City Air Base is investigating.

Washington, Feb. 19 (A. P.).—Seventeen persons among the twenty-one aboard an army transport plane that crashed into the sea near an unnamed Pacific base nearly two weeks ago are listed by the War Department as missing.

Lieut.-Col. Powhatan M. Morton of San Antonio, Tex., was killed, but three were rescued with minor injuries.

The pilot of the plane, manned by a civilian contract crew, was Christopher V. Pickup of Burbank, Cal., a pioneer figure in American aviation. He is among the missing. The rescued men were Co-pilot Robert Mininger, San Francisco; Chief Warrant Officer Charles J. Hickman, Dallas, and Sergt. Alf B. Collander, Duluth.

New Raids Indicated

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—(AP)—Several Axis station in Europe including Kalundborg in Denmark, went off the air tonight the BBC said tonight.

The Danish radio was said to have stated later that its silence was "due to military reasons," which usually indicates RAF raids.

UNION IN BROOKLYN TO PURCHASE BOMBER

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—(AP) A Flying Fortress to be named the Kelly-Lavin in honor of two men who lost their lives fighting the Japs will be purchased by members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union, Brooklyn Borough President John Cashmore announced tonight.

Sgt. Meyer Lavin, whose death was announced several days ago was bombardier for Capt. Colin Kelly in the successful attack on the Jap warship Haruna early in the war.

Pilot, Down in Jungle, Cheered American Victory From Treetop

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—Perched atop a palm tree 10 miles from Henderson Field, a bearded, gaunt and emaciated white man was a one-man cheering section for American bluejackets as they hacked and hewed a Japanese invasion armada to pieces off Guadalcanal last October 14.

The one-man rooter was First Lt. Dale M. Leslie, Marine Corps pilot from Madison, Fla., who related yesterday a story of 46 days of privation he suffered between the time his dive-bomber was shot down at sea and he was able to rejoin his American comrades.

Lt. Leslie made his way to shore after parachuting from 700 feet and wandered in the steaming jungles like a hunted felon.

"I escaped detection behind enemy lines and finally climbed a mountain top to get my bearings, spotting Henderson Field only 10 miles away," Lt. Leslie continued.

"I climbed a palm tree and witnessed the sea battle."

Later Lt. Leslie stole a canoe and reached a native village, where Dutch missionaries took care of him. He was rescued by a launch sent out from Henderson Field.

Leslie has regained 60 pounds he lost during the ordeal and now is at a West Coast air base.

GERMANS LOSING, SAYS GEN. DEVERS

Commander of Armored Forces Not Depressed by Trend of Africa Battle.

DETROIT, Feb. 19.—(AP) Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the U. S. Army armored forces, said in an interview here today that because American and German tank losses in Tunisian fighting were about equal, the Germans are losing the war there.

Gen. Devers, who returned recently from an inspection trip to North Africa fighting fronts, visited the Army Ordnance departments' tank-automotive center today.

"The Germans would have to knock out five of our tanks to the loss of one of their own to be winning the offensive," he said. "Since they are not, they are losing the offensive and we are winning the war there."

Gen. Devers, here to report on technical equipment problems encountered during his African visit, said that the Americans have the best projectile in the war up to the present time, explaining, "It's a shell that will penetrate four inches of armor plate and burst inside of a tank."

"We have taught our boys to open up tank fire from 3,000 yards—an unusual distance," the general said. "They catch the Germans by surprise. The Germans will have a lot more surprises before long."

Queen Answers Grandpa's Letter About Soldier

By the Associated Press.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19.—The Ambassador in London and Federal officers at home couldn't help Grandpa Joseph E. Martin, 77, find out what had happened to Grandson L. W. James, jr., in England.

Grandpa figured it was time to take direct action. He took a tighter grip on his pen and wrote and asked the Queen.

Back came a letter on Buckingham Palace stationery:

"The lady-in-waiting is commanded by the Queen to let Mr. J. E. Martin know that Mr. Luther James (with RAF Ground Forces) is well and safe," it said. James' London address was listed, and the Queen conveyed her hope that letters would get through in the future. She sent good wishes to Mrs. Martin, too.

Grandpa Martin said he was puz-

doctor has told him that, at best he will have to stay there another year. The doctor added that it would be a good chance to improve his mind by reading books. But the doctor didn't care to name the other twenty shipyards.

Attack on Japan Feared.

It was inferred that by "undertakings" Terajima meant individual slips, as Japan was not thought to possess anywhere near 600 shipyards.

The Tokio radio broadcast a warning to the Japanese people today by a high Imperial Headquarters official that the United States is planning "a mortal attack upon the mainland of Japan" and that it would come from the north.

Col. Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Japanese Army press section, declared in a speech recorded by the Federal Communications Commission that Alaska was to be "the headquarters for attacks against Japan."

He cited the almost daily bombing of Japanese forces in the Aleutians by United States planes, the building of seventeen new air fields in China, and preparations for direct telephone connections between Alaska and China.

He described the air field construction and telephone work as attempted reinforcement of air planes to the continent from Alaska.

Yahagi also foresaw the possibility that Midway Island also might be used as a base for an aerial assault on Tokio, the broadcast said. He continued:

"It appears they (the Allies) are going to make Dutch Harbor and Hawaii into strongholds and move forward with unity of the respective forces."

He declared that a half-way measure of arbitration cannot even be imagined.

More Power Is Voted to Tojo

Bill Said to Make Him War Production Czar Goes to House of Peers.

FEB 20 1943

The Japanese House of Representatives approved without discussion on Thursday twenty-six bills, one of which greatly increases Premier Hideki Tojo's powers over war production, the German radio reported today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

Apparently this was one of the "dictatorial measures" against which the Premier has defended himself in recent sessions of the Diet, on one occasion denying that he was a dictator and was only "the moon receiving light from the sun (the Emperor)."

Previous reports of the measure, as received through Tokio broadcasts, said that it would allow the Premier to suppress the powers of other ministers if it became necesssary to assure the adoption of his war materials program.

The Berlin broadcast said that the bill went to the House of Peers for final action.

Another German broadcast said that Major-Gen. Kenryo Sato, head of the Bureau of Military Affairs, told the Diet that periodically recurring rumors of peace negotiations were "evident enemy propaganda."

To the contrary, he said, the war was now entering a decisive phase and there could be no talk of peace.

The Japanese Government in a campaign to accelerate the production of wooden ships has eliminated all small firms and will concentrate its entire shipbuilding industry in 600 undertakings, Terajima, the Minister of Communications, announced in the Diet. The announcement, broadcast by the Berlin radio, said that the Government's plan includes the construction of an-

LONDON, FEB. 19-(AP)-RAF VENTURA BOMBERS STARTED LARGE FIRES TODAY ON THE DOCKS AT DEN HELDER, THE NETHERLANDS.

THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT FIGHTERS WENT ALONG WITH THE BOMBERS AND THAT ONE FIGHTER WAS MISSING FROM PATROL.

HQ391PEW

LONDON, FEB. 19-(AP)-TO PROVIDE THE TOWN OF LINZ, AUSTRIA, WHERE ADOLF HITLER WENT TO SCHOOL, WITH AN ART COLLECTION, THE GERMANS HAVE LOOTED A NUMBER OF OLD MASTERS FROM THE NETHERLANDS, THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY ANETA SAID TODAY.

ACTING UPON HITLER'S INSTRUCTIONS, THE AGENCY DECLARED, HANS POSSE, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE DRESDEN GALLERY, OBTAINED SOME 12,000 PAINTINGS, INCLUDING SOME BY GERMAN ARTISTS. ASIDE FROM ONE BY THE YOUNGER HOLBEIN, THE GERMAN WORKS ARE MOSTLY UNIMPORTANT, ANETA POINTED OUT. ALSO INCLUDED IN THE GROUP ARE CRANACHS, VAN DYCKS, RUBENS, REMBRANDTS AND VERMEERS.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT AMONG THE FOREIGN ACQUISITIONS WAS REMBRANDT'S "TITUS."

WE1248AEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 20-(AP)-THE DAILY TELEGRAPH IN A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH TODAY SAID THAT REPORTS THROUGH "PRIVATE CHANNELS" FROM BERLIN SAID THAT MARSHAL ROMMEL, THE GERMAN NORTH AFRICAN COMMANDER, HAD ASSUMED COMMAND OF GERMAN ARMIES IN RUSSIA.

30.24-1319

LONDON, FEB. 19-(AP)-SGT. E. J. (SMITTY) SMITH OF BOSTON SHOT DOWN [redacted] THE FIRST ENEMY PLANE WHICH [redacted] TO THE NEWLY ORGANIZED CANADIAN WELLINGTON SQUADRON.

RETURNING LAST NIGHT FROM A SORTIE OVER ENEMY TERRITORY, SMITH SAID HE FIRST OBSERVED A JUNKERS-88 AS IT "FLEW BETWEEN US AND A MOONLIT PATCH OF SEA" TO ATTACK.

FEB 20 1943

"AS WE TURNED IN TO ATTACK I OPENED UP WITH FAIRLY LONG BURSTS," HE SAID, "IT WAS THE FIRST TIME I HAD FIRED MY GUNS IN COMBAT ALTHOUGH I HAVE BEEN OUT FOUR TIMES. THEN WE LOST HIM AND STRAIGHTENED OUT. HE CAME IN AGAIN AND AT ABOUT 2,000 FEET I GOT IN A REALLY LONG BURST. HE WENT DOWN."

THE CREW CONFIRMED THE DESTRUCTION.

SMITH IS A FORMER MEDICAL STUDENT OF WORCESTER (MASS) UNIVERSITY. #

ADD-LONDON-LABOR-Communist

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OF THE LABOR PARTY SAID ITS GROUP ALWAYS STOOD FIRMLY FOR A POLICY OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND GREAT BRITAIN AND ADDED:

"THERE WILL BE AN ATTEMPT TO CONFUSE THESE ISSUES WITH THE APPLICATION NOW MADE BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY. IT MAY EVEN BE SUGGESTED THAT REJECTION OF THE APPLICATION IS A DENIAL OF THIS ASSERTION. THAT WOULD BE A TRAVESTY.

FEB 20 1943

"THE LABOR PARTY REJECTS THE APPLICATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY BECAUSE THAT PARTY'S COMPLETE IRRESPONSIBILITY IN BRITISH POLITICS AND GENERAL OUTLOOK ARE ENTIRELY OUT OF HARMONY WITH THE PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES OF THE LABOR PARTY.

"FINALLY, THE LABOR PARTY MUST MAKE IT QUITE PLAIN THAT ITS ATTITUDE TO THIS MATTER IS INFLUENCED BY ITS HOPES OF GREAT CHANGES IN THE POSTWAR WORLD. IT BELIEVES THAT AFFILIATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY WOULD DEFER, IF NOT DESTROY, THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THESE HOPES."

WE1216AEW

ADD LONDON-TUNISIA

AMERICAN FORCES HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM FERIANA, 12 MILES EAST OF THE ALGERIAN BORDER; FROM KASSERINE, 18 MILES EAST OF THE BORDER AND ABOUT 16 MILES NORTHEAST OF FERIANA; AND FROM SBEITLA, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF KASSERINE.

HAROLD V.BOYLE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, IN A DELAYED DISPATCH WRITTEN FROM THE FRONT LINES ON THE THIRD DAY OF THE FOUR-DAY BATTLE, SAID THAT "JERRY THREW HIS SUNDAY PUNCH AT US WITH MEN, GUNS AND TANKS, AND THAT, IN PART, IS THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN RETREAT IN TUNISIA."

BUT, HE ADDED, "THE BLOODY BATTLEFIELDS, LITTERED WITH BROKEN

VEHICLES AND MARKED WITH THE CROSS OF GERMANY AS [illegible] THE STAR OF AMERICA, TESTIFY THAT THE NAZIS HAD NO MARGIN IN COURAGE."

"AS ONE WHO WATCHED FOR THREE STRAIGHT DAYS AS AMERICAN TANKMEN THREW AWAY THEIR LIVES IN A GAMBLE TO STEM THE ONWARD AVALANCHE OF THE GERMAN ARMORED FORCE, I FOR ONE COULDN'T QUESTION THE DECISION TO WITHDRAW," BOYLE WROTE. "THE WITHDRAWAL WAS ORDERLY AND WITHOUT ANY SIGNS OF PANIC."

FEB 20 1943

GERMAN ARTILLERY SHELLED SBEITLA THROUGHOUT ONE NIGHT AND ACCOMPANIED THE BARRAGE WITH A TANK THRUST THAT WAS HELD OFF UNTIL DAWN, BOYLE SAID.

ALLIED PLANES WERE FLOWN SAFELY FROM THELEPTE AIRFIELD, ON THE NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF FERIANA.

LIGHT TANKS SUCCESSFULLY GUARDED THE GROUND TROOPS AS THEY MARCHED OUT AND AMERICAN PLANES KEPT AN AERIAL UMBRELLA OVER THEM.

BOYLE QUOTED PRIVATE MICHAEL HIGGINS, 23, OF NEW YORK, AS VOICING THE SPIRIT OF THE TROOPS IN THIS AREA:

"WE DON'T LIKE TO MOVE BACK. WE WANT TO FIGHT. WE CAN'T WIN A WAR BY MOVING BACK AND WE WANT TO GET BACK AT THEM AS SOON AS WE ARE GIVEN THE WORD."

(EDITORS: BOYLE'S STORY, DATELINED WITH U.S.FORCES IN TUNISIA, WAS MOVED ON SOME CIRCUITS IN THE NIGHT REPORT).

-WAYNE-

Add U.S. Bomber SFA In Eng- Galloway

SHELL FRAGMENTS HIT TWO OXYGEN TANKS AND STARTED A BIG FIRE. CO-PILOT LIEUT. WARREN COLLINS OF BURLINGTON, VT., REACHED DOWN FROM THE COCKPIT AND WITH AN EXTINGUISHER HELPED BRANCH PUT OUT THE BLAZE.

GALLOWAY PULLED HIMSELF INTO A HALF-SITTING POSITION ON THE FLOOR, ASKED BRANCH TO LOAD HIS GUN FOR HIM AND STARTED FIRING AGAIN.

FEB 20 1943

"HE KEPT RIGHT AT IT, EVEN THOUGH A STEADY STREAM OF HOT CLIPS FROM OUR SHELLS WERE POURING DOWN ON HIS FACE," BRANCH SAID. "IT WAS AS BRAVE AS ANYTHING I EVER SAW."

WHEN THE GERMANS SHIFTED THEIR ATTACK TO THE TAIL OF THE FORTRESS, BRANCH FOUND A HOLE AS BIG AS HIS THUMB IN GALLOWAY'S BACK, WITH A FOUR-INCH SPLINTER [illegible] FROM IT.

"I TRIED TO GIVE HIM MORPHINE TO EASE THE SHOCK, BUT THE MORPHINE TUBE WAS FROZEN," BRANCH RECOUNTED. "I HAD IT IN MY MOUTH 20 MINUTES TRYING TO GET IT THAWED OUT.

"BUT I DIDN'T DO ANYTHING. IT WAS GALLOWAY. THOSE FOCKE-WULFS? OH, I COULDN'T HAVE MISSED THOSE. THEY WERE COMING STRAIGHT ON."

GALLOWAY WAS REPORTED DOING WELL IN THE HOSPITAL AND WAS EXPECTED TO RECOVER SOON.

30.24-1321

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB 19-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF TEN MORE TOWNS ON THE APPROACHES TO THE BIG GERMAN BASE OF OREL TODAY AND DECLARED THE WHOLE DONETS BASIN WAS ALIVE WITH BATTLES AS THE RED ARMY FOUGHT DAY AND NIGHT TO CLEAR THE RAVAGED REGION OF THE ENEMY.

THE NOON COMMUNIQUE SAID SEVERAL MORE VILLAGES WEST OF ROSTOV FELL TO THE RED ARMY BEATING ALONG THE SEA OF AZOV TOWARD TAGANROG AND SOME ALSO WERE CAPTURED IN THE ROVENKI AREA, 35 MILES SOUTH OF VOROSHILOVGRAD. ALONG THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE DONETS BASIN FROM VOROSHILOVSK TO LOZOVAYA, THE RUSSIANS SAID, THE GERMANS TRIED SEVERAL COUNTER-ATTACKS BUT WERE "REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSSES."

FEB 20 1943

THE GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACKED WEST OF KHARKOV, TOO, BUT MOBILE SOVIET INFANTRY FELL ON THE FLANK AND REAR, KILLING 300 AND CAPTURING SEVEN OF 20 TANKS EMPLOYED, THE RUSSIANS REPORTED.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID RENEWED RUSSIAN ATTACKS WERE REPELLED IN THE KHARKOV AREA, SOUTHEAST OF OREL AND ON THE DONETS FRONT. CONTINUED ATTEMPTS TO PIERCE THE NAZI LINE SOUTH OF LAKE LADOGA, NEAR LENINGRAD AND SOUTHEAST OF LAKE ILMEN ALSO WERE REPORTED REPELLED. A BREAK IN WEATHER WAS SAID BY THE GERMANS TO HAVE LIMITED FIGHTING AROUND NOVOROSSISK TO LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.)

THE CAPTURE OF ZALEGOSHCH HAD PLACED THE RUSSIANS ONLY 30 MILES EAST OF OREL, ONE OF HITLER'S CHIEF SPRINGBOARDS FOR THE 1941 DRIVE ON MOSCOW, AND, LIKE RETAKEN KHARKOV AND KURSK, A MAIN GERMAN BASTION.

AT OREL THE GERMAN GEN.GANNAN HAS A LARGE GARRISON, RELATIVELY INACTIVE FOR MANY MONTHS, WHICH SHOULD BE IN THE BEST CONDITION AND WELL EQUIPPED.

IN THE DONETS BASIN, PRAVDA REPORTED, THE RED ARMY IS CONSTANTLY CUTTING BEHIND GERMAN LINES, DISRUPTING THEIR FEW REMAINING COMMUNICATIONS AND EXPOSING THEIR FLANKS. THE NEWS AGENCY TASS SAID FIERCE DAY ENGAGEMENTS WERE BEING FOLLOWED BY RAPID NIGHT MARCHES AND SURPRISE ATTACKS.

"THE GERMANS ARE CONSTANTLY LAUNCHING COUNTER-ATTACKS," TASS SAID. "HOWEVER, ALL THEIR ATTEMPTS TO CHECK OUR PROGRESS HAVE ACHIEVED NOTHING. AT THE APPROACHES OF ONE IMPORTANT HITLERITE CENTER OF RESISTANCE, GUARDSMEN KILLED MORE THAN 800 GERMANS. THE DONETS BASIN IS SCORCHED BY WAR AND DEVASTATED BY THE FASCISTS."

FEB 20 1943

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THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED 190 LOCOMOTIVES NORTHWEST OF KHARKOV. DISPATCHES SAID THE GERMANS WERE IN GREAT PANIC LEAVING KHARKOV WHEN THE FIRST THUNDER OF RUSSIAN ARTILLERY ECHOED THROUGH THE STREETS. MANY OFFICERS HAD THEIR FAMILIES WITH THEM AND THEY QUICKLY ORGANIZED ESCAPE TRAINS. OTHER GERMANS TRIED TO ESCAPE BY TRUCK. THE RUSSIANS DECLARED THEY CAPTURED 300 VEHICLES AT THE OSLOVA STATION NEAR THE CITY.

VALLETTA, MALTA, FEB. 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MALTA-BASED TORPEDO BOMBERS HAD SUNK AN AXIS-SUPPLY SHIP UNDER DESTROYER ESCORT WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE VESSEL LEAVING "A GREAT EXPANSE OF OIL" ON THE SURFACE.

THREE ITALIAN TRAINS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT UP BY BRITISH INTRUDER PLANES DURING FORAYS OVER SICILY, ITALY AND TUNISIA.

ADD ALLIED HDQ - N. AFRICA — TUNISIAN

(AN APPARENT STRENGTHENING OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN THIS DIRECTION WAS INDICATED BY A FIGHTING FRENCH ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON THAT A WHOLE DIVISION OF DE GAULLIST TROOPS WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY HAD NOW PASSED UNDER THE CONTROL OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, AMERICAN ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN NORTH AFRICA. THIS APPARENTLY MEANT THAT THE DIVISION HAD ENTERED SOUTHERN TUNISIA FRO LIBYA.

(A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED IN LONDON, SAID GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS HAD WITHDRAWN FROM THE MOUNTAINOUS REGION NEAR THE SOUTHERN END OF THE MARETH DEFENSES, APPARENTLY LEAVING THAT LINE OPEN TO A FLANKING MOVEMENT AND PERHAPS INDICATING THAT NO DETERMINED RESISTANCE WAS PLANNED THERE.

FEB 20 1943

(THIS RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE BRITISH WERE USING SEVERAL ARTILLERY BATTERIES AND STRONG INFANTRY UNITS IN AN ATTACK ON THIS FLANK.)

A DISTANCE OF 190 AIRLINE MILES SEPARATED MONTGOMERY'S ARMY AT MEDENINE AND THE AMERICANS AT TEBESSA, HOWEVER, WHEREAS THEY WERE ONLY 160 MILES APART WHEN THE BRITISH WERE AT BEN GARDANE AND THE AMERICANS AT GAFSA BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF ROMMEL'S SUDDEN ONSLAUGHT.

ADD-TRIPOLI — Food scarcity

SPRING CROPS -- WHEAT, BARLEY AND MAIZE -- WILL BE HARVESTED IN APRIL AND BRITISH OFFICIALS ARE TRYING TO INDUCE ITALIAN FARMERS TO RETURN TO THEIR FARMS AND PRODUCE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. SOME ALREADY HAVE RESPONDED.

THE AXIS FORCES TOOK AWAY AS MUCH FOOD AS THEY COULD CARRY, AND TIPPED OFF THE ITALIANS THEY LEFT BEHIND TO STORE ALL THEY COULD. SO THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT SOME FOOD IS BEING HOARDED IN TRIPOLI.

THE CITY FORMERLY LEANED HEAVILY ON ITALY FOR SUPPLIES. THIS FLOW, OF COURSE, HAS BEEN CUT OFF AND GETTING SUPPLIES IN FROM THE MIDDLE EAST IS DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF THE ENORMOUS DISTANCE AND OTHER TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

CAIRO, FEB 19(AP) -ALEXANDRIA POLICE ARRESTED 21 YOUNG ITALIAN ~~FIFTH COLUMNISTS~~ TODAY ON A CHARGE OF WHO HAD BEEN ILLICITLY PUBLISHED A FASCIST PROPAGANDA SHEET, ECHO D'ITALIA. DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS, 200 ISSUES OF THE PAPER WERE PUBLISHED AND DISTRIBUTED AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN, OFFICERS SAID.

FEB 20 1943

GANDHI

BOMBAY, INDIA, FEB. 19-(AP)-A COMMITTEE OF PROMINENT INDIANS SENT A MESSAGE TO THE VICEROY TONIGHT ASKING THAT MOHANDAS K.GANDHI BE RELEASED IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE OF "ALARMING REPORTS" ON THE CONDITION OF THE FASTING HINDU LEADER.

OFFICIAL CONCERN MOUNTED HOURLY HERE, AND WAS REFLECTED IN THE MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY, MORE THAN HALF OF WHOSE MEMBERS ABSENTED THEMSELVES. ONLY THE VICEROY'S CABINET MEMBERS, THOSE ORDINARILY SIDING WITH THE BRITISH, AND THE MOSLEMS ATTENDED. INDIAN SOCIAL FUNCTIONS WERE CANCELLED.

AFTER VISITING U.S.AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS, THE INDIAN NATIONALIST CONGRESS LEADER, CHAKRAVARTHI RAJAGOPALACHARI, DECLARED THAT THE DEATH IN DETENTION OF GANDHI WOULD ENGENDER A BITTERNESS NOT ONLY AGAINST THE BRITISH BUT AGAINST AMERICANS AS WELL.

HE REITERATED ASSERTIONS MADE PREVIOUSLY THAT THE AMERICANS,

HOWEVER, WERE POWERLESS TO INFLUENCE THE BRITISH IN INDIA, AND SAID "PHILLIPS CAN DO NOTHING HERE."

WHILE NONE AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY WOULD DISCUSS THE MATTER, THERE WAS AN AIR OF GRAVITY APPARENT THERE.

RAJAGOPALACHARI SPOKE AT AN INDIAN OPEN AIR MEETING, DECLARING "THIS STRUGGLE IS BETWEEN A POSITIVE FORCE--I WON'T CALL IT BRUTE FORCE--AND PUBLIC OPINION. WE MAY HAVE HAD DIFFERENCES OF OPINION ON POLICIES PURSUED BY THE MAHATMA (GANDHI) BUT THERE'S NO DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AMONG INDIANS ON HIS RELEASE." FEB 20 1943

WE1256AEW

Add New Delhi - Gandhi

"THERE IS MATERIAL TO SUPPORT THIS POSITION BUT IT LOOKS ONLY TO ONE END. THAT IS PEACE. IT IGNORES JUSTICE. ABOUT THAT I'M DEPRESSED, FOR IF PEACE IS THE ONLY AIM OF AMERICAN POLICY THEN THERE WILL BE NOTHING VALUABLE COMING OUT OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AFTER THE WAR."

DEVANDAS GANDHI, A SON OF THE FASTING LEADER, PREPARED TO LEAVE FOR POONA IMMEDIATELY AFTER A BULLETIN YESTERDAY HAD STATED HIS FATHER WAS GROWING WEAKER. THE SON HAD PLANNED TO BE HERE TODAY AND TOMORROW FOR THE CONFERENCE OF INDIAN LEADERS. FEB 20 1943

SOME INDIANS TOOK HOPE FROM PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN GANDHI'S FASTS. IN 1924 HE DEVELOPED UREMIA, AS HE HAS NOW, BUT THE CONDITION DISAPPEARED BEFORE HE WOULD ALLOW TREATMENT.

FROM THE MEETING HERE IT WAS EXPECTED THAT A SIMPLE RESOLUTION WOULD BE SENT ASKING FOR THE RELEASE OF GANDHI AND OTHER IMPRISONED NATIONALIST CONGRESS LEADERS.

MX510AEW

30 24-1323

Add Chungking - Newspapermen

THE LAW DEFINES A NEWSPAPERMAN AS ANYONE WHO SERVES A DAILY NEWSPAPER OR NEWS AGENCY AS PUBLISHER, EDITOR, REPORTER OR WRITER OR IS IN CHARGE OF CIRCULATION OR ADVERTISING. ALL SUCH PERSONS ARE REQUIRED TO JOIN THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OR FEDERATION IN THE LOCALITY IN WHICH THEY WORK.

NEWSPAPERMEN ARE BARRED FROM HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE WHILE ACTIVE IN JOURNALISM.

THUS FAR NO NEWSPAPERMEN'S ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN CHUNGKING. BUT WHEN IT IS FORMED FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS MUST JOIN. NO ONE WILL BE PERMITTED TO WORK FOR NEWSPAPERS UNLESS HE IS A MEMBER OF AN ASSOCIATION AND IF HE IS EXPELLED FROM ONE NEWSPAPER WORK THEREAFTER IS BARRED TO HIM. FEB 20 1943

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THERE WILL BE NO FORMAL SEPARATE CATEGORY FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS SINCE THAT, IT IS POINTED OUT, WOULD BE A REVERSION TO THE OLD EXTRATERRITORIAL SYSTEM OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE FOR FOREIGNERS. NEVERTHELESS IT IS EXPECTED THAT THEY WILL BE TREATED AS A GROUP APART FROM THE BODY OF NATIVE WRITERS.

HQ122iPEW

BY WILLIAM F. BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB. 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DAILY RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER ENEMY AREAS AND SHIPPING LANES FORM A SOLID SECTION OF ALLIED AIR OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC GENERALLY AND FROM THIS NEW GUINEA BASE PARTICULARLY.

THE CREWS GO OUT DAY AFTER DAY IN FLYING FORTRESSES

AND LIBERATORS, FLY THEIR COURSES, REPORT ON ENEMY ACTIVITY AND SOMETIMES GET SOMETHING THEY CAN ATTACK.

GENERALLY, HOWEVER, ITS A "FLYING MILK RUN" WITH N O T MANY VARIATIONS.

IT WAS THAT WAY WITH THE LIBERATORS WHICH RAN THE RECONNAISSANCE TODAY.

FEB 20 1943

BUT THERE IS ONE CREW WHICH STILL IS FEELING PERKED UP OVER THE FACT THAT IT SANK AN ENEMY CARGO SHIP RECENTLY.

FIRST BIT OF SELF-SATISFACTORY WORK--THOUGH THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING WRONG WITH THEIR REGULAR RECONNAISSANCE--SINCE DECEMBER.

IT OCCURRED IN AN ATTACK ON A CONVOY NEAR MADANG.

MCWILLIAMS WAS PILOTING THE SHIP IN THE BOMBING RUN ON THE ENEMY WHEN HE SPOTTED WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS A MARAUDER MEDIUM BOMBER.

HE CHANGED HIS MIND WHEN A BULLET CAME THROUGH THE COCKPIT AND GRAZED HIS WHISKERS. THE PLANE TURNED OUT TO BE A JAPANESE TWO-ENGINED BOMBER.

FEB 20 1943

BUT THE PILOT COMPLETED HIS RUN, WHEELED AND SENT HIS PLANE INTO COMBAT WHICH RESULTED IN THE ATTACKING BOMBER AND A ZERO FIGHTER GOING DOWN IN FLAMES.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW ARE: PILOT--LIEUT. ROBERT MCWILLIAMS, JR., OF CLARKSDALE, MISS., WHOSE WIFE IS LIVING AT 3363 WARRENSVILLE CENTER ROAD, SHAKER HEIGHTS, O.; CO-PILOT--SECOND LIEUT. GEORGE MCCANSE OF HARLINGEN, TEX.; NAVIGATOR--SECOND LIEUT. JAMES FREEMAN OF ISOLA, MISS.; BOMBARDIER--TECHNICAL SERGEANT J. B. PARSONS OF ELDORADO, KY.; ENGINEER--MASTER SERGEANT BOYD MARTS OF 2936 BALTIMORE, KANSAS CITY.; ASSISTANT ENGINEER--TECHNICAL SERGEANT J. D. MANNING, KNOXVILLE, TENN.; RADIOMAN--TECHNICAL SERGEANT LEONARD MAGALA, BUTLER, PA.; ASSISTANT RADIOMAN--STAFF SERGEANT CHARLES BENOUT OF HUDSON, WYO.; GUNNERS--MASTER SERGEANT ALFRED SEXTON OF CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.; STAFF SERGEANT ETHAN ALLEN OF SALISBURY, VT.; AND PHOTOGRAPHER--SERGEANT S. MANNFRIA OF EVERETT, MASS.

LL-102 #1 OL — 450A

30.24-1325

ADD GUADALCANAL - HARTMAN

"THEY BROUGHT ME A PLATTER OF MEAT," SAID HARTMAN, "BUT I WAS A LITTLE DUBIOUS AND ASKED THEM WHAT IT WAS."

"HIM GOOD, YOU EAT," ONE OF HARTMAN'S HOSTS REPLIED. "HIM FLYING FOX."

WHEN THE CORPORAL STILL HUNG BACK, THE CHIEF TOOK HIM OVER TO THE BOTTOM OF A TREE AND SHOWED HIM A "FLYING FOX" INTACT, THOUGH DEAD. IT WAS A HUGE BAT OF THE VARIETY FOUND IN THE SOUTH SEAS. HARTMAN FEASTED, BUT PASSED UP THE BAT MEAT.

HARTMAN REMAINED ON THE ISLAND WHILE THE RAINS POURED, LIVING WITH THE NATIVES. ONCE A LARGE CENTIPEDE STUNG HIM AND MADE HIM VERY ILL FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THEN ONE DAY THE NATIVES CAME RUNNING IN HIGH EXCITEMENT TO TELL HIM THEY HAD RESCUED A JAPANESE PILOT WHO HAD BEEN FORCED DOWN ON A SAND PIT OFF THE ISLAND.

FEB 20 1943

HARTMAN FOUND THE ENEMY FLIER ASLEEP IN A NATIVE HUT AND TOOK HIM PRISONER. OUTSIDE, THOUGH, THE JAPANESE MADE A BREAK FOR THE BUSHES AND HARTMAN SHOT HIM DEAD. THE NATIVES CREMATED HIM WHERE HE FELL.

THE FIRST MAN HE SIGHTED WHEN HE STALKED INTO AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS WAS A FRIEND, CORP. LOUIS KAMINSKY OF DETROIT.

"BOY," SAID HARTMAN, "I THOUGHT YOU WERE DEAD. I MUST HAVE DREAMED IT ON THAT ISL

ND."

"BOY," KAMINSKY REJOINED, "WE KNEW YOU WERE."

MQ105AEW

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

GUADALCANAL, FEB 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN MECHANICAL INGENUITY REVEALS ITSELF QUICKLY WHEN ABANDONED AND DAMAGED JAPANESE EQUIPMENT FALLS INTO THE HANDS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

TODAY AT CAPE ESPERANCE, WHERE UNITED STATES FORCES MET YESTERDAY AND COMPLETED CONQUEST OF THE ISLAND, AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE RATTLING AROUND IN JAPANESE TRUCKS AND TRACTORS AND OPERATING MANY JAPANESE OUTBOARD MOTORBOATS.

FEB 20 1943

ALONG THE ROAD YOU SEE MEN TINKERING WITH TRUCK ENGINES WHICH THE JAPANESE HURRIEDLY HAD TRIED TO WRECK. THEY EMERGE FROM UNDER THE HOOD COVERED WITH GREASE, JUMP BEHIND THE STEERING WHEEL AND DRIVE OFF.

DOZENS OF LARGE OUTBOARD MOTORS WERE FOUND, REPAIRED AND USED TO PROPEL JAPANESE LANDING BOATS, OF WHICH SCORES WERE CAPTURED. SOME OF THE JAPANESE BOATS WERE INGENIOUS COLLAPSIBLE CRAFT WHICH SEPARATED IN THE CENTER AND COULD BE USED AS TWO BOATS. SCORES OF THESE COULD BE PILED FLAT ON A SHIP'S DECK.

OFFICERS SAID AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF JAPANESE STORES WAS CAPTURED IN THE CAPE ESPERANCE AREA. IT INCLUDED FOOD, ARTILLERY, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, MACHINEGUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS AND UNOPENED BOXES OF MORTARS AND AMMUNITION.

EVERY OTHER AMERICAN HAD A JAPANESE PISTOL STRAPPED TO HIS SIDE AND MANY HAD JAPANESE SOLDIERS' FLAGS COVERED WITH THE "GOOD LUCK" MESSAGES OF THEIR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS IN JAPAN. JAPANESE RIFLES WERE SO PLENTIFUL THAT FEW STOPPED TO PICK THEM UP.

MQ421PEW

(THE FOLLOWING BY SGT. SAMUEL SHAFFER, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUADALACANAL, SOMONS ISLANDS, JAN 24--(DEL. ED)--THOMAS S. MONTGOMERY, 28, OF YUMA, ARIZ., AN AMERICAN RED CROSS FIELD DIRECTOR, WAS ON ONE OF HIS FREQUENT TRIPS TO THE FRONT LINES DISTRIBUTING CIGARETTES AND MATCHES WHEN HE WENT FARTHER THAN HE INTENDED.

WANDERING ABOUT IN THE JUNGLE, TINY, AS HE IS KNOWN TO THE MEN OF THE REGIMENT, MET A GROUP OF MARINES AND OFFERED THEM SMOKES.

"SAY, FELLOWS," HE ASKED, "AREN'T WE PRETTY CLOSE TO THE FRONT LINES NOW?"

THEY LOOKED AT HIM WITH ASTONISHMENT. ONE MARINE SAID:

"FRONT LINES, HELL. THEY'RE A HALF MILE BEHIND US. THIS IS A PATROL.

AS TINY TELLS IT:

FEB 20 1943

"I COULDN'T GO BACK BECAUSE THEY TOLD ME THE WOODS WERE FULL OF JAP SNIPERS. SO I WENT ALONG WITH THEM, DUCKED THE BULLETS AND WATCHED THEM WIPE OUT A MACHINE GUN NEST. I WAS GLAD TO BET BACK IN ONE PIECE."

TINY'S NICKNAME IS AN UNDERSTATEMENT. HE STANDS 6 FEET 6 1/2 INCHES IN HIS STOCKING FEET AND WEIGHS 275 POUNDS. UNABLE TO ENLIST IN ANY OF THE SERVICES BECAUSE OF HIS SI[illegible] THE RED CROSS ASSURED HIM HE WOULD BE GIVEN A WAR ZONE ASSIGNMENT AND HERE HE [illegible]

TINY IS AS RESOURCEFUL AS HE IS CARELESS ABOUT HIS OWN SAFETY.

TO GIVE YOU AN IDEA OF WHAT TINY BROUGHT TO GUADALCANAL WITH HIM, HERE IS A PARTIAL LIST: 1,000 BOOKS, 2,000 SEWING KITS, 2,500 CAKES OF SOAP, 1,000 CIGARS, 500 CANS OF SNUFF, 250 PACKS OF CHEWING TOBACCO, 600 TINS OF PIPE TOBACCO, 2,500 TOOTH BRUSHES, 40,000 SHEETS OF STATIONERY, 15,000 ENVELOPES, 1,000 DECKS OF CARS, 5,000 PACKS OF CHEWING GUM, 500 POUNDS OF CADNY, $1,000 WORTH OF GAMES, $700 WORTH OF FISHING TACKLE, $400 WORTH OF ATHLETIC GEAR, $200 WORTH OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (HARMONICAS, BANJOS, UKELELES, ETC.). THREE PORTABLE PHONOGRAPHS WITH $300 WORTH OF RECORDS, 2 SHORT WAVE RADIOS, A SEWING MACHINE AND A WASHINGTON MACHINE.

ON HIS TENT HANGS THIS SIGN: "THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IS IN THIS AREA TO ASSIST MEN OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE. PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CALL."

FEB 20 1943

BUT TINY DOESN'T WAIT FOR ANYONE TO CALL. THRICE WEEKLY HE LOADS A JEEP WITH SUPPLIES FOR THE MEN ON THE FRONT LINES, AND WHEN THESE ARE BEYOND THE REACH OF A JEEP, HE LOADS A PACK ON HIS BACK AN WALKS.

WHEN HE REACHES THE FRONT LINES HE CHANTS: "CHEWING GUM, CANDY, POPCORN, SODA POP. WHAT'LL YOU BOYS HAVE?"

BBBWX

TINY IS NOTED FOR HIS UNQUENCHABLE HUMOR NO MATTER HOW ROUGH THE GOING GETS. ONE NIGHT DURING AN AIR RAID HE WAS CROUSHIN[G] IN HIS FOX HOLE--LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE A JEEP--WHEN "WASHING MACHINE CHARLIE" DRONED AWAY OVERHEAD DODGING THE ACK ACK FIRE. SUDDENLY, THE JAP PLANE WAS DROWNED OUT BY TINY'S BOOMING VOICE.

"HEY, FELLOWS," HE SHOUTED TO THE MARINES IN THEIR FOXHOLES, "I'VE BEEN WAITING FOUR MONTHS TO GET A LETTER AND FINALLY I GOT ONE FROM THE STATES TODAY. IT WAS FROM THE HOME OFFICE, AND YOU KNOW WHAT IT SAID? 'IN ORDER TO HELP US WIN THE WAR THOSE OF US

30.24-1827

IN THE UNITED STATES WHO ARE NOT ACTUALLY FIGHTING WILL HAVE 5 PER CENT OF THEIR SALARIES DEDUCTED FOR THE VICTORY TAX.' NOW AIN'T THAT A ONE HELL OF A NOTE?"

RK2PEW

BY ROBERT STURDEVANT

WITH THE U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, FEB. 19-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL JONAS H.INGRAM, COMMANDER OF ALLIED NAVAL FORCES IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED SHIPPING LOSSES AMONG CONVOYS COVERED BY HIS FORCES HAD BEEN LESS THAN 1 PER CENT OFF THE EASTERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

FEB 20 1943

TAKING AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, THE ADMIRAL DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE MILITARY SITUATION IN HIS COMMAND WAS IMPROVING ALTHOUGH THE SUBMARINE MENACE REMAINED GRAVE.

INGRAM ALSO EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE ENEMY WOULD SHELL SOME BRAZILIAN COASTAL CITIES BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR, EITHER FROM SUBMARINES OR BY AIRCRAFT OPERATING FROM RAIDERS OR SUBMARINES.

"SOME SHIPPING LOSSES MUST BE EXPECTED AND IT WOULD NOT SURPRISE ME IF ANY NIGHT THE ENEMY SENT SOME SHELLS INTO RIO DE JANEIRO OR ELSEWHERE," THE ADMIRAL SAID.

SPEAKING ALSO TO BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPERMEN WHO INTERVIEWED HIM FOR THE FIRST TIME, INGRAM ASSERTED THAT AN "IMPRESSION AMONG SOME PEOPLE" THAT THE U.S.ARMY AND NAVY WERE DEPLETING MEAT, FUEL OIL, AND GASOLINE SUPPLIES IN ONE BRAZILIAN CITY WAS "WITHOUT FOUNDATION." HE ADDED THAT THE "BOOM" BEING EXPERIENCED AT PRESENT WAS DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO LARGE SUMS EXPENDED BY THE U.S.FORCES.

THE NAVY IS SPENDING $1,000,000, THE ARMY $800,000 AND AN AIR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT $32,000 MONTHLY. INGRAM SAID THE NAVY PURCHASED MEAT FROM SOUTHERN BRAZIL WHILE DRY PROVISIONS CAME DIRECTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

INGRAM PRAISED THE EFFORTS OF ALL THE FORCES IN COMBATTING SUBMARINES AND SAID ENEMY ACTION WAS BEING MET BY "PERSISTENT AND RUTHLESS ACTION, AND I MEAN RUTHLESS."

"WE MACHINE-GUN HIM, BOMB HIM AND I DON'T WANT ANY PRISONERS," HE DECLARED. "ALL I WANT IS AN EAR AND A BOTTLE OF ALCOHOL TO PUT IT IN."

INGRAM PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED THAT U.S.FORCES SANK FIVE SUBMARINES IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC DURING THE LAST MONTHS OF 1942 AND BRAZILIAN AIR MINISTER JOAQUIM SALGADO HAS LISTED FIVE MORE TO THE CREDIT OF THE BRAZILIAN AIR FORCE.

FEB 20 1943

HE SAID THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THAT ENEMY AGENTS HAD BEEN LANDED ALONG THE BRAZILIAN COAST FROM SUBMARINES AND THAT THE BRAZILIAN ARMY WAS TAKING MEASURES TO COUNTER THIS.

"AT ANY TIME A DETERMINED DRIVE MAY GET INTO A CONVOY AND CAUSE A LOSS OF SHIPS BUT THE PEOPLE OF BRAZIL MAY REST ASSURED THAT THE ALLIED FORCES UNDER MY COMMAND WILL KEEP SHIPPING ROLLING IN AND OUT OF THE PORTS OF BRAZIL, BRINGING FOOD AND PROSPERITY TO YOUR PEOPLE," HE SAID.

THE ADMIRAL ADDED THAT ADDITIONAL AIR SUPPORT FOR HIS COMMAND WAS EXPECTED SHORTLY AS A RESULT OF HIS RECENT CONFERENCE WITH LIEUT. GEN.HENRY H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES.

WE929PEW

Add Recife, Brazil - survivors

THE AMERICAN'S NAME WAS GIVEN ONLY AS "BEEZY IZZI." HIS COMPANIONS WERE A DUTCH ENGINEER NAMED VAN DER SLOT AND A SEAMAN NAMED NICO HOFFENDAM.

--DASH--

THE AMAZING STORY OF THE SURVIVAL OF THIS TRIO FOR 81 DAYS IN AN OPEN LIFEBOAT SURPASSES THAT OF TWO BRITISH SEAMEN WHO WERE RESCUED IN THE BAHAMAS IN NOVEMBER, 1940, AFTER BEING ADRIFT FOR 70 DAYS.

THEY WERE WILBERT ROY WIDDICOMBE, 24, AND ROBERT GEORGE TAPSCOTT, 19, BELIEVED TO BE THE ONLY SURVIVORS OF THE FREIGHTER ANGLO-SAXON, SUNK BY A NAZI RAIDER 500 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE AZORES.

THEY TRAVELED APPROXIMATELY 2,500 MILES IN A 16-FOOT OPEN BOAT, SUBSISTING ON SEAWEED, ONE FLYING FISH AND ONE GAR, WHICH THEY ATE RAW.

FEB 20 1943

TWO OF THEIR ORIGINAL COMPANIONS DIED FROM MACHINE-GUNNING BY THE RAIDER, TWO OTHERS WERE CRAZED BY HEAT AND THIRST AND JUMPED OVER-BOARD, AND A FIFTH CUT HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR.

WE1243AEW

Add Sant Tumd — Senate Hearing

THEY LISTENED TO ARGUMENTS FROM BOTH SIDES IN PUERTO RICO'S LONG-STANDING DISPUTE OVER THE RELATIVE MERITS OF ENGLISH AND SPANISH AS A MEDIUM OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

STATEMENTS BY F.J.RICHARDSON, A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, AND DR.JOSE CEBOLLERO, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, DREW FROM CHAVEZ A DECLARATION THAT PUERTO RICO'S TEACHERS HAD FAILED TO IMPLANT AN ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH AMONG MOST OF THE POPULATION AFTER 44 YEARS UNDER AMERICAN RULE.

RICHARDSON ASSERTED THAT THE USE OF SPANISH WAS THE ONLY WAY OF PRESERVING PUERTO RICO'S CULTURE AND TRADITIONS, WHILE CEBOLLERO DECLARED THAT TEACHERS FOUND CHILDREN LEARNED MORE THROUGH THE VERNACULAR THAN THROUGH A "FOREIGN" LANGUAGE--ENGLISH.

ELLENDER RETORTED HOTLY THAT HE NEVER WOULD VOTE FOR STATEHOOD FOR A PEOPLE WHO DID NOT SPEAK THE AMERICAN TONGUE. BONE SAID IT SEEMED THAT PUERTO RICANS WERE ATTEMPTING TO DIVORCE THEMSELVES FROM AMERICA.

ISIDORO COLON, FORMER SAN FRANCISCO TEACHER, AND FRANCISCO VIZCARRONDO, FORMER ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION OF PUERTO RICO, BOTH SUPPORTED THE USE OF ENGLISH AS A VEHICLE FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

FEB 20 1943

CHAVEZ WILL LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON TOMORROW, THE OTHERS MONDAY.

V04&PEW

OTTAWA, FEB.19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES LEGATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT COL.JOHN S.GULLET, MILITARY AND AIR ATTACHE FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY SINCE APRIL, 1940, HAS BEEN RECALLED TO WASHINGTON, D.C., FOR TEMPORARY DUTY. LATER HE WILL REPORT TO HEADQUARTERS OF TROOP CARRIER COMMAND, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

COL.GULLET WILL BE SUCCEEDED HERE BY LIEUT.COL.FRANCIS J.GRALING, WHO HAS BEEN AN ASSISTANT FOR ALMOST TWO YEARS. GRALING WILL BE ASSISTED BY LIEUT.COL.R.C.ERVIN, ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE FOR AIR.

COL.GULLET OPENED IN 1940 THE FIRST MILITARY OR NAVAL OFFICE OF ITS KIND TO BE OPERATED IN CANADA.

PS/V1228AEW

30.24 - 1329

OTTAWA,FEB.19-(AP)-THREE AMERICANS WERE LISTED IN AN OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ISSUED TONIGHT. THEY ARE:

PILOT OFFICER MICHAEL STEIN JACOBS OF BALTIMORE, MD., REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE. HIS NEXT OF KIN IS HIS WIFE, MRS.M.S. JACOBS, (5 SLADE AVE.) BALTIMORE.

SGT.ROBERT MCCULLOUGH DEVINE OF DETROIT, WHOSE NEXT OF KIN IS HIS FATHER, JOHN DEVINE (276 TYLER AVE.) NOW IS REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR. HE WAS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.

FEB 20 1943

PO. JOHN LEE STURGESS OF CHICAGO, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES NOW IS PRESUMED DEAD. NEXT OF KIN IS HIS FATHER, MAJ.FREDERICK STURGESS, (C/O QUARRIE CORP., 35 E.WACKER DRIVE), CHICAGO.

PS826PEW

Add WASH- Puerto Rico

CHAIRMAN TYDINGS (D-MD) OF THE TERRITORIES COMMITTEE DISCLOSED, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD GIVE THE MEASURE "FULL, CAREFUL AND CONSIDERATE ATTENTION."

"EVEN THE HIGHLY DEVELOPED TERRITORY OF HAWAII IS NOT YET GRANTED STATEHOOD," VANDENBERG SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.

"PUERTO RICO CAN NOT POSSIBLY BE LEFT TO ITS OWN RESOURCES FOR SOME TIME TO COME. IT MUST HAVE PRACTICAL AND SYMPATHETIC DEVELOPMENT ON A PRACTICAL BASIS UNDER OUR CLOSE GUIDANCE UNTIL ITS INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT CLEARLY WARRANTS THE FINAL SELF RELIANT ACHIEVEMENT OF STATEHOOD."

ASKED WHETHER THIS MEANT HE WOULD OPPOSE THE BILL SHOULD IT REACH THE FLOOR, VANDENBERG DECLARED, "IT WILL NEVER REACH THE FLOOR. IT'S DAMNED NONSENSE."

WASHINGTON, FEB 19-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 28 ENLISTED MEN, MEMBERS OF ARMED GUARD GUN CREWS, HAD BEEN COMMENDED FOR SUCCESSFULLY FIGHTING OFF ATTACKING PLANES.

AMONG THEM WERE:

WILLIAM JOHN NORDELSKI, 729 MCCANDLESS PLACE, LINDEN, N.J.; JOSEPH MATOUS, VERONA, N.D.; WILLIAM POWELL SCHABERG, 939 1/3 HAMPSHIRE STREET, QUINCY, ILL--HIS WIFE, MRS. THERESA HUDSON SCHABERG, LIVES AT 109 ORANGE STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.; EDWIN EARL HARTMAN, 565 SOUTH 14TH STREET, READING PA.

WENDELL ALFRED KELLEY, 709 NORTH MCLAREN, WILLIAMSON, ILL.--HIS FATHER, ROY KELLEY, LIVES AT 554 CONNECTICUT STREET, GARY, IND.

MARVIN LILLIAN JONES, 2649 WEST RIVERVIEW AVENUE, DAYTON, OHIO, SON OF MARION JONES, STANFORD, KY; CHARLES HENRY WEIR, 823 NORTH LIBERTY8,8303,83,13

FEB 20 1943

OHIO, SON OF MARION JONES, STANFORD, KY; CHARLES HENRY WEIR, 823 NORTH LIBERTY, INDEPENDENCE, MO. HIS WIFE MRS.BETTY FLORENCE WEIR LIVES AT 2015 ASH AVENUE, INDEPENDENCE, MO.; JAMES SYLVESTER WEST, SON OF MRS.MARY ORTON WEST HUBBARD, OF 24 WEST 14TH STREET, CINCINNATI; LUTHER STRAUDER WILLIAMS, FIXER, KY., AND JULIUS AUGUST WIPPERMAN, 1270 KINGSLAND AVE., ST.LOUIS.

RK349PEW

WASHINGTON, FEB 19-(AP)-MRS.MABLE SANDELL OF ST.CHARLES, MO., RECEIVED TODAY THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR HER SON, ROBERT JAMES SANDELL, WHO WAS SHOT DOWN WITH THW AMERICAN FLYING TIGERS OVER RANGOON LAST YEAR.

THE CROSS WAS PRESENTED TO HER AT THE EMBASSY THIS AFTERNOON, BY LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THIS COUNTRY.

THE SMALL DARK-HAIRED WOMAN, WHOSE ONLY OTHER SON IS WITH THE AMERICA SEABEES IN HAWAII, RECEIVED THE AWARD FROM LORD HALIFAX AND PROUDLY EXHIBITED MEDALS SHE HAD RECEIVED FROM THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT FOR HER SON'S HEROISM.

SHE TOLD LORD HALIFAX THAT IN COMBAT OVER KUN MING, CHINA, HER SON, WHO WAS A SQUADRON LEADER WITH THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP, LED A GROUP WHICH INTERCEPTED TEN JAPANESE PLANES, SHOT DOWN SEVEN OF THEM AND CRIPPLED THE OTHER THREE.

FEB 20 1943

"THIS WAS ON DECEMBER 20, 1941, AND ON JANUARY 28 AND 29, 1942 HE SHOT DOWN FIVE PLANES," SHE CONTINUED. HE WAS KILLED ON FEBRUARY 8, 1942.

A NATIVE OF KANSAS CITY, SANDELL, WAS WAS 26 AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH, RECEIVED HIS WINGS AT KELLY FIELD IN SAN ANTONIO IN 1939. HE SAILED FROM SAN FRANCISCO ON JUNE 16, 1941 TO JOIN GENERAL CLARE CHENNAULT'S AVG GROUP.

LORD HALIFAX SAID IN MAKING THE AWARD THAT IT WAS ON BEHALF OF THE KING OF ENGLAND IN RECOGNITION OF SANDELL'S GALLANTRY IN CONBAT. HE WAS RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD BY GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK.

MRS.SANDELL SAID SHE HAD RECEIVED FROM THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT THE YUN HUI MEDAL, WHICH IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST AWARDS MADE BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, A SCROLL FROM GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG KAI SHEK AND THE FIFTH GRADE CLOUD BANNER, A PARCHMENT BANNER IN RECOGNITION OF YOUNG SANDELL'S HEROIC DEEDS.

ATTENDING THE CEREMONIES THIS AFTERNOON WAS MRS.SANDELL'S BROTHER, C.C.CURRY, WHO TOOK SANDELL FOR HIS FIRST PLANE RIDE WHEN HE WAS EIGHT YEARS OLD.

GENERAL G.E.STRATEMEYER, CHIEF OF THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCE STAFF ALSO ATTENDED THE CEREMONIES.

RK433PEW

NEW YORK, FEB. 19-(AP)-J.J.SINGH, PRESIDENT OF THE INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA AND FORMER MEMBER OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE, SAID TONIGHT HE HAD SENT A TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT URGING HIM "TO USE YOUR GREAT INFLUENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO SAVE GANDHI'S LIFE."

FEB 20 1943

"GREATLY PERTURBED OVER POSSIBILITY OF GANDHI'S DEATH," SINGH SAID HIS MESSAGE READ. "DREAD ITS CONSEQUENCES IN INDIA AND ELSEWHERE. GANDHI'S DEATH WILL UNDOUBTEDLY RETARD UNITED NATIONS' WAR EFFORTS. RESPECTFULLY URGE YOU TO USE YOUR GREAT INFLUENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO SAVE GANDHI'S LIFE."

SINGH SAID HE CABLED A SIMILAR MESSAGE TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN CHUNGKING.

WE1022PEW

30.24-1331

NEW YORK, FEB 19-(AP)-A STATE OF SIEGE HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED IN THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRENCH NAVAL BASE CITY OF TOULON ON THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST, THE RUSSIAN AGENCY TASS SAID TONIGHT IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FCC.

THE DAKAR RADIO WAS QUOTED BY THE FCC AS SAYING EARLIER THAT 700 PERSONS HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY THE GESTAPO AND VICHY POLICE DURING RAIDS THURSDAY NIGHT, AND THAT "GERMAN AUTHORITIES ARE PREPARING THE CIVIL EVACUATION OF THE TOWN AND PORT."

FEB 20 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THAT REPORTS OF CLASHES IN TOULON WHERE THE FRENCH NAVY SCUTTLED ITS SHIPS LAST NOVEMBER WERE "DEVOID OF ANY FOUNDATION."

THE GERMANS PRESUMABLY WERE TAKING MEASURES AT TOULON SIMILAR TO THOSE TAKEN AT MARSEILLE RECENTLY WHEN THE OLD PORT AREA WAS CLEARED OUT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS. SOME FRENCHMEN WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FOUGHT THE GERMANS AT THE TIME.

THE VICHY RADIO ALSO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE SPANISH FRONTIER HAD BEEN MADE A SPECIAL ZONE WHERE NO TRAVEL WOULD BE ALLOWED EXCEPT BY SPECIAL PERMIT. THIS ACTION ALSO APPARENTLY WAS PART OF THE GERMAN DEFENSE PLAN AGAINST THE THREAT OF ALLIED INVASION.

BZ1042PEW

UNDATED ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE ROME RADIO TODAY THAT AXIS FORCES HAD CAPTURED 2,876 ALLIED SOLDIERS IN THE NEW TUNISIAN FIGHTING AND CAPTURED OR DESTROYED 169 TANKS.

"LOCAL ACTIONS IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, WHICH ARE STILL IN PROGRESS, DEVELOPED FAVORABLY," SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LONDON.

IT DECLARED THAT, IN ADDITION TO THE 169 TANKS, 95 ARMORED CARS, 36 MOBILE GUNS, 66 OTHER GUNS OF VARIOUS CALIBER, SIX PLANES AND "A LARGE NUMBER" OF TRUCKS WERE WRECKED OR SEIZED.

THESE FIGURES WERE NOT CONFIRMED BY ALLIEDANNOUNCEMENTS. SECRETARYOF WAR STIMSON SAID IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY THAT FAIRLY HEAVY LOSSES IN BOTH PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT WERE BEING INFLICTED ON UNITED STATES FORCES BY THE GERMAN THRUSTS IN TUNISIA.

AN ALLIED ATTACK IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR WAS DECLARED BY THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND TO HAVE BEEN REPULSED.

"ITALIAN AND GERMAN PLANES EFFECTIVELY SUPPORTED GROUND OPERATIONS, DROPPING BOMBS AND USING MACHINE-GUNS AT A LOW LEVEL AGAINST TROOP FORMATIONS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CONCENTRATIONS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

AXIS PLANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BOMBED TRIPOLI AND BENGASI HARBORS LIBYAN SUPPLY PORTS NOW IN BRITISH HANDS, AND TORPEDOED FOUR SHIPS, SINKING TWO FROM AN ALLIED CONVOY OFF THE ALGERIAN COAST. A DNB BROADCAST FROM BERLIN, REFERRING TO THE SAME ACTION, SAID ONE OF THE DAMAGED VESSELS WAS A LIGHT CRUISER.

FEB 20 1943

A MULTI-MOTORED BRITISH PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN BY GERMAN FIGHTERS IN THE SICILIAN CHANNEL, THE ITALIAN BULLETIN SAID.

- BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DECLARED THAT BRITISH SUBMARINES HAD SUNK THE GERMAN HOSPITAL SHIP GRAZ IN THE MEDITERRANEAN LAST DEC.5.

VB45AEW

(AP-SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PMS)

PMS INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

NO NATION EVER HAS HAD A MORE MOVING PLEADER OF ITS CAUSE THAN THE GIFTED, HEROIC WOMAN WHO RECEIVED AN OVATION WHEN SHE APPEARED IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY TO TELL OF THE URGENT NEED OF JAPAN'S DESTRUCTION. A POIGNANT ASPECT OF MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S APPEAL IS THAT IT WAS MADE TO AN AUDIENCE, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WHICH WAS ALREADY CONVINCED OF NEARLY EVERYTHING SHE SAID AND WHICH WISHES FERVENTLY IT COULD ACCEPT THE REST, HER INSISTENCE THAT JAPAN'S DEFEAT SHOULD COME FIRST.

FEB 20 1943

IN THE NATION, IN CONGRESS AND IN THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF THE GOVERNMENT THERE IS ALMOST COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH MADAME CHIANG AS TO THE PERIL OF GIVING JAPAN TIME TO EXPLOIT HER STOLEN RICHES, THE HEROIC ROLE OF CHINA THROUGH NEARLY SIX YEARS OF WAR, THE DESIRABILITY OF COMING TO HER AID NOW WITH ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES. OVERWHELMINGLY AMERICANS ARE AGREED ON THE DESPERATE NECESSITY OF STRIKING AT JAPAN NOW.

BUT IT IT IS A QUESTION OF RELATIVE URGENCIES. THE UNITED NATIONS ARE FIGHTING TWO TERRIBLE FOES, AND IN THE OCCIDENTAL MEMBERS OF THE ALLIANCE THE MAJORITY BELIEVES THAT THE EUROPEAN ENEMY MUST BE CRUSHED FIRST, THAT THIS WOULD DISPOSE OF THE MENACE MOST DIRECTLY AFFECTING OUR CIVILIZATION AND OFFER THE BEST PROSPECTS OF ULTIMATE, COMPLETE VICTORY.

IF THERE WAS A FEELING ABROAD RECENTLY, AS A CONSEQUENCE OF HITLER'S DEFEATS IN RUSSIA, THAT THE NAZI PERIL HAD BEEN OVERRATED, EVENTS IN AFRICA SHOULD HAVE DISPELLED IT.

THE DEFEAT OF THE RELATIVELY UNTRIED AMERICAN FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA IS A REMINDER THAT THE GERMAN ARMY REMAINS A TERRIBLE FORCE AND THAT THERE CAN BE NO DELAY IN OUR CONCERTED ACTION TO DESTROY IT. AND WILE THAT REMAINS TRUE THE UNITED NATIONS SIMPLY HAVE NOT THE RESOURCES TO ENGAGE JAPAN ON A LIKE SCALE, SO THEY MUST ASK THE CHINESE TO HOLD ON A LITTLE LONGER UNTIL THE LIMITATIONS NOW IMPOSED ON OUR HELP CAN BE REMOVED.

FEB 20 1943

ACCEPTANCE OF WHAT MADAME CHIANG CALLS "THE PREVAILING OPINION X X X THAT HITLER IS OUR FIRST CONCERN" DOES NOT MEAN THAT AMERICA AND BRITAIN ARE DOING NOTHING ABOUT CHINA'S PLIGHT. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WITHIN THE PAST TEN DAYS HAVE GIVEN ASSURANCE THAT PREPARATIONS, THE NATURE OF WHICH CAN NOT BE DISCLOSED, ARE GOING FORWARD.

NEVERTHELESS AS MADAME CHIANG SPOKE THE JAPANESE ARMIES IN HER HONENA D WERE UNDERSCORING HER STATEMENTS. ON AT LEAST SEVEN FRONTS THEY WERE ATTACKING IN WHAT MAY PROVE TO BE THE PRELUDE OF THE LONG EXPECTED ATTEMPT TO END THE EPIC RESISTANCE OF GENERAL CHIANG'S FORCES BEFORE FURTHER ALLIED AID CAN BE MADE EFFECTIVE IN THE CHINESE THEATER. ONCE AGAIN THE ALLIES ARE FACING THE DANGER OF A "TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE" DISASTER, AND THIS TIME IT MAY BE ON A SCALE AND PREGNANT WITH TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES FAR OVERSHADOWING THOSE OTHER EPISODES IN NORWAY, THE LOWLANDS AND THE BALKANS.

IT IS STILL TOO EARLY TO SEE THE SHAPE OF A COORDINATED MAJOR

30.24-1333

CAMPAIGN IN THE WIDELY SPACED JAPANESE OFFENSIVES IN CHINA--AT THE BURMA ROAD BACKDOOR, IN THE FAR SOUTH, ALONG THE YANGTZE VALLEY AND NEAR THE EAST COAST. BUT THOSE ALONG THE MIDDLE YANGTZE AND IN FAR SOUTHWESTERN YUNNAN HAVE AN UGLY LOOK; THEY MIGHT EASILY DEVELOP INTO THE RPONGS OF A HUGE PINCERS MOVEMENT AGAINST CHUNGKING ITSELF.
THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES ARE BOASTING THAT THIS WILL BE THE FINAL BLOW.
IN ANY EVENT IT IS CLEAR THAT THEY ARE TRYING TO MAKE NEW INROADS ON GENERAL CHIANG'S MANPOWER AND HIS ALL TOO SLENDER STOCKS OF WEAPONS IN THE HOPES OF WEARING DOWN THE STALWART LEGIONS WHICH FOR FIVE YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS HAVE DENIED VICTORY TO THE SON OF HEAVEN.

FEB 20 1942

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BLANK

Rommel Thrust Beaten; Russians Only 36 Miles From Dnepropetrovsk

WAR TIDE TURNS, GEN. ALEXANDER ORGANIZES ATTACK

Rommel's Thrust Toward Allied Base of Tebassa Repulsed by Americans.

FEB 21 1943

BRITISH SEIZE ISLAND

Port of Gabes No Longer Open for Axis Supply Ships.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 20—(AP) Military authorities said today that the "tide has turned" in Tunisia after American and British troops hurled back Marshal Rommel's renewed thrust toward the Algerian base of Tebessa in mountain passes near Sbeitla and Kasserine.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, guiding genius of the British Eighth army's unparalleled 1,600-mile advance from the approaches to Alexandria to the outposts of the Mareth line, took personal command of all Allied ground forces in Tunisia under Gen. Eisenhower. He started organization of the supreme offensive to throw the quarter-million Axis troops into the Mediterranean.

British Capture Island

Reports that the Eighth army was about 40 miles south of Gabes and had captured the island of Djerba, 35 miles across the Gulf of Gabes to the east, put Allied air power and British naval power so close to that port that it was believed Gabes was no longer of any use to the Axis as a supply base for Nazi forces entrenched in the Mareth line.

Sfax, a good 90 miles to the north, now is the main supply port and this is within easy reach of Allied bombers, both from the western side and from the Eighth army front.

Allied forces in forward positions of the Ousselita valley below Robaa were withdrawn from the eastern to a western line of hills, because their position became untenable after the Americans were forced back further south.

The British Eighth army sent curtains of artillery shells into German positions approaching the Mareth line in the Medenine area and were in contact with the enemy there. British patrols sparred with the foe 30 miles south in the Foum Tatahouine area. Dust storms hampered this powerful Allied arm some 65 miles inside southern Tunisia from Libya.

Axis Patrols Repulsed

Marshal Rommel sent a strong patrol against an Allied brigade in the Sbiba region, 20 miles north of Sbeitla, and also attacked U. S. forces guarding the Kasserine gap, an Allied spokesman said. At Sbiba, the Germans were said to have lost six tanks and six self-propelled guns. The spokesman said enemy losses were even heavier at the Kasserine pass.

Snow, rain and gales swept most of Tunisia, grounding virtually all planes.

FEB 21 1943

U. S. combat troops were deployed on both sides of Kasserine pass when the Germans struck early Thursday. The enemy made some small gains in the initial fighting, but by night the Yanks were back at their original positions and the enemy had turned tail toward the town of Kasserine.

Fresh Supplies Dispatched

Fresh supplies and material have been hastened to the Americans in the mountains near the Algerian border of central Tunisia. The indifferent communications in this region slowed the reorganization and probably will delay the coming Allied assault.

The loss of tanks, guns and trucks was viewed more seriously than the abandonment of 4,000 square miles of central Tunisia to Marshal Rommel's numerically superior troops. The territorial loss was regarded at headquarters as "incidental."

Nazis Beaten in Thrusts Through Mountain Passes

By the Associated Press.

United States and British troops guarding a stabilized mountain line in Central Tunisia have crushed an attempt by Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces to thrust again toward the Algerian base of Tebessa through passes above Sbeitla and Kasserine, it was announced today at Allied headquarters in North Africa.

A strong German patrol lost six tanks and six self-propelled guns when it clashed with an Allied brigade near Sbiba, 20 miles north of Sbeitla, and Nazi losses were even heavier in an attack against American combat troops at the Kassenrine Gap, a spokesman said.

As a result if the two setbacks to Rommel's forces, military authorities in North Africa agreed that the "tide had turned" and that the Axis Tunisian offensive probably would be limited hereafter to tentative jabs at the Allies' new mountain line in a search for weak spots.

Allies Shape Offensive.

It was announced that Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, former commander of the British 8th Army in the Near East, had assumed personal command of all Allied ground forces in Tunisia under the supreme leadership of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and had begun shaping his plans for the expected Allied offensive.

Loss of American equipment in the last week was expected to throw the Allies' timetable off schedule somewhat because of the difficulty in bringing up supplies, but the loss of most of Central Tunisia was regarded here as an "incident" in the campaign as a whole.

Bad weather, meanwhile, curtailed all air operations as snow, rain and high winds swept most of Tunisia.

An Allied communique revealed that all American, British and French troops had withdrawn from forward positions in the Ousseltia Valley, running between mountain chains extending 50 miles southwest of the Axis base at Pon du Fahs.

The Germans launched their infantry and armored attack on the Kasserine Gap early on Thursday morning, but met strong resistance from the Americans, on both sides of the pass. The Germans made some small gains early in the fighting, but by nightfall these had been completely wiped out and the attacking forces retired in the direction of Kasserine.

Further to the north what was described as a "strong German patrol composed of infantry and tanks" ran into British Guard units while trying to force the pass above Sbeitla and were badly mauled. Field reports said that the Germans were strongly entrenched at Feriana, twenty-two miles southwest of Kasserine.

Withdrawal Limited Maneuver

The report of this apparently limited maneuver—a movement from the eastern to the western line of hills—was accompanied by the disclosure of engagements in two regions to the southwest.

"Several enemy tanks and self-propelled guns were destroyed" near Sbiba, the communique said, indicating that Axis armored units were probing Allied defenses as far as 25 miles northwest of the winding rail line between Sbeitla and Sidi Bouzid, which they overran earlier in the week.

A small enemy attack was reported repulsed yesterday in the area northwest of Kasserine, itself 18 miles southwest of Sbeitla.

The German communique broadcast from Berlin today declared nearly 3,000 prisoners, "almost all Americans," were captured in the Central Tunisian fighting of the week. The Italian high command yesterday listed the total at 2,876.

8th Army Continues Duel.

Meanwhile, the British 8th Army continued its artillery duel with Rommel's forces in the Medenine area of Tunisia yesterday and farther south along the Mareth Line British patrols were in contact with Axis forces north of Foum Tatahouine, a British communique said today in Cairo.

The 8th Army, although experienced with the desert storms of Egypt and Libya, was hampered by dust storms in its attack on the Mareth fortifications and aerial activity in the battle area was brought to a standstill, it was announced.

Other offensive aerial operations likewise were restricted by weather conditions, the Cairo communique said.

The North African communique today said:

"Our forward positions in the Osseltia Valley have been withdrawn from the eastern to the western line of hills.

Enemy Attack Repelled.

"This adjustment conforms to our positions further south, where we occupied the hills to the northwest of Feriana and Kasserine.

"Yesterday our forces repelled a small enemy attack in the area northwest of Kasserine.

"In actions near Sbiba several enemy tanks and self-propelled guns were destroyed.

"On February 18 French forces took 40 prisoners in a successful patrol action in the hills north of Ousseltia.

"Yesterday air activity on both sides was prevented by bad weather.

"Two of our aircraft previously reported missing are now known to have landed away from their bases in friendly territory."

Djerba Reported Captured.

A Reuters correspondent with the 8th Army reported that British troops threw Axis forces off Djerba Island, in the Gulf of Gabes, in the curve of the Tunisian shore just above the Mareth Line. This occupation throws a flanking column north of the Axis defense posts.

The Vichy radio early today said Axis troops, after clearing the Gafsa and Faid areas, had pushed down between the western edge of the Chott Djerid, a vast dried salt lake, and the mountains southwest of Gafsa.

The Vichy broadcast asserted that the Axis now controlled the whole of Central Tunisia, including the entire railway net that winds southwestward from Sousse, on the coast, through Kairouan, Sbeitla, Feriana, almost to the Algerian border, and then loops back to the coast for a terminus at Mahares, near Sfax.

Lone U.S. Tank Battles 10 of Foe In a Little Alamo, Saves Column

FEB 21 1943

By Harold V. Boyle

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Feb. 16 (delayed) (AP)—A lone General Sherman tank boldly took on a last-ditch, running fight with ten German tanks to save an American column of light vehicles from destruction and destroyed four Mark IVs before the crew members were forced to leave their own shell-riddled and flaming tank.

Their act, which, in one soldier's estimate, saved 300 American lives, was hailed by officers and men alike as one of the most gallant engagements of the African war.

The tank that single-handed fought a German column, including one giant fifty-two-ton Mark VI, to a standstill was named The Texas and the battle that it put up against hopeless odds was a little Alamo—but with every American emerging alive.

The action occurred Feb. 14, when American forces, outnumbered more than two to one, tangled with more than 100 German tanks in the greatest battle of its kind in Tunisia. The United States tanks suffered severe losses, but inflicted equal or greater damage on the foe and kept the Germans from spreading through the entire Faid valley.

"Credit Belongs to Gunner"

The commander of the embattled Texas is Lieutenant Colonel Louis V. Hightower, a thirty-four-year-old native of Winnsboro, Tex., whose wife lives in Allentown, Pa. Hightower, who would rather fight than talk about it, had to be questioned over a two-hour period before he would give details of the battle.

"The credit for the score we chalked up belongs to our gunner, Corporal Austin H. Bayar, of La Porte, Ind.," he said. "We pulled out about 7 o'clock that morning while about thirty tanks were attacking us at a hill called Djebel Lessouda, not far from Faid.

"When we got there, fifteen Mark IV's were ahead of us and twenty-two more on the crest to the left.

"We sat there and shot at them, knocking out about five or six while losing three ourselves. Then the twenty-two tanks came over the hill toward us and turned out to be fifty, including at least four of their giant Mark VI's, which, so far as I know, have never been in action on any other front before.

"We drew back to cover as they tried their usual trick of envelopment. We kept pivoting back and shooting at first one German flank and then the other. We kept from being surrounded, but at a heavy cost—then their dive-bombers caught us, coming over in wave after wave.

"Didn't Hurt Us Much"

"They didn't hurt us much, but smoked us up so we couldn't see through the dust. We pulled across two miles of open field into Sidi Bouzid with our artillery covering us by using their 105-millimeter

3024-1335

howitzers for direct fire.

"We reorganized in the town, but after two hours they began another huge double envelopment.

"After getting all our tanks away except two lights and two mediums we took out across country and came across nine Mark's IV's and one Mark VI about 700 yards away opening fire on one of our columns of half tracks and light vehicles which were completely helpless before them.

"The gun on the other medium tank were jammed and since the light tanks were too thinly armored for the task before us I sent all three away and signaled the column of our light vehicles to swing behind the Texas.

"As the Germans turned in for what they thought was a picnic, we let go and struck their commander's tank with our third shot, stopping him as cold as if he had hit a tree.

"Got Second With One Shot"

"We got the second tank with one shot.

"The eight remaining Nazi tanks then braked to a stop, but we kept going at about fourteen miles an hour, firing steadily as we pulled away. We hit one tank three times before discovering that it was a Mark IV. I saw the last shell burst against him, but I don't know whether he was disabled. However, he didn't fire any more.

"As another Mark IV came up to him, we hit it at the same range with one shot. It went through the turret and the tank broke into flame like a flower.

"Another Mark IV approached the burned tank — which was stupid because we had only to bring over our gun a hair—and he flamed up with our first shot. Then our gun momentarily jammed as the five remaining Mark IV's really opened up on us.

"One shell fragment came right down the tube of our gun but caused no serious injury among our crew. Another shell went through the bogie wheels and under the tank, tearing out the other side like a rabbit. Another hit our turrent but didn't penetrate. Then a shell struck our suspension system.

"Each shell hitting sounded like a giant anvil or tremendous bell. It made your ears ring. As soon as our gun was unjammed we began firing again, but another shell mashed the bottom of our left rear gas tank and flaming gasoline spurted over the back of our tank, its tracks, and on the ground about us.

"I shouted to my boys: 'Now is the time to git.' We bailed out of there like peas from a hot pod before the tank had stopped running. We dodged behind the tank and kept it between us and the Germans. After walking a couple of miles we fixed up a half-track we found abandoned, picked up a soldier with a broken hip near-by, loaded him in and drove on.

"We came to another tank which some of our fellows were about to destroy because of engine trouble. We put it back in shape. Our crew got in and we picked up our convoy of half-tracks and jeeps and came on home.

"I hated like hell to lose that tank of mine. They even burned up the Lone Star State flag flying from my antenna."

Gunner Bayer, who is twenty-one years old, said: "I still have a score to settle with those birds and I am going back to get some more."

He carried his pet Arab pup, named Texas Jr., which the crew picked up while leaving the battlefield.

The other members of the tank crew included Sergeant Mirtenwark, 28, driver, of Ottawa, Kan., who said, "I just drove a bit zigzaggy when they let go at us"; Private Earl Agle, 24, gun loader, from Paregould, Ark., and Warrant Officer O. W. Coley, 33, battalion radio officer, from Lewood, W. Va.

"W were almost out of ammunition anyway, but I sure would like to have sent the rest of it at them."

Private Agle.

Colonel Hightower saved at last 300 men and much of our equipment because the German tanks had already opened up on our column and their armor was too heavy for anything we had," said Technical Sergeant Harry E. Pursley, 25, of Akron, Ohio, who was in one of the half tracks. "Another thing—he knocked those tanks out with high-explosive ammunition, because he was out of armor-piercing stuff. That in itself is one for the books."

"All our men would gladly follow Colonel Hightower through hell and high water—and that's putting it mildly," said Private Harry M. Bennett, 20, of Johnson City, N. Y.

"Yeah," said Technician John M. Preston of Pasadena, Calif. "If the colonel went out to bid the devil good morning this whole thing would go along to say howdy, too."

RAIL CENTER FALLS TO SOVIET TROOPS IN UKRAINE DRIVE

FEB 21 1943

Krasnograd Captured as Reds Advance Toward Great Power Center.

MUCH BOOTY SEIZED

Trucks, Locomotives, Railway Cars Abandoned by Retreating Foe.

ESCAPE LANE NARROWS

Moscow Troops Push Near Stalino, Adding to German Peril.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Feb. 20—A swift Soviet wheeling movement southwest of Kharkov put the Red army tonight only 36 miles from Dnieperopetrovsk, the power site keystone of Nazi secondary defenses in southern Russia, it was disclosed in a special Moscow communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

It also threatened to trap retreating German forces in the Donets basin far to the east, and raised the possibility of an Axis abandonment of the Crimea.

Krasnograd Captured

Krasnograd, 60 miles southwest of Kharkov, and Pavlograd, 100 miles due south, both important rail junctions, fell to the Russians, the communique said.

These two key cities apparently were taken by Red army columns striking from Lozovaya, 75 miles south of Kharkov, one advancing northwest for 50 miles to take Krasnograd, the other moving 30 miles southwest to enter Pavlograd, which is 36 miles due east of Dnieperopetrovsk on the Dnieper river bend.

Nazi Pocket Squeezed

In the Caucasus, the Russians drove spearheads deeper into the narrowing sector around Novorossisk where the German invaders are pocketed, capturing Ilskaya, 22 miles southwest of Krasnodar, and Novomishasktovskaya, 20 miles to the northwest, said the midnight communique as recorded by the Soviet monitor. Ilskaya is only 40 miles east of Novorossisk on the Black sea coast.

Armies in the Kursk region swept into more towns, the war bulletin added, capturing Krasnaya Yaruga, only 40 miles east of Sumi.

FEB 21 1943

The midnight communique also announced the capture of Rogi-

(Continued on Page Twelve)

cheva and Sakhnovschina, intermediate points between Lozovaya and Krasnograd in the push northwestward along the railway toward Poltava.

West of Rostov the Russians rolled forward, capturing "a number" of populated places and huge quantities of war material, including 600 trucks, 48 locomotives, 3,984 railway cars, 106 wagons with ammunition, German planes parked on airdromes, the midnight communique declared.

Southwest of Voroshilovgrad, it continued, the Russians smashed back tank-supported counterattacks, and one unit killed 400 Germans.

Trap Closing Slowly

By taking Pavlograd the Russians were only 20 miles from Sinelnikovo, a rail junction whose seizure would cut off thousands of German troops fleeing out of the Donets basin via Stalino.

Zaporozhe, another big German base on the Dnieper below Dnieperopetrovsk, also is only 40 miles below Sinelnikovo. Melitopol, near the Sea of Azov on the railway running down into the Crimea, also is only 100 miles below Pavlograd, and it is the final escape avenue left to the Germans in the Donets basin more than 100 miles to the est.

Other Russian units above Stalino, 100 miles east of Pavlograd, already are trying to close a 70-mile-wide escape gap. This new Russian sweep puts the Germans in even more peril.

The occupation of Krasnograd, 60 miles northwest of Pavlograd, put General Nikolai Vatutin's army only 40 miles from Poltava, another big German base and rail junction to the northwest. Kiev, Ukraine capital, lies about 185 miles beyond.

70 Miles From River

These mobile Red army units also obtained possession of a line running southwest to Dnieperopetrovsk, 70 miles away.

Dnieperopetrovsk is above the site of the $110,000,000 dam which the Red army destroyed in 1941 when falling back under the shock of the initial German invasion.

The first product of the Soviet five-year plan, the dam was a symbol of Lenin's dream: An electrified Russia ruled by the workers. It was begun in 1927 and completed by 1932 under the supervision of an American engineer, the late Col. Hugh L. Cooper who had built the Wilson Muscle Shoals dam in the United States.

Since the Russians began their offensive three months ago at Stalingrad where approximately 500,000 of Hitler's finest troops were killed or captured trying to cut the Volga river communications of the Russians, the Red army has advanced 400 miles to the west.

The entire lower end of the Dnieper river defense line of the Germans now is gravely menaced by the Russians, and Nazi positions in the Crimea as well.

Dnieperopetrovsk and Zaporozhe, 50 miles below, are the two principal Nazi defense positions on the river's bend before it turns southwestward to empty into the Black sea. Below is the Crimea, and German positions there would become untenable if the river bend was breached by the Russians.

German troops still fighting in the Novorossisk-Taman peninsula sectors of the western Caucasus have their backs to the Crimea and are expected to try to escape to that peninsula eventually. The Soviet smashes toward the Dnieper river, however, further endanger their chances of escape via the Crimea.

The Russian army now is spreading out all over southern Russia, northwest, southwest and straight west of Kharkov. Two hundred miles above Kharkov the Russians were maneuvering for a knockout blow at Orel, the present hinge of the southern and central Russian fronts.

The Nazi armies strung out for more than 100 miles between the Sea of Azov and the Donets basin after losing Rostov and Voroshilovgrad were estimated to number from 250,000 to 500,000 men. Numerous Russian columns are fighting to cut through their ranks to the Sea of Azov and thus divide and wipe out these Axis troops.

Rostov Captor Now Commander On Lower Front

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Feb. 20.—Thrusting forward everywhere along the southern Russian front, the Red Army is expanding its gains in the northern sectors about Kharkov and Kursk, aiming both at the German-held strong point at Orel to the north and westward at the rich Dnieper industrial valley, the Russians said today.

The German high command reported that "heavy defensive fighting" was continuing between the Sea of Azov and the area south of Orel and declared counterattacks had repelled the Soviets in several sectors.)

New gains were hammered out in the Donets Basin and along the Sea of Azov shore west of Rostov against a stubborn, counterattacking foe, it was announced, and in the lower Kuban Valley of the Western Caucasus a communique told of capturing five more towns in the drive to force German remnants of the Caucasus army into the tiny Taman Peninsula.

The first signs of warmer weather were noted today in the Rostov area, and Red Star, the Red Army newspaper, reported numerous streams in the region were running free of ice.

FEB 21 1943

The dispatches also revealed that Col. Gen. Rodiony Malinovsky, who directed the recapture of Rostov, now was the commander on that southern battlefront.

Railway and Road Cleared.

Between Kharkov and Kursk, the Russians declared the railway and the highway were cleared for uninterrupted Soviet use with the capture of Oboyan, 35 miles south of Kursk, where the surrounded Nazi garrison was smashed.

West of Kursk the Germans were rushing in tanks and reserves, among them detachments of an infantry division only recently arrived from Lyon, France, a Soviet war bulletin said, but the enemy was pressed back and strongly fortified place was occupied.

The Russians also said they were pushing their wedge farther west of Fatezh, about 30 miles northwest of Kursk, to lengthen the pincer curving around south of Orel.

Expanding their gains about Kharkov, Soviet communiques told of advances along railroads west of the city and the capture of eight cities and villages, including Olshany, 26 miles northwest of Kharkov on the railroad to Bryansk; Lyubotin, 12 miles due west, and Merefa, an industrial center 15 miles southwest of Kharkov on the railroad to Dnieperopetrovsk.

Other towns captured lay between Kharkov and these advanced spearheads.

Drive Continuing West of Rostov.

Lyubotin is at the junction of the Poltava-Sumy railways and its capture pointed a Soviet column toward Poltava, 65 miles to the west on the Lozovaya-Kiev rail line across the Ukraine, as well as toward Sumy and another German base at Konotop on the Kursk-Kiev railway 140 miles southwest of Kursk and 150 miles northwest of Lyubotin.

Russian forces previously were reported at Lgov, 30 miles west of Kursk; at Bogodukhov, 55 miles northwest of Kharkov, and at Graivoron, about 20 miles north of Bogodukhov. A communique said that in yesterday's fighting in the Graivoron area about 600 of the enemy were killed and several more towns were captured.

"West of Rostov," a communique stated, "our troops continued their offensive and occupied a numb r of populated places. A unit crossed a water barrier and after breaking down German resistance occupied an enemy fortified defense position. Over 200 enemy dead were left on the battlefield."

Elsewhere along the arc drawn about the Donets Basin the Russians said they had advanced in the Krasnoarmeisk sector north of Stalino after beating off counterattacks.

Russian forces have smashed into three more towns west of Rostov, places that had been strongly fortified by the Germans, the Russian noon communique as recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor said today.

More than 200 of the enemy were killed in the thrust and 13 tanks and 5 armored cars were destroyed, the Russians said.

In operations west of Kharkov one Russian unit was credited with killing off a German infantry regiment and destroying 16 tanks, 150 trucks and 13 mobile guns, and another with destroying nine enemy tanks and 39 trucks.

North of Kursk, where a loop was being shaped about Orel, the Russians said their forces continued to advance after throwing off German counterattacks.

One junior sergeant, a machine gunner, single handed killed several dozen of the enemy in an ambush and routed one German outfit, the communique said.

A new German defense line in the Kuban country of the West Caucasus was battered and a number of large towns were captured west of Krasnodar, the war bulletin asserted.

With Oboyan in their hands, the Russians now have a 300-mile stretch of rail running from south of Orel to Lozovaya, in the Donets Basin, sixty-five miles northeast of Dnieperopetrovsk. It provides them with an artery of immense importance, to implement their offensive against the Dnieper Valley despite the nearing season of thaw, mud and slush.

Connecting with lines deep in the rear, the railroads are clear

from Voronezh to Kursk and to Kharkov, and from Kharkov to Stalingrad and to the Caucasus.

Trains are able to operate from Moscow to Kursk, Kharkov and southward. Supplies now can reach the Ukraine from deep in eastern Russia as well as from the Ural region beyond the Volga.

Wilhelmshaven Raided Second Night in Row

FEB 21 1943

R.C.A.F. Planes Join in Big Attack; 2 Main Munitions Depot Blown Up Feb. 11

LONDON, Feb. 20—(AP) The heavyweights of the R.A.F., flying again by the light of a full moon and with a large bomber complement of the Royal Canadian air force, dealt the second successive night blow on Wilhelmshaven last night, laying a fiery carpet of destruction on U-boat lairs and shipyards in a 30-minute saturation raid.

The bright night brought out strong fighter opposition on this and companion raids on western Germany but ground defenses at Wilhelmshaven were reported comparatively feeble—apparently because of the bashing they took on the preceding night.

11 Bombers Lost

Eleven bombers were lost and one enemy fighter was destroyed in the aerial tangles suggested by the account of one Halifax bomber pilot who said:

"There seemed to be bombers wherever you looked and fighters weaving here and there among them."

He said brisk fires were still burning in the dock area from the night before as the new cargo of two-ton blockbusters and incendiaries spread fresh destruction.

Canadians in Raid

The Canadian squadrons joining forces with the R.A.F. included Wellington bombers from the newly christened Lion squadron and other night planes. The Canadians described their own force as "large" and the raid was officially classed by the R.A.F. as "heavy," meaning that probably several hundred planes coursed over Wilhelshaven in a half-hour, snuffing out the remaining defenses in masses of flame.

It was Wilhelmshaven's 72nd raid and the bomber command's 13th night attack on Germany proper in the last 19 days.

Taking part in what the Air ministry described as their "first substantial bombing operation," bombers of the army cooperation command meantime attacked the German-controlled electric power system in France, concentrating on transformer stations along the Loire river.

Expert navigation was required to sort out these camouflaged targets which are frequently no larger than 200 to 300 square yards and far from cities which could serve as landmarks.

Flying at the "lowest safe height," the crews of the cooperation command planes—three of which are missing—saw their bombs crash home to the accompaniment of huge blue-green electric flashes.

By German account, high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on western and northwestern Germany, nine raiders were shot down, and 36 persons killed and a great number injured by R.A.F. raids over occupied territories in the 48 hours up to this morning.

German planes caused a few casualties in night attacks on two towns on the northeast Scottish coast where time-bombs were scattered wide, causing tenement dwellers to desert their homes at one point. Several houses were demolished at another place.

The British bomber raid on Wilhelmshaven on the night of Feb. 11 destroyed the main munitions depot of the German naval base there, the Air Ministry news service reported on the basis of reconnaissance information.

Blast Devastated 150 Acres

Following the Feb. 11 raid veteran bomber crews had reported an explosion far greater than any they had ever seen before, lighting up the clouds for miles around.

The Wilhelmshaven munitions depot was composed of fifty long sheds in parallel rows containing mine materials, depth charges and naval munitions. In one shattering instant at least forty of the buildings disappeared, leaving craters far larger than those made by the heaviest aerial bombs, the Ministry said.

The blast devastated 150 acres and large oil storage tanks 700 yards from the depot collapsed from the concussion, the report said.

The Air Ministry said photographic reconnaissance showed that the crews of the bombers "understand what they saw." It added that apart from the bomb damage the blast must have shaken foundations in great areas of Wilhelmshaven and broken "almost every pane of glass that was left in the town."

Sergeant Howard Thornicroft, a flight engineer and one of the many Canadians on the Feb. 11 raid, had told intelligence officers upon his return that a "real big" explosion that he saw might have been an "ammunition dump."

AXIS LOSSES HEAVY IN MEDITERRANEAN

FEB 21 1943

Bristol, England, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Allied forces in the Mediterranean, including United States planes, sank or damaged 248 Axis ships, totaling 626,000 tons, between September 1, 1942, and January 31, 1943, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said in an address today.

The loss to the Axis, he said, included hundreds of thousands of guns, tanks and other supplies consigned to German and Italian troops in North Africa. He said 136 Axis ships had been destroyed, 44 seriously damaged and 68 damaged.

Mr. Alexander's address was one of a series of speeches by British leaders in tribute to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Russian Red Army.

He described the Red Army's current offensive as perhaps unequalled in warfare and said that it had quite upset all expectations of Hitler and his generals.

Tokio Says Planes Sank 2 Warships and Transport

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Tokio radio today broadcast a Japanese navy high command communique which claimed that Japanese navy planes sank two destroyers and one large transport in an attack Wednesday on escorted convoys in the area of San Cristobal Island in the Solomon group.

San Cristobal Island is southeast of Guadalcanal.

The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

The Japanese communique said Japanese planes had carried out several attacks on the convoy and had scored direct hits. Three Japanese planes were missing, the Japanese said.

(This claim has not been confirmed from any Allied source.)

Archbishop Spellman Arrives at the Vatican For Conferences With Pope, an Old Friend

FEB 21 1943

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 20—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York reached Vatican City today after arriving at the Rome airport by airplane from Barcelona, Spain, the German radio reported.

The Archbishop, who is expected to confer with his old friend, Pope Pius XII, was received by four prelates of the Vatican, including three Americans, said the Berlin broadcast, which was recorded by The Associated Press. His motor car was said to have had an escort of Italian police from the airport to Vatican City.

Vatican officials, the broadcast account said, conducted the Archbishop to quarters reserved for him in a small palace on Janiculum Hill, which belongs to the American College.

The broadcast quoted an "official Vatican report" that the Archbishop, following his visit to the Vatican, would visit American Catholic troops in North Africa and Britain.

[The United States Government had been advised of the Archbishop's journey, Secretary of State Hull said in Washington Monday. Political significance of the trip was disclaimed in Washington Catholic circles, where it was said that Archbishop Spellman was on his way to talk with chaplains as Military Vicar of the United States Army and Navy. The Archbishop visited President Roosevelt Feb. 4 shortly after Mr. Roosevelt returned to the White House from North Africa.]

While in Madrid the Archbishop was reported by Reuter to have visited Generalissimo Francisco Franco at the Prado Palace. He also was a guest of the Bishop of Madrid.

GEN. CHAMBE NAMED AIDE TO GEN. GIRAUD

LONDON, Feb. 20—(AP) Gen. Rene Chambe, aviation officer and writer who recently escaped from German-occupied France, has been named secretary of information for Gen. Henri Giraud, a Reuters dispatch from Algiers said today.

General Chambe was a colonel commanding aviation of France's Seventh army under General Giraud in Belgium in 1939. A squadron leader in the first World war, he was wounded in 1914.

He has published several novels and was on the editorial staff of the periodical "Revue des Deux Mondes."

143 U. S. FLIERS DECORATED

Oak Leaf Clusters Awarded to 33 of Army's Eighth Air Force

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—United States Army Eighth Air Force Headquarters today announced the award of thirty-three oak leaf clusters for the second recognition of gallantry in action and 110 air medals for "meritorious achievement in aerial combat." Oak leaf clusters were awarded to:

Ott, Lawrence R., 1st lieutenant, Waterloo, N. Y.

Goldstein, Harry, technical sergeant, 1440 Longfellow Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Among those receiving air medals were:

Snyder, Charles H., staff sergeant, Buffalo.

Duggan, Robert U., 1st lieutenant, Glen Head, L. I.

Kindle, Charles F., staff sergeant, 405 East 168th St., New York City.

Gaeta, Anthony, staff sergeant, Binghamton, N. Y.

Weller, Russell K., 1st lieutenant, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Rahner, Raymond M., 2d lieutenant, 17-20 Grove St., Queens Village, N. Y.

Hollingsworth to Get Medal

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Commander William R. Hollingsworth of Coronado, Calif., now special United States naval air observer in the European theatre, will receive the Navy Cross from Admiral Harold R. Stark in a Washington Birthday ceremony, the Navy announced today. The cross will be awarded for Commander Hollingsworth's dive-bombing operations against the Japanese in the Pacific.

U. S. SOLDIERS RESCUE [redacted] BOMB VICTIMS

LONDON, Feb. 20—(AP) American soldiers who went to assist British rescue workers "before the dust settled" from a recent German raid on an English town and worked on through the night were praised today in a statement by the Ministry of Information.

Private Theodore Phinney of Somerville, Mass., threw himself in front of a girl companion when a bomb burst nearby, the ministry said. He required hospital treatment for glass cuts.

BELGIAN PRIEST SHOT

London, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Belgian circles here reported today that Father Emmanuel de Neckere, 44 years old, a Belgian priest, had been shot by German forces of occupation on a charge of "spying and helping the Allies."

Dalton Sees New Bond With Reds

Birmingham, England, Feb. 20 (AP).—Now that Hitler had brought England and Soviet Russia together, said Hugh Dalton, Britain's Minister of Economic Warfare, "we will not fall apart again." He urged each member of the United Nations to follow Russia's example, to put aside personal interests and face the war struggle fearlessly. He spoke at a meeting here.

Laborites Again Reject Affiliation With British Reds

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The British Communist Party was denied again today in its desire to affiliate with the British Labor Party.

The Laborites said "no," emphasizing the answer with a 1,500-word pamphlet which said their party always stood for friendship between Soviet Russia and Great Britain but which accused the British Communists of "political somersaulting of the most contemptible kind" before the German invasion of Russia.

"The Labor Party rejects the application of the Communist Party because that party's complete irresponsibility in British politics and general outlook are entirely out of harmony with the philosophy and objectives of the Labor Party," the pamphlet said.

A Laborite-Communist link would defer, if not destroy, the Labor Party's accomplishing "its hopes of great changes in the post-war world," the Laborites said.

Churchill Has Comfortable Day

London, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, who is confined to his bed by acute catarrh, had a comfortable day, a bulletin issued from his No. 10 Downing street office announced today. The bulletin said:

"The Prime Minister has had a comfortable day. There is a small area of inflammation in one lung, but the fever is lower and his general condition is not unsatisfactory."

Gas Rationed in Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 20 (AP).—Iceland began to ration gasoline today at the rate of three gallons a week for private motorists. Since motor vehicles and horses are almost the only means of transportation here, the situation is regarded as serious, and officials said they hope to increase the ration during the summer.

GOES TO RUSSIA

FEB 21 1943

ANKARA, Feb. 20 (AP)—M. C. Acikalin, Turkey's ambassador to Soviet Russia, left for Kuibyshev today after lunching with President Ismet Inonu.

Greeks Seize Arms

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 20 (AP).—An informed Balkan source said today that Greek patriots had killed the guards of an ammunition dump near Salonica and carried away several machine guns and numerous hand grenades and cartridges. German authorities were reported to have shot twenty hostages in reprisal.

Glassford Returns to U. S.

Dakar, French West Africa, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford Jr. has returned to the United States.

Giraud to Free 5,000 Internees In Two Months

All De Gaullists, 'About 20,' Reported Released; 200 French, 1,1 Aliens Out

See 2nd Column on next sheet

30.24 - 1337

British Refuse To Free Gandhi; His Life Ebbs

Fate Left Entirely to Him; Hull and Halifax Confer, but U.S. Keeps Hands Off

By The Associated Press

FEB 21 1943

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 20.—The British government reiterated today its position that the responsibility for Mohandas K. Gandhi's hunger strike against detention rested solely with him and that any decision to end it must be made by the Indian Nationalist leader himself.

[In Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull conferred with British Ambassador Lord Halifax and expressed American concern over the situation in India, but correspondents were given to understand that it in no way meant American intervention.]

As the seventy-three-year-old Gandhi completed the eleventh day of his twenty-one-day fast in the guarded palace of the Aga Khan at Poona, the government issued a communique at Bombay saying his condition had changed considerably for the worse and was regarded as grave.

The secretary to the Viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow, pointed out in a letter to Tejbahadur Sapru, a Moderate leader, that the government had set forth its position clearly Feb. 10. Sapru is chairman of 200 Indian political leaders assembled here to seek Gandhi's unconditional release immediately.

When Gandhi began his fast on Feb. 10 in protest over the Viceroy's refusal to release him the government said it was prepared to liberate him for the fast so that he might "have his own medical attendants and also receive visits from friends."

"If he fasts while in detention he does so solely on his own responsibility and at his own risk," the government said.

The conference of leaders decided today to send resolutions demanding the "immediate and unconditional" release of Gandhi to Prime Minister Churchill and William Phillips, American Ambassador in India. Sapru conferred with Phillips before the meeting.

A spokesman for the conference, which included industrialists, lawyers, educators, and several Britons, said the greatest hope for a reconciliation between the British and Indian peoples depended upon Gandhi's release.

Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, Indian Nationalist Congress leader, visited Ambassador Phillips yesterday and said afterward that if Gandhi should die the bitterness in India would be directed against Americans as well as the British.

"Phillips can do nothing here," he said, adding that Americans could do nothing to influence the British in India.

Gandhi's youngest son, Devidas, and other members of his family arrived at Poona tonight to remain at his bedside.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 20 (AP).—General Jean Marie Bergeret, deputy French civil and military commander in chief, announced tonight that 5,000 political prisoners still interned in North Africa would be released or repatriated within two months.

"No de Gaullists are now held in the camps," he said, "all have been given their liberty. There were about twenty of them."

Bergeret, wearing the blue uniform of an aviation general, held a press conference for American and British correspondents to report on measures undertaken by General Henri Honore Giraud's regime with the inter-Allied Commission for Political Prisoners.

Of the 7,000 persons interned when the Allies landed in North Africa last November, 200 French nationals and about 1,100 foreigners have been freed, h esaid. At present there are 3,000 Spanish Republican refugees in the camps.

"The commission has decided to allow all those approved by the Allied military securities service to accept work in Army labor units under the same conditions as French citizens," he said. "They will be free also to accept work in private economic pursuits."

The general disclosed there were twenty-eight nationalities interned, including Belgians, Russians, Czechs and Poles whose governments have been notified they must assume responsibility for the disposition of their nationals.

He said the de Gaullist authorities of French Equatorial Africa had freed all Frenh political prisoners there in return for the liberation of Fighting French in North Africa.

About 700 French Communists, most of whom were arrested in the fall of 1939 on charges of sabotaging mobilization, are scheduled to be among those released.

Twelve hundred Germans and Italians of military age have been seized and interned since the arrival of the Allies, General Bergeret reported.

"It may take six weeks to two months to complete the release of all the non-Axis internees," he explained. "The Allied commission, with American and international Red Cross members, is making an inspection of seven or eight main camps, and supplies from America are being used to alleviate conditions."

The great striking force which is the United States Air Force in this sector was only an experimental group in the beginning.

Originally it was destined for China but the sag in Allied fortunes last Summer, when Marshal Rommel threatened the Nile Delta, brought it to the Middle East.

Great Feat of Transport.

No record of the U. S. Air Force in the Middle East would be complete without mention of the extraordinary services contributed by the air transport. These ships carried in more than half of all the supplies moved by air during the campaign from El Alamein to Tripoli.

In one vital three weeks period, it transported 2,500,000 pounds of vitally needed equipment and supplies.

USAF in Middle East Makes Aerial History

FEB 21 1943

BY GEORGE TUCKER

Cairo, Feb. 18 (Delayed) (AP).—A factual report of American air activities in the Middle East in the last six months is an inspiring picture of progress.

At no time have the losses equalled the gains. There have been miscalculations and sometimes blunders. But the story adds up to millions of pounds of high explosives rained on enemy fleets, cities, ground and harbor installations, and of sheer high valor.

During this time, our Liberators, Mitchells and P-40s engaged in more than 5,000 sorties. They dropped more than 8,500,000 pounds of bombs. They spent 21,000 flying hours in the air. They definitely sank 49 enemy ships, probably sank 29 others, damaged an additional 28. In combat they definitely destroyed 99 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 41 others, damaged an additional 59.

Our Loss Only 62 Planes.

Our total losses in this period were 62 aircraft of all types, plus four others interned in neutral countries.

United States bombers lashed out at the Romanian oil fields, dealt the Italian fleet a severe blow in the middle Mediterranean, and repeatedly assaulted Navarino Bay, Greece; Tobruk, Bengazi, Tripoli, Naples, Sfax and Suda Bay.

The Romanian oil fields raid was not a success. But it served the purpose of notifying not only the Axis but the occupied countries that the United States Air Force had set up shop and was open for big business.

ARMY CHAPLAIN WINS SOLDIERS' HIGHEST REGARD

Major Harry P. Abbott Pinch Hitting in Many Duties in Tunisia.

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Jan. 17.—(Delayed)—(AP) The battle plane fell on one of the main roads along which supplies were pouring up to the front.

The wreckage partly blocked the road, but left enough space for one-way traffic. In the wreckage were three dead and three deadly unexploded bombs.

A chubby little major drove up to the wrecked plane. Disregarding the bombs, he removed the bodies and buried them. Two days later he drove back along the road and saw the plane still on the road, the bombs still inside.

"I don't know what's the matter with that demolition squad," said the major mildly. "Someone is going to run into this wreckage and get hurt if those bombs aren't taken out."

He sighed, then walked into the wreckage alone and picked up one of the bombs. He staggered out with it and carried it some distance from the roadside. Then he went through the same ticklish business twice again, until all three bombs were safely out of the way.

"That night we were going by the place again," he recalls, "and darned if my driver didn't run smack dab into that old plane. We weren't hurt. Still, if those bombs had been there——."

That's just one of the ways in which Major Harry P. Abbott, of Little Rock, Ark., an armored force chaplain, has become a chief pinch-hitter and utility fielder extraordinary for the American Army in Tunisia.

Often Under Fire

Bombed and strafed so often he thinks no more of it than a sudden shower, he has driven more than 5,000 miles along Algerian and Tunisian roads to hold church services, visit wounded soldiers in base hospitals and bring them eggs, tangerines and cigarets, bury the dead, deliver mail to front-line units, give first aid and take the latest news and Army gossip to isolated outposts.

Whenever there is an emergency mission to be performed, Army men begin to look around for Major Abbott and his two assistants, who go with him everywhere—and that has included trips through bullet fire. They are Corp. Henry Whipple, former organist and choir director of the First Methodist church in Alliance, O., and Pvt. Vernon Dehrs, son of George Dehrs, route 5, Allentown, Penn.

"During the early days of the campaign we were in constant danger from snipers, and our burial parties had to operate at night," the chaplain recalls. "Once we had a detail of seven men digging graves by searchlight.

"Suddenly their work was interrupted by the rat-tat-tat of machine gun fire over their heads. It was funny. I never saw men so eager to get into their graves.

"I would have done the same thing myself except I thought there would be a traffic jam, so I just dropped flat where I was. After the firing subsided, an officer rode up on a motorcycle and explained it was an accident. He thought we were the enemy."

The major, a short ruddy man with twinkling eyes and a homely way of speech, lives like a gypsy.

He is lucky if one night in seven he finds a cot or dilapidated bed to sleep in. Usually he has to bunk under a tent or in the open. On Sundays he is busiest, often holding six or more church services with various units between dawn and dusk.

GANDHI SINKING; RELEASE ASKED

FEB 21 1943

Condition Is Reported as Being Grave Now.

Poona, India, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Frail, 73-year-old Mohandas K. Gandhi—with ten days of fasting still ahead in his self-imposed twenty-one-day ordeal—has grown so weak and caused so many alarming reports that a conference of native political leaders has petitioned for his immediate and unconditional release.

A Government communique issued today at Bombay said that Gandhi's condition had changed considerably for the worse and was regarded as grave.

Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, Indian Nationalist Congress leader, visited United States Ambassador William Phillips yesterday and said afterward that, should Gandhi die, the bitterness in India would be directed against Americans as well as the British.

He added that Americans could do nothing to influence the British in India and said "Phillips can do nothing here."

United on His Release.

Speaking at an open air meeting, he said: "This struggle is between a positive force—I won't call it brute force—and public opinion. We may have had differences of opinion on the policies pursued by the Mahatma (Gandhi), but there's no difference of opinion among Indians on his release."

Students shouted: "Release Gandhi, release Gandhi" so loudly at times that Rajagopalachari could not make himself heard.

Gandhi has been under detention in the palace of the Aga Khan here since August 9 when his All-India Congress party began a civil disobedience campaign. Insisting on his unconditional release, Gandhi has stated, "If it is God's will, I shall live through it. If not, I die."

Release Demand Refused.

New Delhi, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—In reply to Indian leaders' demand for the release of Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Viceroy's secretary reiterated today the Government's position that the responsibility for his hunger strike rested solely with Gandhi and the decision to end it must rest with him.

Lord Linlithgow's secretary said in a letter to Tejbahadur Sapru, moderate leader and the chairman of a conference of 200 asking by resolution for Gandhi's immediate and unconditional release, that the Government had clearly set forth its position in its communique of February 10.

Gandhi grew weaker in the eleventh day of his three-weeks diet of citrus juices and water, it was announced.

The Indian leaders decided to send copies of their resolution to Prime Minister Churchill and United States Ambassador William Phillips.

Friends read to him occasionally, although his visitors have been restricted.

Friends said Mr. Gandhi smiled but made no comment when he was told of three Indians resigning from the Viceroy's Executive Council. Dr. B. C. Roy, one of India's best-known physicians, said yesterday, "It will be a miracle if Gandhi survives the three-week fast at his age."

HULL AND HALIFAX DISCUSS GANDHI

Washington, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull expressed American concern over the situation in India in a conference today with British Ambassador Lord Halifax. Correspondents were given to understand that there would be no American intervention.

Mr. Hull and Lord Halifax are believed to have discussed the question of release of Mohandas K. Gandhi by the British Government.

Dispatches from India have indicated the possibility of disorders among Gandhi's Indian followers if he died as a result of his fast.

ALLIED AIR RAIDERS HIT JAPS IN BURMA

Railways, Troop Concentrations, Field Headquarters Bombed.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20—(AP) Allied planes struck twice yesterday at the Japanese headquarters at Maingkwan on the upper Chindwin river in northern Burma and continued wide-ranging attacks on railways, troop concentrations and another enemy field headquarters, a communique said today.

One of the attacks on Maingkwan was by fighters who hit a large building with light bombs then poured in machine gun fire, while in the second bombs started a conflagration.

At Hupinginhka "our fighters gave attention" to a Japanese headquarters and scored near hits on a new bridge, struck buildings in the town and silenced anti-aircraft fire, the communique said.

Continuing their pounding of Japanese communications, Allied airmen made hits on a railroad and rolling stock at Ywataung in central Burma and caused a 20-foot deep landslide in a railway pass west of Meza.

Another formation strafed and set fire to sheds at Mezalican on the Irrawaddy river where the Japanese were building many rafts.

The communique said:

"It is believed the enemy has been forced to utilize rafts on the rivers because of damage to his rail communications."

Another flight of Allied planes spotted a Japanese troop concentration north of Taro and went in for a low level attack which caused many casualties and dispersed the survivors, the communique said.

No Allied planes were lost in any of the operations.

HEAVY BURMA RAID

New Delhi, India, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Liberators made a damaging attack last night on the Japanese airdrome at Toungoo, a British communique said today. Many bombs were seen to burst in different parts of the target area and some good fires were started.

One or two enemy night fighters attempted to intercept, but they were damaged and driven off.

Yesterday Blenheims bombed two villages on Akyab Island and their fighter escort followed up with low level machine-gun attacks.

Elsewhere in Burma fighters on offensive patrol sank an enemy river launch and shot up a number of railway trucks. All aircraft returned safely.

U. S. Soldiers, Headhunters Get Along Fine in India

FEB 21 1943

By PRESTON GROVER

AMERICAN OUTPOST, NAGA HILLS, NORTHEAST INDIA—(Delayed)—(AP) Clusters of American soldiers, some commanded by lieutenants, but more often by boyish sergeants, have settled down among the headhunters along the India-Burma frontier to establish outposts against the Japanese.

It is one of the weirdest jobs of this war. Some of them for weeks on end never see another white man besides the ten or 20 of their own party. They are cut off from the outside world except for two things—the radio, and the airplane.

But one such outpost has better connections: Recently the ubiquitous "jeep" wove through the tangled jungle and climbed the peak on which the outpost was stationed.

Headhunters Are Porters

But that is only one instance. Others have their supplies carried up tortuous jungle trails to their mountain-top lookouts. And the headhunters do the job. Natives from the lowlands will have nothing to do with such work. The heads of too many of them already are decorating the trophy racks of the hill tribesmen.

There is one notable exception. An Indian laundryman makes the trip to one American outpost two times weekly. He brings up laundered underclothes, handkerchiefs, pants and shirts, and takes back another washing, escorted and protected along the route—by a Naga headhunter.

But trails are too long to some outposts and these are supplied by food packages dropped from airplanes. That has brought some strange experiences, some funny, some tragic. Five successive times food packages hit the same native hut, sending the occupants scooting into the jungle in panic. Nobody was hurt. But another time a hillsman was hit and killed by a food package.

The outposts are in the center of heaviest jungle, but even so one station signalled to the plane that 75 per cent of the food had been recovered within a few minutes. The food isn't luxurious. Corned beef, potatoes and peas show up pretty often on the menu. Sometimes fruit is plentiful, brought in by the natives in exchange for silver rupees. They won't accept paper money. Every jungle party has to carry pounds of rupees to dole out as payment for carriers, fruit, and "rent" of a spot in the jungle for the outpost station.

Each outpost is well supplied with rifles, pistols and tommy guns. But their best protection is airplanes from American bases in India. Recently one of them signalled that a Japanese patrol was about five miles from the outpost, along the main trail into Burma. Within a half hour, a pair of American pilots came over in P-40s, dropped bombs along the trail and strafed it heavily with machine-gun fire. The Japs ran and haven't been back since.

Recently I climbed to one of the outposts in company with Lt. Col. J. E. Barr of San Antonio and Lt. L. L. Hall of Hamilton Field, California.

We drove by automobile to a tea plantation on the edge of the jungle, then began a ten mile climb that was a bell-ringer. Up-down, up-down went the trail, following an old course laid out by headhunters from the lowlands to their mountain-top village. Finally it took a 3,000 foot climb so steep that even the natives had carved rude steps here and there to make it possible to get up.

On top was Sergt. L. F. Meyer of Fresno, Calif., with a dozen soldiers keeping a sharp look out for Jap patrols, or anything else that might show up. And they were having fun with the headhunters. They bought native hatchets called dahs with which the Nagas can strike off the head of man or a goat at a single stroke. Several had bought spears and cross bows and strange Naga bangles made of stained bamboo or goat hair.

The British had warned the Americans that the Nagas are a bad lot, and for a time had refused permission to establish outposts in this "unadministered territory." The Americans were insistent, and the friendly, even playful attitude of the American soldiers, has brought remarkable cooperation. But they never get very far from their pistols—just in case.

Chinese Repel Foe Seeking to Cross Salween

Thwart Japanese at River Near Burma Road; Battle Still On in Liuchow Area

CHUNGKING, Feb. 20 (AP).—Japanese forces trying to extend their grip along the Burma Road were repulsed in two attempts to cross the Salween River in western Yunnan Province, the Chinese high command announced today.

A communique said the Japanese sought vainly to force their way across the river yesterday and Thursday.

The Japanese poured reinforcements into the Luichow Peninsula in the southern province of Kwangtung, capturing Hoihong on Wednesday and Suichi on Friday, the communique said. It added that the fighting was continuing.

In northern Kiangsu Province Chinese forces were declared to be "counter - attacking continuously, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy." Fighting also was reported raging in Hunan and Hupeh Provinces.

TWO JAP AIR BASES BLASTED BY BOMBS

Buin, Faisi in North Solomons Raided by MacArthur's Planes.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Sunday, Feb. 21.—(AP) Twenty-three tons of bombs have been dropped on Buin and Faisi in the north Solomons in the third straight raid on that Jap base 300 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, the Allied High Command announced today.

Buin is on Bougainville Island and Faisi is a tiny island to the south of it.

"Our heavy and medium bombers attacking at night against heavy anti-aircraft opposition hit Kahilli and Baallale airdromes and Faisi seaplane base with over 23 tons of bombs and incendiaries, causing widespread damage," reported the noon communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

Grounded Planes Destroyed

"Numerous large fires and explosions were caused in the dispersal areas, trapping many enemy grounded aircraft which were destroyed. Fuel and ammunition dumps were hit, starting enormous fires lighting up our aircraft at 750 feet and emitting a pall of smoke over the area rising to 6,000 feet.

"The harbor was deserted of enemy shipping, apparently as a result of our previous attacks. There was no attempt at interception. All our planes returned."

Last night's raid followed one of more than two hours Thursday in which fires visible for 50 miles were started and another Friday which heavily damaged four Jap merchant ships with a tonnage total of 27,000.

It was the second night on which the communique made a point of the total lack of enemy aerial opposition, probably attesting to the effectiveness of the Thursday raid on Kahili airdrome by Catalina bombers.

Mention of the total absence of shipping in the harbor would tend to indicate that some of the ships hit in Friday's raid sank, for the communique yesterday reported damage too serious to at least two of the boats as to make unlikely their removal.

Raid on Gasmata

Today's communique told of a raid by heavy bombers on the airdrome at Gasmata, on the southern tip of New Britain island which caused explosions and destroyed two Jap bombers on the ground.

Only three Jap fighters attempted to intercept and one of these was shot down.

"Our medium bombers at low altitude heavily strafed enemy barges in the harbor," the communique said.

"Our torpedo-carrying units executed a pre-dawn dive bombing attack on enemy shipping off the coast (of New Britain). Two torpedoes were released at a destroyer and three at a cargo vessel. Darkness prevented observation of results."

PLANES BLAST FOUR JAP SHIPS

FEB 21 1943

Night Raiders Score Hits on Vessels of 27,000 Tons.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 20 (A. P.).—Heavy and medium Allied bombers scored hits with 500-pound bombs on four Japanese ships totaling 27,000 tons in a night raid on enemy shipping at Buin in the Solomon Islands, an Allied communique said today.

The communique reported there was no change in the situation at Wau, southwest of Salamaua in New Guinea where Allied ground troops have driven the Japanese back toward the coast.

One of the four vessels damaged at Buin, a 9,000-ton ship, was hit twice and left burning from stem to stern and another of 7,000 tons also was hit twice and was last seen with smoke pouring from her side, the communique said.

An 8,000-ton vessel received a hit in the side and another of 3,000 tons took a direct hit and was damaged by other bomb explosions near by, it was announced. Other ships and searchlight positions were strafed.

Medium bomber units attacked the airdrome, supply dumps and dispersal bays at Kahili and other targets in the area including a seaplane base, starting fires which were visible from 30 miles. All Allied planes returned safely from the mission.

One heavy bomber, attacking a 5,000-ton cargo ship at Gasmata, New Britain, was suddenly attacked by twelve Japanese Zeros. In a running fight, two of the Japanese planes were seen falling into the sea in flames and a third was listed as destroyed. The bomber returned safely.

Another enemy plane was shot down off Cape Gloucester, New Britain, by a heavy reconnaissance plane engaged in bombing a small enemy troop transport off the coast.

30.24-1339

30.24-1339

Cruiser Chicago Fired a Salute to Herself As She Sank Under a Rain of Jap Bombs

Gallant Fighting Ship Never Had a Chance When Foe's Planes Ganged Up on Her —Only 62 of Her 1100 Men Lost.

This is the first detailed story of the sinking of the United States cruiser Chicago since her loss was announced by the Navy Department in a communique on February 16.

By CHARLES McMOORE

FEB 21 1943

An Advanced Base in the South Pacific, Feb. 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The United States cruiser Chicago, already powerless from two torpedo hits the night before and being towed slowly, never had a chance as Japanese torpedo planes attacked again the afternoon of January 30.

Eleven torpedo planes concentrated on the cruiser.

"Five torpedoes headed right for us. We sat there knowing at least three or four would hit us," said Lieut. Edward R. Jarman, 25 years old, of Staunton, Va., the Chicago's air defense officer.

"It was still for a minute or more before they hit—four of them," he added, then:

"One torpedo hit the forward magazine, which already was flooded. Three struck aft where we had been hit the day before.

"She laid over on her starboard side and went down fast but smooth—in nineteen minutes.

A Final Salute to Herself.

"She fired a five-inch salute to herself as she went down—shells exploding from the heat of the torpedo-set fires—and with her colors flying."

Despite that concentrated attack, one of the most intense yet hurled at any United States ship, the Chicago lost only six officers and fifty-six men of more than 1,100 personnel.

"We got off every survivor on rafts," Lieut. Jarman declared. "We had nearly 300 recruits, but all were orderly and waited orders. There was no panic."

The Chicago was a member of a task force patrolling south of Guadalcanal when twenty-four Japanese torpedo planes attacked in two waves an hour after sunset January 29. The escorting fighters had left the task force just fifteen minutes earlier.

Lieut. Jarman said, "There was just enough light to silhouette our ships. We opened fire at 7:25 P. M. One torpedo just missed us. The first wave of Japs dropped float lights to light us up and marker flares to designate our position.

Six Jap Planes Shot Down.

"We shot down at least three Jap planes and other ships in the task force got at least three more. We filled one torpedo plane so full of steel that it almost exploded on the Chicago. It missed our boat ten feet. It burned three or four minutes, silhouetting us for the second wave.

"Two torpedoes hit us. They all cencentrated on the Chicago, apuarently mistaking her for a battleship because of her construction. No other ship was hit. Fire broke out in our engine rooms and we lost all power.

"The fires were not serious and we had them out in twenty-five or thirty minutes. We were taken under tow and headed for portw hile the task force resumed its patrol.

"The next morning we were taking more water than the books said we could and keep afloat, but we kept her up.

Believes No Jap Escaped.

"At 4:25 P. M. we sighted more planes on our beam. We were making only four knots under tow. The Japs dropped their torpedoes well out because we were a cold shot, and then came straight in to strafe.

"I don't believe any Jap escaped. Our ships got six Japs and our fighters got another five. The Chicago got at least three and downed a fourth jointly with a destroyer which fired at the same time. One PBY on patrol tried to break up the attack but failed. He flew around and between those Japs alone, before our fighters could get to them, but they came right on. He had lots of guts. It's a wonder he wasn't shot down."

Sixteen of the Chicago's casualties were men who had been wounded in the first attack and were trapped and drowned in the sick-bay during the second-day attack. Lieut. Jarman said Lieut.-Commander E. N. Jones of Boise, Idaho, sendor medical officer, and hospital corpsmen tried vainly to rescue all of the patients.

"Dr. Jones carried out a spinal meningitis case and then tried to rescue another patient but he couldn't go back down because of the in-rushing water," the lieutenant declared. "Two kids carried down several wounded from the main mast."

Worked Despite Wounds.

Marine Platoon Sergt. Anthony C. Anderson, 30, of St. Louis, praised Marine Privates William L. Stander, 22, of Promontory, Utah; Verona Brown, 27, of Kansas City, Mo., and Harold M. Dixon, 18, of Warren, Ariz. He said they continued their anti-aircraft fire despite serious injuries to each.

"Stander continued firing despite two bullets in his back until I took him out of his harness and got in myself and kept his gun firing," Anderson related.

"Brown had a shrapnel wound in his right leg," Sergt. Anderson continued, "but he got down on one knee and kept loading. Dixon stayed at his post until he collapsed. His leg and pelvis were fractured and he had other shrapnel wounds."

There was heroism below decks too. The after engine room door was jammed open, permitting water to flood into a mess compartment so rapidly, Lieut. Jarman said that "we were settling fast and it looked touch and go whether we would sink."

Heroes All Around.

Then the ship's carpenter, Albert A. Bartholomew, 27, of 2050 Williams street, Long Beach, Cal., and formerly of Philadelphia, went deep into the ship. He shut valves, closed hatches and prevented the ship from sinking. Bartholomew, in charge of damage control, had to swim through oil and water to reach a heavy door. He made several efforts before he could close and fasten it against the force of incoming water.

Bartholomew said his damage control party "worked like dogs to keep us afloat. They swam thirty feet in water chin deep, dodging heavy tables and chairs as the ship rolled, to dog down hatches."

Bartholomew and Lieut. James S. Brown, 36, Cockeysville, Md., aft repair officer, were given special commendations for keeping the Chicago afloat. Brown's repair party shored bulkheads and formed bucket brigades to bail out oil and water.

H. E. Smith, shipfitter, third class, sacrificed his life to save George Tabor, a Texan. Smith went down five decks and helped out Tabor, who was carried upward by the inflowing water. Smith, however, was trapped and drowned. He was awarded a medal posthumously.

12 RECEIVE AIR MEDAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, Feb. 20.—(AP) Twelve officers and men who spent more than 100 hours in the air against the Japanese have been awarded the Air medal for "meritorious achievement."

Ex-Liner Kinugawa Maru A Hulk Off Guadalcanal

FEB 21 1943

3 More Japanese Transports Also on Beach; Rest Sunk

GUADALCANAL, Feb. 5 (Delayed) (AP).—The rusted, burned shell of the once-proud Japanese liner Kinugawa Maru lies bow in the air, stern deep in the water, on the coral beach of northwestern Guadalcanal.

American troops advancing along Guadalcanal's northern coast captured the Kinugawa—and thousands of tons of scrap metal at the same time—between Kokumbona and Tassafaronga. Back a mile, they found another unidentified Japanese transport capsized.

Two more ships lie on a beach farther up the coast. The four hulks are all that remain of twelve transports of the enemy force. The others were sunk with an estimated loss of 30,000 troops.

ARMY COOK PUTS DOWN HIS LADLE FOR A RIFLE

Gets Three Japanese on After-Breakfast Escapade

FEB 21 1943

The following story, written by Sergeant Samuel Shaffer of Washington, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, is distributed by The Associated Press.

GUADALCANAL, Jan. 19 (Delayed)—Private Leland B. Simpson, 22 years old, of Winnetka, Ill., decided yesterday that he "couldn't fight this war from a galley."

Without a word to any one, he laid aside his ladles after serving morning chow, picked up his rifle, a bandolier of ammunition and three hand grenades and slipped off toward the front. He ventured about 200 yards into No-Man's-Land.

"I was going along the side of a cliff in the jungle," he said, "when I noticed a movement in the bushes. I crawled up quietly to within twenty feet of the place and yelled: 'Get the hell outta there.'

"A Jap stuck his head up. He had a look of surprise when I shot him dead."

Private Simpson shouted again: "Any more there?"

Hearing no reply, he pulled the pin from a grenade, counted up to four so that no Japanese could possibly toss it back at him and threw it into a cave behind the bush. Inside the cave, he said, he found the mangled bodies of two Japanese, one a major.

On his return to camp, the battalion commander smilingly reprimanded him for "free-lancing." The mess sergeant "gave me hell for slipping off but promised me he wouldn't have me locked up," Private Simpson added.

Fast New Navy Fighters In Action Over Solomons

By The Associated Press.

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 20—The United States Navy's Vought Corsair fighting planes, among the fastest high-altitude scrappers in the world, have entered action in the Solomon Islands area, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, announced today.

He said that this probably was the first report of 2,000-horsepower single-engined fighters in combat anywhere.

Designed for high-altitude operations, the gull-wing Corsair "has been described as being in the 400-mile-an-hour class," Admiral Nimitz stated.

The Corsair is said to outspeed any other models flying in upper levels of 35,000 feet or above and is far superior to anything the Japanese have shown.

ARGENTINA HOPES TO STAY NEUTRAL, CASTILLO ASSERTS

FEB 21 1943

President Endorses Senate Head to Be His Successor in Office.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 20.—(AP) President Ramon S. Castillo said in an interview today that Argentina would continue to remain neutral in the world struggle during the remaining year of his administration and later as well in the event of the election of Senate President Robustiano Patron Costa whom he has endorsed as his successor.

"The government's position has not changed," President Castillo said in reply to a question as to whether recent international events had affected Argentine policy.

"Argentina will maintain its neutrality policy, which, however, does not exclude the active and effective cooperation which it is at the present moment extending to other nations of the American continent."

He added:

"Write that Argentina is a democracy and functions as such and that it feels and interprets frankly its friendship for other American nations.

Will Remain Neutral

"Within this framework I believe it can continue to remain neutral so long as no one attempts to interfere with the free exercises of its sovereignty.

"But it will not neglect in any way its cooperation and support in everything pertaining to continental defense."

Castillo called Patron Costa a candidate "equidistant from the left and right."

"Furthermore," Castillo said, "agreement upon the candidacy of Patron Costa means Argentina's position is not going to change, neither in the foreign field, nor in the economic field nor in matters of domestic policy.

"It must also be understood that in international relations the party to which he belongs is the one which upholds and affirms the Argentine policy of full cooperation with other American states without adopting a position of belligerency."

Castillo expressed the opinion that the movement inaugurated by the Socialist party to organize a common front would fail.

"In my opinion," he said, "the movement for democratic union has not attained the objectives sought because none of the groups involved will relinquish its viewpoint in order to submit to the viewpoint of the united groups.

"It is not possible to achieve a practical result because the Socialists have a program of action and must maintain it, the Radicals have their own ideas which are contrary to the Socialists, and the Communists do not share the ideas of the other two."

Without stating specifically whether the state of seige which prohibits criticism of the government's foreign policy would be lifted for the election campaign, Castillo said: "with the state of siege or without it, political parties will enjoy all necessary guaranties in order to conduct the campaign."

CANADA TO INCREASE ITS WAR APPROPRIATION

OTTAWA, Feb. 20 — (AP) The Canadian government will ask Parliament for an appropriation of $3,890,000,000 for war purposes during the fiscal year 1943-44, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley disclosed today.

The appropriation, which is apart from the $1,000,000,000 appropriation to be made for aid to other United Nations, exceeds the total for the present year by more than $1,000,000,000.

U. S. Warships Shell Japanese On Attu Island

Enemy Installations Hit in First Raid Since August; Americans Bomb Munda

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).—American warships, apparently attacking under cover of fog, shelled Japanese positions on Attu Island at the tip of the Aleutian chain Thursday, the Navy Department announced today.

The bombardment was directed against installations at Holtz Bay and Chichagof Harbor, a communique said, but results of the attacks were not observed.

On the same day, the enemy sought to attack American positions in the western Aleutians with two float planes, probably operating from the Japanese base at nearby Kiska, but the planes were shot down before causing any damage or casualties.

In the South Pacific, meanwhile, American aircraft made their 69th raid on the Japanese airbase at Munda, on New Georgia Island, and also bombed Vila, on the southern coast of Kolombangara Island.

The bombardment of Attu was the first surface attack on enemy positions in the Aleutians since last August, when cruiser and destroyer guns of the Pacific fleet shelled heavily the enemy installations at Kiska.

Attu, the westernmost of the Aleutians, is believed to have been used by the enemy as a seaplane base for reconnaissance flights and weather observation. In a sense it is an outpost of Kiska, and last September the Japanese entirely abandoned it in the interest of strengthening their base at Kiska.

Toward the end of the year, however, Attu was reoccupied and since that time small seaplane forces have been sighted there. The bleak and rocky island offers no terrain suitable for development of a land plane base.

The Japanese float planes shot down by the Americans in the Western Aleutians Thursday were not identified as to type, but the enemy has several types which have shown up in the war at various times. The most common of these is the Zero fighter, which is a land-based craft that is used with floats in areas where land fields are not available. The Zero may be used on occasion to carry light bombs, although its principal employment is as a fighter.

Other types which the enemy has used as float planes are the Aichi-99, a single-engine bomber, originally a dive-bomber but in recent years used principally as a torpedo plane, and the twin-engined Nakajima-97 and the Nakajima-99. All of these are land-bomber types, which fly from water with floats when necessary.

In the Aleutians the Japanese, so far as is known, have never been able to develop flight strips on any of the islands they occupy and have been compelled to rely on float planes. This has been a considerable handicap in their operations, since planes equipped with floats are much slower and less manoeuvrable than planes unencumbered by that additional gear.

SAYS JAP ZEROS ARE OVERRATED

FEB 21 1943

Gen. Arnold Asserts U. S. Planes Are Speedier.

Washington, Feb. 20 (A. P.)—Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, returning from a tour of combat areas, has reported that tests of a captured Japanese plane "exploded the theory that the Zero is a superairplane."

The War Department announced his report today. Gen. Arnold said tests were made with the Zero and a P-40 and other types of American fighter planes in Chinese skies. The Zero, he said, has maneuverability, due to its light construction and its lack of ruggedness, fire power and protective armor plate, but our planes will climb with it and have greater top speed and greater diving speed.

After participating in the unconditional surrender conference at Casablanca, Gen. Arnold made a 35,000-mile flight to combat zones in North Africa, the Middle East, India and China. He reported that new tactics have been developed by American combat pilots against the Zero. They originally used a hit and run system, but now stay and fight it out.

Throughout the tour, Gen. Arnold said, he found morale high. One unit was operating under primitive conditions in a virtually continual sand storm. Their only requests were some new phonograph records.

Praises Armor on U. S. Planes.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 20 (A. P.).—American planes are rugged—that's why they have an edge over Jap Zeros, Lieut.-Commander Henry G. Sanchez, 35 years old, of Stapleton, Staten Island, said today on his return from six months' duty as Navy fighter squadron leader in the South Pacific.

Commander Sanchez, holder of the distinguished flying cross and the Navy air medal, said the armor on American aircraft gave them an advantage over the speedier but more vulnerable Zero.

"Our armor allows us to wait and watch for them to make a mistake," the commander said. "No pilot is thoroughly trained until he has watched a few bullets fly by him."

Sanchez said that during heavy battles with the Japs in the Solomons some of the Navy planes returned to the carriers so full of holes and beyond repair they were scuttled over the side of the vessels.

"But their toughness enabled them to bring the pilots back safely," he pointed out.

Sanchez was officially credited with downing five Jap planes.

QUEZON DELIVERS FILIPINO WARNING

President Cites Korea Case in Condemning Japanese Promises of Freedom

ENCOURAGES RESISTANCE

Broadcast Gives Assurance of Allied Liberation and Full Independence

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines told his countrymen today that their liberation from the Japanese was "certain" and urged them to continue all possible resistance to the invaders.

In a message broadcast by Office of War Information facilities to the islands on the first anniversary of his departure from Corregidor, President Quezon said that President Roosevelt already has recognized the Philippines "as possessed of the attributes of full nationhood."

FEB 21 1943

"The only thing lacking is the formal establishment of the Philippine Republic," he said. "This cannot happen until our country is liberated from the invader * * *."

Japanese promises to grant independence to the islands "mean less than nothing," President Quezon declared. Tokyo, he continued, would grant the islands "independence" in name, but in reality would establish in the islands a puppet state—"a government without rights, without powers, without authority."

"After the tragic end of Korea's independence, in utter disregard of a solemn pledge to respect it, it would be worse than folly to rely on any promise made by the Japanese Government," he said.

Japanese propaganda from the start of the war has been aimed at persuading Filipinos that Japan was their friend and that America was not to be trusted, he said. The Commonwealth's answer to that has been "to fight them to the bitter end," he added.

"Do not despair, for your liberation is certain," he said. "It may take time, but it will come. Meanwhile, don't let the Japanese fool you. Use you wits and beat him at his own game. Above all you must continue to have faith in America, which has kept faith with every nation, and especially with us. * * * *"

CASUALTIES REACH A TOTAL OF 65,380

OWI Reports Losses for All Our Armed Forces at 10,150 Dead and 44,181 Missing

WITH WOUNDED AT 10,959

Navy's Daily List Includes Many From Metropolitan Area in the Total of 61

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Office of War Information reported today that announced casualties of the armed forces had reached a total of 65,380 [illegible] wounded, taken prisoner, missing and interned in neutral countries.

The combined total for all the armed forces was reported as 10,150 dead, 10,959 wounded and 44,181 missing, plus 90 interned. The Army list was complete through Feb. 7 and the Navy list up to Feb. 19, but the Navy totals included only casualties whose next of kin have received notification.

Army casualties after fourteen months of war were 41,948, of which 3,533 were killed and 6,509 wounded. There were 25,684 missing, 6,132 prisoners of war and 90 internees. Of the wounded, 743 have returned to active duty.

The Army's casualty toll includes 12,500 Philippine Scouts, most of whom were assumed to be prisoners of war.

Navy Department casualties aggregated 23,432. They were divided as follows:

Navy—Dead, 5,083; wounded, 2,087; missing, 10,197; total, 17,367.

Marine Corps — Dead, 1,483; wounded, 2,344; missing, 1,994; total, 5,821.

Coast Guard—Dead, 51; wounded, 19; missing, 174; total, 244.

List Carries Sixty-one Names

The Navy announced today sixty-one casualties including nine dead, thirteen wounded and thirty-nine missing.

The casualties announced today (Those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

New York

DEAD

Bettinger, Gaston P.; wife, Mrs. Ruth Bettinger, Pine Bush.

Brown, John W.; wife, Mrs. Eva Marceline Brown, 22 S. Oxford St. Brooklyn.

MISSING

Barkley, Howard; father, Andrew Z. Barkley, Pittsfield.

Foster, William, ensign; wife, Mrs. Aline W. Foster, Colden Ave. and Linwood Place, White Plains.

Huey, Ralph, ensign; father, Floyd Huey, Mapleton.

Walsh, Francis; no known living relatives; birthplace, Brooklyn.

New Jersey

DEAD

McTiernan, Frank A.; Mrs. Elizabeth Diebel, 23 Baltic Street, Elizabeth.

Connecticut

DEAD

Wright, Robert H.; brother, Harold Snyder Wright, Ansonia.

WOUNDED

Gadd, Richard T., Marine Corps; father, Joseph O. Gadd, Wallingford.

20 Found Safe In Army Plane Missing 16 Days

Food Dropped to Transport in Canada's Wilds; Crew Will Try to Fly Craft Out

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—An Army transport plane with twenty persons aboard, missing since Feb. 4, has been located in "a Canadian wilderness area" with all passengers and crew members alive and well, the War Department reported today.

The department said the pilot made a successful forced landing in bad weather. The only damage was to a wing tip.

Since location of the missing ship from the air, food and equipment, including ski landing gear, have been dropped to the crew, which plans to drag a runway and fly the ship out under its own power.

The names of the fifteen passengers and five civilian crew members were not disclosed.

MACKAY WILL SET UP ALGERIA RADIO CIRCUIT

FCC Grants 3-Month Permit—Bars Other Applicants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission granted special temporary authority today to the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company to operate a radio-telegraph circuit between the United States and Algeria for a three-month period, but imposed two conditions.

The first condition deals with the rates to be charged, which, the commission declares, are prima facie unreasonable because, while they are for direct service, they are the same as those formerly charged for indirect service. Therefore, they will be passed on when the company seeks to renew its franchise or at a separate inquiry.

The second condition provides for daily broadcasting facilities from noon to 2 P. M. and from 9:30 to 11:30 P. M.

The commission denied similar applications by RCA Communications, Inc., and Press Wireless, Inc., because the latter companies would have to install their facilities, while Mackay is prepared to proceed with service immediately.

Captain of Juneau Awarded Navy Cross

FEB 21 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — (AP) Captain Lyman K. Swenson, 50, skipper of the cruiser Juneau which was sunk in the sea battle of Guadalcanal last November, has been awarded a Navy Cross by President Roosevelt for extra-ordinary heroism in line of duty.

Capt. Swenson, whose home is Provo, Utah, is listed as missing in action.

His citation said he displayed extraordinary heroism "in the line of his profession during action with enemy forces on which occasion the force to which he was attached engaged at close quarters and defeated a superior enemy force. His daring and determination contributed materially to the victory which prevented the enemy from accomplishing their purpose."

RALLY SCHEDULED WITH MME. CHIANG AS CHIEF SPEAKER

Governors of North Atlantic States to Attend Program March 2 in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—(AP) Governors of nine North Atlantic states and consuls general of 25 United Nations will pay tribute to Mme Chiang Kai-Shek at a mass meeting in her honor here March 2 at Madison Square Garden.

An address by Mme Chiang will be her first before a public audience during her current visit to this country. Earlier this week she made an appeal for aid for China's war effort before both Houses of Congress.

The rally was arranged by a com-

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30.24 - 1341

mittee of 270 New Yorkers, under the chairmanship of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Addresses of welcome will be made by Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York and the chief executives of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York will open the program. Henry R. Luce and Frederick H. Wood are associate chairmen of the committee, which announced that many dignitaries would attend, including Dr. Tsune-Chi-Yu, Chinese consul general in New York.

Other countries of the United Nations scheduled to be represented include Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

Norwegian Captain Decorated by British

Leif Moen Awarded Honor for Saving Ship

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Capt. Leif Moen of the Norwegian merchant navy was awarded the Order of the British Empire last night for salvaging his torpedoed ship and bringing it safely into port.

He took the vessel to sea after it had been reconditioned, but lost it recently in another war area when it became a total victim of German U-boats.

The British honor was conferred by Sir Godfrey Haggard, British consul general in New York, at ceremonies in the British Merchant Navy Officers' Club.

The action for which Capt. Moen was commended took place nearly 18 months ago. His ship—an oil tanker—was part of a large convoy which was en route to an Allied port. Tankers, ammunition ships and freighters comprised the convoy.

"Axis submarines launched an attack suddenly in the middle of the night," said Capt. Moen. A few minutes later a torpedo tore into the side of his vessel which burst into flames.

Eight men stayed with the ship, he declared, and with the help of the officers "we were able to put out the fires." Though listing to port and badly damaged, the ship was brought into the wind, steam raised and the engines started.

The ship rejoined the convoy the same evening and less than a week later reached port.

FRENCH TO MARCH ON BROADWAY TUESDAY

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 — (AP) The French navy, in some force, will march down Broadway again.

The date is next Tuesday, and the sailors will be from the great battleship Richelieu and the cruiser Montcalm, which arrived here recently after a dash from West Africa.

American and British service men will participate in the parade, which will be part of an official reception in honor of Vice Admiral Raymond A. Fenard, head of the French naval mission to this country, and the sailor men.

5 LAUNCHINGS HONOR HEROES

Boston, Feb. 20 (AP).—Five powerful escort ships named for war heroes, four of whom gave their lives in the sneak Jap attack on Pearl Harbor, will slide into the ways of Boston Navy Yard and the Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard on Washington's birthday.

Mrs. Lucille Grace Griffin of San Diego, Calif., who is helping repair Navy planes to avenge her husband's death in the Pearl Harbor raid, will sponsor the Daniel T. Griffin, at the Hingham yard.

Vessels to be launched at the Boston Navy Yard are the Smartt, named for ensign Joseph Gillespie Smartt, of Austin, Tex.; the Seid, for Ensign Daniel Seid, of Brooklyn; the William C. Miller, for Radioman William Cicero Miller of Thomasville, N. C., and the Walter S. Brown, for Aviation Machinist's Mate Walter Scott Brown of North Loup, Neb.

FEB 22 1943

9 DEAD OR MISSING IN SHIP COLLISION

Survivors of Crash Landed at Ports in Virginia

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 20 (AP)—A medium-sized American ship was sunk in collision with another vessel off the east coast of the United States early this month, the Fifth Naval District announced today.

Nine seamen were reported dead or missing. Survivors of the lost merchantman have been landed at Norfolk and Newport News.

Of the ship's crew of forty, two are listed as dead and six are missing. Thirty-one were landed at Newport News and one is safe elsewhere. Of the twenty-seven-man gun crew, one is missing, twenty-three were landed at Norfolk and three are safe elsewhere.

There was one passenger, who was rescued and proceeded on the rescue vessel.

The dead merchant crewmen, who were buried at sea, were John Reilly, whose next of kin is his mother, Mrs. Anna Reilly, 250 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, and Hugh Murphy, whose next of kin is his nephew, Earl Murphy, 61 De Forest Street, Hyde Park, Mass.

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—An American who survived eighty-one days in an open lifeboat before reaching Recife, Brazil, was believed here to be Basil D. Izzi, who enlisted in the United States Navy last April at the age of 20.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dominick Izzi, told reporters he was assigned to a merchant vessel as a naval gunner last July.

Weak and thin, the American and two Dutch companions were picked up by a warship. Two of their shipmates had been washed overboard to their deaths by waves.

Roosevelt Says 'We Have Turned Corner in War'

'Now There Is Important Job of Education To Be Done'

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20 (AP).—President Roosevelt, in a letter published tonight by "The Post-Dispatch," said "we have now turned the corner in the war" and "there is an important job of education to be done so that the tragedy of war will not come again."

The letter commended the newspaper on the occasion of its starting a series of articles on "What are we fighting for?" The articles are designed to encourage and clarify public thinking about the post-war world.

"There cannot be too much discussion of this kind, and there could not be a better time for it," Mr. Roosevelt wrote.

"This is particularly true because, after the long months of preparation, of 'holding on,' we have now turned the corner in the war. Our primary job in those early days was survival; we had to beat the aggressors back. Now that we are on the march toward ultimate victory, there is an important job of education to be done so that the tragedy of war will not come again. We are fighting for freedom—not only for ourselves, but for all people everywhere."

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who also wrote to the newspaper, said the vast bulk of citizens of the United Nations are firmly resolved to use force to disarm the aggressors and bring about a lasting peace.

A. P. Writer Tells Editors Of Jap Prison Hardships

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 20.—Grim hardships undergone by Americans caught by the war in Japanese-occupied parts of China were described to Georgia editors today by Morris Harris, Associated Press correspondent who was held for 72 days in a prison of the Japanese military secret police.

Mr. Harris, who appeared at the Georgia Press Institute as a guest of the Atlanta Constitution, was in Shanghai at the outbreak of the war, and was imprisoned by the Japanese soon after December 7.

During his enforced stay in the Bridgehouse, Japanese gendarmerie headquarters in Shanghai, he lost 35 pounds in weight due to lack of food and other hardships.

He was repatriated to the United States last August along with American diplomats and other newspapermen.

Moscow Radio Stresses Honors for Goebbels

Says Swedish Press Cites His Rise as 'First' Nazi

The Moscow radio quoted a Stockholm dispatch to Tass (the Soviet official news agency) yesterday as saying neutral correspondents were amazed at the unusual honors accorded Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels on the occasion of his speech to the German people Thursday, and added Swedish newspapers emphasized his steady rise as Germany's "first man" since the Axis defeat at Stalingrad.

The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, said the "Fuehrer's March" and the "Nazi anthem" were each played twice during the ceremonies at the Sportspalast in Berlin.

The broadcast gained significance from repeated rumors of Hitler's death in the last few weeks, rumors which were given some credence by persons such as Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia.

17-year-olds Called in Italy

A Berlin radio broadcast picked up by the Associated Press in New York said today Italy had called her 1925 class of conscripts, men 17 years old, for military service.

NAZI SHIPS DARE BLOCKADE TO GET OIL, TIN, RUBBER

Germany Trading with Japan, Using Confiscated Trade Vessels.

By JOHN A. MOROSO, 3RD

WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET, Delayed—(AP) Germany has gone back into merchant shipping in an effort to bolster her dwindling supplies of rubber, tin and oil.

She is buying from Japan.

Ships under Nazi control are sailing from French ports in the Bay of Biscay to Japan and ports occupied by the Japanese.

They are ships stolen from the countries grabbed off by the Nazis—fast Danish and Norwegian merchantmen, French and British ships and a scattering of Dutch ships.

Many of them have been converted into raiders so that they can perform the dual task of bringing home cargoes and sinking stray vessels encountered on the long voyage to the East Indies and back.

On Jan. 5 the British Admiralty and the air ministry said in a joint communique that "a large Nazi vessel attempting to run the blockade, was intercepted by one of our patrol planes of the coastal command." This patrol plane reported the ship's position and H.M.S. Scylla, 5,450 tons, sank the Nazi craft, which was heavily laden with raw materials for Germany.

FEB 21 1943
Navy Media Publicity

Three days earlier, the British admiralty said a 10,000-ton German "blockade runner" was scuttled in the Atlantic when overhauled by a British naval patrol. Without giving details the admiralty said the personnel (crew) of the ship had been made prisoner.

Back around Nov. 26, an American cruiser intercepted a German freighter on the Equator in the South Atlantic and her Nazi crew scuttled the trim ship, sending her down with the valuable and tricky guns the Germans had installed in her.

Sixty-two of her crew were made prisoners.

Dashed for Germany

This ship was in Japan at the beginning of the war and she managed to reach Germany by a daring dash, a feat that apparently inspired the Nazis because she made several other successful trips before she was cornered.

Here are a few examples of how large this ocean is and how hard it is to control:

A Norwegian cargo ship, manned by a German prize crew from a raider that captured her off New Zealand sailed 70 days without sighting a single ship. She was about to enter Bordeaux, France, when a British submarine popped up. The prize crew scuttled the ship with pre-arranged time bombs after they got into lifeboats.

The American convoy that invaded Western Morocco was never attacked. We figured the problem out mathematically one day and realized that if we plotted our armada on a chart it would be about the size of a normal pencil mark.

The term "blockade" means very little. It is easy for a ship to go almost any place the skipper decides to go. Generally, all he has to do is to keep off the regular steamer lanes.

An old Coast Guard captain once told me: "They have never built a navy large enough to stop shipping."

The Germans have been using their stolen ships very cleverly. Formerly they disguised them with the flags of countries they had not conquered. Today they have to use the flags of Spain, Portugal and Sweden and the Allied navies are getting wise to that.

Allied airmen and seamen are taught to recognize silhouettes of the ships of all nations. They are also taught that the Nazis simulate ships of Allied nations, particularly ships of certain lines.

They disguise these ships to make them resemble sister ships under Allied control.

They use telescopic funnels and topmasts, dummy kingposts, ventilators, and funnels. They have guns mounted on elevators and stowed away in cargo hatches. They can change the appearance of a ship in less than 24 hours.

These ships have been fairly successful. They have made many voyages and will make many more. They have sunk many Allied ships and they will sink many more.

They will also be sunk. But it will take time and patience, Navy officials say.

Navy people also say that the Germans must be frantic for rubber and tin and oil to send valuable ships on the run to Japan.

Bomber Crash Toll Rises to 30 Dead

SEATTLE, Feb. 20 (AP).—The death total in Thursday's crash of a four-motored bombing plane into the Frye & Co. packing plant reached 30 today. Nick Vaschenko, plant employe, died of burns.

The toll may reach 31, investigators said, because another Frye employe, John Huddleston, was added to the list of missing. Two others are still in critical condition.

25 Wounded in Pacific To Receive Purple Heart

By the Associated Press.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 20.—The military Order of the Purple Heart, an award given soldiers who have been wounded in action, will be presented tomorrow to casualties under treatment at the Percy Jones General Hospital here by Col. Norman T. Kirk, commanding officer.

The initial group of 25 was brought here last week with a group of 175 casualties from the Southwest Pacific area. The first presentation will be made to men not confined to their beds, Col. Kirk said. A second presentation ceremony for bed-ridden casualties will be held later.

Former Diplomat Named Wisconsin Defense Chief

Madison, Wis., Feb. 20 (A. P.).—John Cudahy, a member of the United States diplomatic corps from 1933 to 1941, is Wisconsin's new civilian defense chief—the third in less than a month.

Mr. Cudahy succeeds Adjutant-Gen. Alvin Kuechenmeister, who two weeks ago took over headquarters at Milwaukee with a platoon of State guardsmen.

Mr. Cudahy, a Democrat of Milwaukee, is a former United States Ambassador to Poland and Belgium and Minister to Ireland.

ADD LONDON - YANKS-RESCUE WORK

U.S. MILITARY POLICE DIRECTED BY SERGEANT EDWARD V. MCLAREN OF CHICAGO, ILL.; CORPORAL CARL BRADLEY OF CHICAGO, ILL., AND CORPORAL JOHN L. YANNUZZI OF UNION CITY, N.J., AIDED IN THE RESCUE WORK.

"WE WERE GLAD TO BE AROUND," REPLIED MAJOR W. P. BURAZ OF CORVALLIS, ORE., TO A LETTER OF THANKS FROM SIR HARRY GRAHAM HAIG, REGIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSIONER.

FEB 21 1943

ADD BIRMINGHAM - EMS — DALTON

HE HE SAID: "RUSSIA TEACHES US THESE GREAT LESSONS: THE VALUE IN WAR OF NATIONAL UNITY AND A SENSE OF A COMMON PURPOSE INSPIRING ALL HER PEOPLE; THE VALUE FOR WAR AS WELL AS FOR PEACE OF A PLANNED ECONOMIC LIFE UNHINDERED BY SECTIONAL INTERESTS, AND THE IMMENSE MORAL STRENGTH OF A SOCIETY UNDIVIDED BY CLASS DIFFERENCES."

DALTON DECLARED THAT THE RED ARMY HAD SAVED EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION AND THAT ANGLO-RUSSIAN "COMRADESHIP SHALL BE A FOUNDATION STONE OF THE POST-WAR WORLD."

LONDON, SUNDAY, FEB. 21-(AP)-THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS INFORMED CHINA THAT SWEDEN IS READY TO FOLLOW THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH EXAMPLE BY RELINQUISHING TERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA, REUTERS SAID TODAY IN A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH.

FEB 21 1943

LONDON, FEB. 20-(AP)-THE VICHY [illegible] SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS HAD RESUMED OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AFTER CLEARING THE GAFSA AND FAID AREAS OF TUNISIA AND HAD BREACHED ALLIED POSITIONS BETWEEN THE WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF THE CHOTT DJERID SINK AND THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS SOUTHWEST OF GAFSA.

SWITZERLAND,

[illegible] GREEK CIVILIANS IMPRISONED [illegible] ITALIAN TROOPS, A SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY DISPATCH FROM ROME SAID TODAY.

THE AMNESTY APPLIES TO ALL WHOSE SENTENCES ARE NOT MORE THAN THREE YEARS WHILE THOSE WITH LONGER SENTENCES WILL HAVE THEM REDUCED BY TWO YEARS. ALL FINES HAVE BEEN CANCELLED, THE REPORT ADDED.

BY EDDY GILMORE

FEB 21 1943

MOSCOW, FEB.20-(AP)-SPRINGLIKE WEATHER WAS REPORTED IN THE ROSTOV REGION AS THE RUSSIANS ATTACKED GERMAN POSITIONS WITH FRESH FURY TODAY ALL ALONG A 900-MILE FRONT FROM SOUTH OF OREL TO THE TAMAN PENINSULA IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS AND REPORTED ADVANCES IN ALL SECTORS.

THE FRONT NOW IS ALMOST A STRAIGHT LINE FROM THE BLACK EARTH COUNTRY NEAR OREL TO THE INDUSTRIAL DONETS BASIN.

FROM THIS STRONG FORWARD WALL CONNECTED WITH THE REAR BY GOOD RAIL COMMUNICATIONS, SOVIET GENERALS WERE DEVELOPING NUMEROUS PUSHES THAT GAVE THE GERMANS NEW DEFENSIVE DIFFICULTIES.

THIS TIME THE RED ARMY WAS NOT HEADING TOWARD SINGLE OBJECTIVES BUT WAS SPREADING OUT TO HIT AT NUMEROUS POINTS WITH THE ENCIRCLING MOVEMENTS WHICH ALREADY HAVE COST THE GERMANS SO HEAVILY DURING THREE MONTHS OF WINTER OFFENSIVES.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED RUSSIAN ADVANCES IN SEVERAL SECTIONS BETWEEN OREL AND THE SEA OF AZOV BUT SAID COUNTERATTACKS SUBSEQUENTLY HAD REPELLED THE RUSSIANS. A THAW IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS WAS SAID TO HAVE LIMITED FIGHTING TO LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS. RENEWED SOVIET ATTACKS NEAR LENINGRAD WERE DECLARED FRUSTRATED.)

SOUTH OF THE STRONG BASE OF OREL, THE RUSSIANS ARE DRAWING AROUND THE CITY ON THREE SIDES IN HEAVY FORCE. SOME TROOPS ARE WITHIN 30 MILES OF THE CITY, BATTLING OUTPOSTS OF THE GERMAN GARRISON. THE NOON COMMUNIQUE SAID NAZI COUNTERATTACKS WERE REPULSED NORTH OF KURSK AND THAT THE RED ARMY ADVANCED, KILLING 300 GERMANS AND CAPTURING IMPORTANT BOOTY.

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THE ENEMY IS HAVING A DIFFICULT TIME KEEPING A STRAIGHT LINE IN THE EASY TERRAIN, HURRYING UP RESERVES, SOME REPORTED JUST ARRIVED FROM FRANCE, BUT THE RUSSIANS SAY THESE ARE BEING ENCIRCLED IN SMALL GROUPS BY SWIFT SKI TROOPS CUTTING BEHIND THE FOE. THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAVE PLENTY OF TANKS AROUND OREL AND THE HEAVY SNOWSTORMS HAVE NOT HAMPERED OPERATIONS.

FEB 21 1943

WEST OF KHARKOV, THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO THROTTLE A NEW THRUST WHICH COULD BE AIMED STRAIGHT AT POLTAVA OR BE TURNED SOUTHWESTWARD TO BEAR DOWN ON DNIEPEROPETROVSK. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST POTENT POINTS IN THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE AT THE MOMENT.

AT RECAPTURED MEREFA, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KHARKOV, THE RUSSIANS ARE IN AN IDEAL TACTICAL POSITION. KRASNOGRAD, A BIG UKRAINIAN CITY, IS ONLY 37 MILES SOUTHWEST. THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE OVERNIGHT WIPING OUT A GERMAN REGIMENT AND 16 TANKS, 190 TRUCKS AND 13 SELF-PROPELLED GUNS.

BETWEEN KHARKOV AND DNIEPEROPETROVSK, THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN HOLDING LOZOVAYA SINCE FEB.16 AND ARE WITHIN 60 MILES OF THE BIG DAM SITE ON THE DNIEPER RIVER. THERE HAVE BEEN NO DISPATCHES FROM THIS SECTOR SINCE THEN AND IT IS PRESUMED THAT THE GERMANS ARE MAKING A SUPREME EFFORT TO HOLD THE AREA.

THE WEIGHT OF THE SOVIETS IN THE DONETS BASIN APPEARS TO BE SO HEAVY THAT THE GERMANS ARE REPORTED JUST HOLDING ON AND TRYING TO EXTRICATE THEMSELVES.

THREE STRONGLY FORTIFIED TOWNS WEST OF ROSTOV AND ANOTHER LARGE PLACE WEST OF ROVENKI WERE CAPTURED DURING THE NIGHT, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING SECTORS TO WATCH NEXT WEEK WILL BE THE BLACK SEA COAST OF THE NORTH CAUCASUS. THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY BROKE THROUGH A NEW DEFENSE LINE AND MINEFIELDS WEST OF KRASNODAR AND "ARE ADVANCING" AFTER CAPTURING A NUMBER OF LARGE POPULATED PLACES.

FEB 21 1943

THE RUSSIANS MOPPING UP THIS AREA ARE CLOSING IN DAILY UPON THE FEW PRECIOUS MILES THE GERMANS HOLD AROUND NOVOROSSISK. THERE IS NO ESTIMATE OF THE REMAINING GERMANS AND RUMANIANS ONCE BELIEVED TO NUMBER ABOUT 200,000.

ADD-ANKARA-ACIKALIN

THE AMBASSADOR WAS BELIEVED TO BE CARRYING INSTRUCTIONS POINTING TO A COMPLETE AMITY BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA WHEN HE PROBABLY VISIT MOSCOW SOON. ASKED IF HE EXPECTED TO TALK WITH PREMIER STALIN, ACIKALIN ONLY SMILED.

BACK TO ANKARA

HE HAD BEEN CALLED FROM EGYPT, WHERE HE WAS ON HIS WAY TO MOSCOW, AFTER THE ADANA CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT INONU AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

FEB 21 1943

ADD-IN MIDDLE EAST

IF THE [illegible] ON RUMANIA WAS LESS THAN HOPED FOR [illegible]ULT ON THE ITALIAN FLEET MORE THAN MADE UP FOR IT. THE RAF ADVISED THAT THE ITALIAN FLEET HAD PUT TO SEA AND GAVE ITS WHEREABOUTS. AT A PRE-ARRANGED MOMENT, THE UNITED STATES BOMBERS DROPPED OUT OF THE SUN AND CAUGHT THE FLEET UNAWARES. THE PLANES CREATED HAVOC AND THE GREATEST CONFUSION AND SANK A COUPLE OF DESTROYERS. THE 500-POUND BOMBS COULD NOT SINK THE HEAVIER SHIPS BUT THEY RUINED DECK INSTALLATIONS AND COMPLETELY DISORGANIZED THE FLEET'S MISSION.

BY TRIAL AND ERROR METHODS IT OVERCAME THE LACK OF REAL COMBAT EXPERIENCE. IT MADE MISTAKES AND PAID FOR THEM IN BLOOD, BUT IT NEVE MADE THE SAME MISTAKE TWICE.

IT RANGED THOUSANDS OF MILES OVER MOUNTAINS, DESERTS AND SEAS, DAY AND NIGHT, MASTERING THE PECULIAR WEATHER CONDITIONS AND LINING UP TARGETS FOR FUTURE ASSAULTS.

FEB 21 1943

A106

(EDITOR'S NOTE; HERE IS ANOTHER DELAYED GRAPHIC EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE AMERICAN-GERMAN TUNISIAN BATTLE WHICH ENDED IN THE WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS TO NEW LINES NEAR THE ALGERIAN BORDER. IT WAS WRITTEN BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT HAROLD V.BOYLE, A NATIVE OF KANSAS CITY).

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY BEFORE FAID IN TUNISIA, FEB 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE WINDSWEPT PLAINS OF FAID, WHERE GERMAN AND AMERICAN FORCES ARE LOCKED IN THE GREATEST TANK BATTLE OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN TONIGHT, ARE LIKE HALF A HUNDRED VOLCANOES ERUPTING AT ONCE.

AT THE END OF THE SECOND DAY OF THE GIANT NAZI DRIVE THIS FERTILE VALLEY LEADING TO FAID PASS, ONE OF THE KEY AVENUES TO THE CONTROL OF TUNISIA, HAS BECOME A VAST GRAVEYARD OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

FUNERAL COLUMNS OF SMOKE AND BURNING VEHICLES TELL WHERE OUT-GUNNED AND OUT-NUMBERED AMERICAN TANKMEN DIED RATHER THAN RETREAT AND SPENT THEIR BLOOD IN FLAMING AGONY TO HALT THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

THEIR SACRIFICE WAS NOT IN VAIN. THIRTY-SIX HOURS AFTER THE GERMANS LASHED OUT IN A SURPRISE OFFENSIVE SPEARHEADED BY MORE THAN 100 TANKS, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF 52-TON MARK SIXES USED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AFRICA, THE NAZIS HAD BEEN COMPELLED TO DRAW BACK MANY MILES FROM THE FURTHEST POINT EAST GAINED IN YESTERDAY'S THRUST.

REINFORCED AMERICAN TANK UNITS FORMED A FLEXIBLE WEB OF STEEL WHICH STUBBORNLY HELD PATROL POSTS ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THE ENTRANCE TO FAID PASS DESPITE GERMAN TANK AND ARTILLERY FIRE AND REPEATED BOMBINGS BY WAVES OF 11 STUKA PLANES.

DURING THE DAY-LONG COUNTERATTACK, GENERAL SHERMAN TANKS AIDED BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE AND PLANE SUPPORT PUSHED STEADILY TOWARD FAID AND SIDI BOUZID. THEIR ADVANCE CONTINUED UNTIL SHORTLY BEFORE DUSK WHEN THEY FELL BACK SOME DISTANCE TO AVOID AN ENVELOPING MOVE BY A GROUP OF MARK IV TANKS WHICH APPROACHED FROM THE SOUTH.

FEB 21 1943

WHILE DRIVING ACROSS THE BATTLEFIELD LATE THIS AFTERNOON, A FLIGHT OF TEN STUKAS FORCED THIS WRITER AND CORP. MAX C.STANFIELD, 23-YEAR-OLD JEEP DRIVER FROM (720 Q ST.) SACRAMENTO, CALIF., TO FLOP IN THE BRUSH WHILE THEY DIVE-BOMBED A CONCENTRATION OF VEHICLES.

WE SAW THEM KNOCK OUT ONE OF OUR HALF-TRACKS LOADED WITH AMMUNITION WHICH EXPLODED FOR MORE THAN A HOUR IN BRIGHT ORANGE BURSTS.

ON THE WAY BACK THE STUKAS FLEW DISDAINFULLY LOW AND GERMAN CROSSES ON THEIR WINGS STOOD OUT CLEARLY. FOR THIS DISDAIN OF GROUND FIRE THEY PAID.

BULLETS FROM A 50 CALIBER MACHINE GUN COULD BE PLAINLY SEEN RIPPING ACROSS ONE PLANE AND BLACK SMOKE GUSHED FROM IT. A MOMENT LATER SMOKE BURST FROM ANOTHER PLANE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE FORMATION AND BOTH PLANES WERE WOBBLING LIKE AN AMATEUR TIGHTWIRE WALKER AS THEY LEFT THE AMERICAN LINES.

"THAT HAS TWO OF THEM," SAID CAPT.RONALD EVANS, 29, OF APPLETON, WIS., WHOSE UNIT LOST THE HALF-TRACK. "WE CAME OUT AHEAD ON THAT DEAL."

NEAR HIM NINE OTHER MOTORIZED INFANTRY SOLDIERS ALSO EXULTED AT SEEING THE STUKAS BEGIN TO LIMP. THEY WERE RECONNAISSANCE SERGT. CLARENCE FRANKLIN RUNYAN, 26, OF (26 19TH ST.) TOLEDO, O.; CORP. ALPHONSE TRAME, 27, OF CARLYLE, ILL.; PRIVATE JOSEPH C.TIERNEY, 23, RADIO OPERATOR, OF (5 CHURCH ST.) TOBYHANNA, PA.; PRIVATE CARMEN BIANCO, 23, MACHINE GUNNER OF (240 4TH ST.) ROCHESTER, N.Y.; PRIVATE RALPH THOMAS FRANK, 29, OF (546 SWAN ST.) BUFFALO, N.Y.; PRIVATE ALBERT CHICK, 30, OF (3529 WILSON AVE.) CINCINNATI; PRIVATE ROY V.HOWELL, 27, OF WOODSFIELD, O.; PRIVATE RAMON P.MARTINEZ, 26, OF (1122 S.2ND AVE.) PHOENIX, ARIZ., AND PRIVATE NORMAN J.FOY, 27, OF MINNESOTA.

BURSTING GERMAN ARTILLERY SHELLS MADE THE BATTLEFIELD TOO HAZARDOUS FOR CLOSE INSPECTION OF VEHICLES DAMAGED IN THE HEAD-ON TANK ENCOUNTER YESTERDAY IN WHICH BOTH SIDES LOST HEAVILY AND THE GERMANS HELD A TWO-TO-ONE ADVANTAGE.

FEB 21 1943

THE 105 MILLIMETER GUNS OPENED A COUNTERBARRAGE AND ARTILLERYMEN POURED SHELLS INTO THE NAZI POSITION WITH THE CONSUMMATE SKILL WHICH HAS WON THE ADMIRATION OF STAFF OFFICERS IN EVERY BATTLE OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN.

THROUGH THE FOG OF BATTLE, THE SHELLS COULD BE SEEN GEYSERING DEBRIS AND WHITE SMOKE.

FEB 21 1943

INTERMITTENTLY THROUGH THE HAZE FLAMES BILLOWED UP FROM TWO TANKS IN AN ADVANCED POSITION WHICH HAD BEEN HIT AND EXPLODED LIKE A ROMAN CANDLE. IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL WHETHER THEY WERE GERMAN OR AMERICAN. THE SMOKE HUNG SO THICKLY AT THE HEAD OF THE VALLEY THROUGH WHICH THE GERMANS HAD FUNNELLED TO ATTACK YESTERDAY THAT THE LITTLE TOWN OF FAID COULD NOT BE SEEN.

AN ATTEMPT BY THE GERMANS TO BOTTLE UP SMALL AMERICAN VEHICLES IN THE VALLEY BY A TANK ATTACK FAILED JUST BEFORE DUSK WHEN A RECONNAISSANCE OFFICER SIGHTED A GROUP OF MARK IV TANKS APPROACHING WITH THE CREW HANGING ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE TANKS IN THE HOPE OF DECEIVING THE AMERICANS INTO THE BELIEF THAT THEY WERE FRIENDLY. A GROUP OF STUKAS ALSO HAD BEEN CIRCLING THE AREA FOR SEVERAL MINUTES TO DIVERT THE ATTENTION OF AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN SKYWARD.

"WATCH OUT; MARK FOURS APPROACHING FROM THE SOUTH," SHOUTED THE RECONNAISSANCE OFFICER.

FEB 21 1943

JEEPS, HALF-TRACKS AND OTHER VULNERABLE VEHICLES WERE RUSHED BACK TO SAFER AREAS AND WHEN THE MARK FOURS HURRIED ON TO THE SCENE THEY FOUND THEIR PREY GONE--SECURE BEHIND A WALL OF HEAVY GUNS OF THE TYPE THAT THE GERMAN TANKS LEAVE STRICTLY ALONE.

A FEW MINUTES BEFORE I HAD STOPPED BY A GENERAL SHERMAN TANK TO TALK WITH LIEUT.FRANKLIN CORRELL, 29, NATIVE OF CLEVELAND, N.C., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 601 CHURCH STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.

"JUST KILLING TIME UNTIL THEY GET WITHIN REACH," SAID CORRELL, WAVING TOWARD FAID PASS WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE HELD FOR MORE THAN TWO WEEKS.

IN THE TANK WHICH HE COMMANDED--THE "SAVANNAH"--THERE WERE CORP. AUGUST M.SILTMAN, 24, GUNNER OF HAVANA, ILL., TECHNICIAN CLYDE CARR DUVALL, 22, THE DRIVER, OF CORDYON, IND., PRIVATE DAYMON GIVANS, 20, GUNNER, OF 1357 HOWARD AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, TECHNICIAN ROBERT TRUITT, 23, ASSISTANT GUNNER OF MT.SOLON, VA.

AS I TURNED TO GO CORRELL PUT DOWN THE RADIO EARPHONES AND SHOUTED TO THE CREW: "FOURTEEN MARK FOURS ARE COMING OUT OF FAID PASS. LET'S GET ROLLING."

HE WAVED BACK AIRILY AS THE "SAVANNAH" MOVED INTO LINE WITH OTHER AMERICAN TANKS PLOUGHING OUT TO BATTLE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB 20-(AP)-ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE TRIBUTES TO AMERICAN ENGINEERING SKILL AND AMERICAN AIRMEN'S COURAGE WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN THE EXPLOIT OF A FLYING FORTRESS SURVIVING A COLLISION WITH A MESSERSCHMITT 109 WHICH RIPPED THE FUSELAGE IN HALF, FROM THE TOP TURRET TO THE FLOOR, ABOUT 30 FEET FROM THE TAIL.

FEB 21 1943

THE TAIL GUNNER, 25-YEAR-OLD SAM SARPOLUS, OF ST.CLAIR, MICH., STAYED AT HIS GUNS UNTIL THE BOMBER WAS OUT OF THE FIGHTER ZONE, ALTHOUGH THE SHIP THREATENED TO BREAK IN TWO AT ANY MOMENT.

HE TOLD HOW THE PILOT, LIEUT.KENNETH BRAGGS OF SAVANNAH, GA., BROUGHT THE CRAFT HOME SAFELY.

"THE MESSERSCHMITT CAME AT US HEAD-ON AND THE BOMBARDIER APPARENTLY KILLED THE GERMAN PILOT WITH A BURST FROM HIS 50 CALIBER GUN," SARPOLUS SAID.

"THE MESSERSCHMITT JUST SCRAPED THE TOP TURRET, THEN ITS WING CUT INTO THE FUSELAGE, SCRAPING OFF THE TOP FOR TEN FEET, THEN BITING IN DOWNWARD CLEAR TO THE FLOOR OF THE FORTRESS BEFORE SNAPPING OFF.

"I SAW THE MESSERSCHMITT FALLING WITHOUT A WING AFTER HEARING A BIG BUMP," THE SERGEANT CONTINUED. "I CRAWLED BACK AND SAW THAT A PIECE OF THE MESSERSCHMITT'S WING WAS IMBEDDED IN THE PLANE.

"I DID NOT SEE ANYONE BAILING OUT AND I DID NOT WANT TO BE THE FIRST SO I WENT BACK TO MY POST."

LIEUTENANT BRAGGS INSPECTED THE DAMAGE AND DECIDED TO TRY TO BRING THE CRIPPLED SHIP BACK TO THE FIELD.

ALTHOUGH THE WHOLE TAIL WAS WABBLING LIKE IT WAS MADE OF RUBBER, BRAGGS BROUGHT THE PLANE IN FOR A PERFECT LANDING.

AN AIRCRAFT EXPERT FROM THE COMPANY WHICH MANUFACTURES THE PLANE INSPECTED IT AND REMARKED:

"ACCORDING TO OUR FIGURES, A SHIP HIT LIKE THAT CAN'T FLY."

THE NEXT DAY WHEN SOMEONE OPENED THE DOOR, THE WHOLE FUSELAGE BROKE IN HALF.

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN TUNISIA, FEB. 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-EVEN AT WAR YOU CAN'T GET AWAY FROM TRAFFIC COPS.

MY JEEP WAS HIGH-BALLING DOWN THE HIGHWAY EN ROUTE TO A BATTLE SCENE WHEN A MOTORCYCLE DROVE UP AND THE DRIVER SAID PLEASANTLY:

"PULL OVER. WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU'RE GOING--TO A WAR?"

"I THOUGHT I WAS," I ANSWERED.

"WELL, YOU WERE HITTING 60 MILES AN HOUR," SAID PRIVATE CLYDE E. VANCE, 23, MILITARY POLICEMAN FROM DOUGLAS, WYO., "AND YOU CAN'T GO TO WAR ALONG THIS ROAD AT MORE THAN 45. AND IF YOU WERE IN A TRUCK I WOULD HAVE TO HOLD YOU DOWN TO 35."

"ARE YOU GOING TO GIVE ME A TICKET?" I ASKED.

FEB 21 1943

"NO. WE DON'T GIVE ANY. WE JUST TAKE DOWN THE NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DRIVER. THE FIRST TIME HE GETS AWAY WITH A WARNING. THE SECOND TIME HE HAS TO LEAVE HIS NICE WARM SEAT AND GO BACK TO WALKING WITH THE INFANTRY."

"WHO ARE THE WORST OFFENDERS?" I INQUIRED.

"TRUCK DRIVERS," ANSWERED VANCE. "THEY ALL HAVE AMBITIONS TO DRIVE ON THE INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY AFTER THE WAR IS OVER."

"HOW DO YOU LIKE THIS JOB?"

"NOT BAD," SAID VANCE. "I USED TO RIDE A MOTORCYCLE FOR THE STATE POLICE IN BOSTON. THEN I HAD ONLY 15 OR 20 MILES OF ROAD TO PATROL. NOW I HAVE A 45-MILE BEAT."

JUST THEN ANOTHER JEEP CAME BUZZING DOWN THE HIGHWAY LIKE A SHELL

30.24-1347

FROM A GERMAN 88 GUN.

"LOOK AT THAT FELLOW GO," SAID VANCE, HIS PROFESSIONAL INTEREST STIRRED. THEN HE LEAPED TO HIS MOTORCYCLE AND STARTED IN CHASE.

"SO LONG," HE SHOUTED BACK. "I HAVE TO PICK UP 15 OF THESE GUYS A DAY. WATCH YOUR STEP."

THEN HE DISAPPEARED AROUND THE CURVE WITH HIS BODY BENT INTO THE WIND LIKE A GREYHOUND ABOUT TO CLAMP DOWN ON A RABBIT.

MI MP LX NA CX

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

FEB 21 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 20-(AP)-THE CREWMEN OF AN AMERICAN B-26 MARAUDER BOMBER COUNTED THEMSELVES LUCKY TO BE ALIVE TODAY, HAVING IN A SINGLE TRIP SURVIVED LODGING OF A LIVE BOMB IN THE PLANE, BATTLES WITH GERMAN MESSERSCHMITTS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND A CRASH LANDING AFTER THREE OF THE MEN HAD BAILED OUT.

OVER AN ENEMY TARGET ON A RECENT FLIGHT SERGT. HAROLD V. WHITIES OF MADISON, WIS., BOMBARDIER AND NAVIGATOR, WAS GETTING READY TO DROP A CLUSTER OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS WHEN THE DETONATOR OF ONE CAME OFF AND BLEW IT PAST HIM LIKE A BULLET.

KNOWING SUCH BOMBS FIRE AFTER A CERTAIN PERIOD FOLLOWING THE RELEASE OF THE DETONATOR, THE SERGEANT DECIDED TO GET RID OF THE WHOLE LOT--AND QUICKLY.

AS ALL ON BOARD HELD THEIR BREATH, THE CREW TOSSED THE BOMBS OUT ONE BY ONE.

THEN THE NAZI FIGHTERS AND GROUND GUNS OPENED UP, THE MEDIUM BOMBER'S LANDING GEAR WAS HIT, AND THE BOMB BAY WAS STRUCK SO THAT IT COULD NOT BE SHUT.

30.24-1347

LIEUT. HARRY PARDEE OF MINNEAPOLIS, THE PILOT, FEARING THE MEN WOULD BE KILLED IN A CRASH LANDING WITH THE MARAUDER IN DAMAGED CONDITION, ORDERED THEM TO BAIL OUT.

WHITIES AND THE CO-PILOT, LIEUT. JAMES FITZPATRICK, OF MINDON, LA., WERE ORDERED TO STAY ABOARD WITH THE PILOT, BUT THE REMAINDER GOT READY TO JUMP.

THEY WERE SERGT. JAMES B. POLLEY, CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY., SERGT. ROBERT A. YOUNG, FRANKFORT, IND., AND PVT. CORRITT PRUNIM OF CHICAGO.

YOUNG WAS THE FIRST TO GO. HE PULLED HIS RIP CORD BUT THE CHUTE FAILED TO OPEN IMMEDIATELY.

FEB 21 1943

HE MANAGED TO GRAB THE REMAINS OF THE CORD, YANKED FIERCELY, AND THE SILK BILLOWED OUT JUST IN TIME TO SAVE HIM.

AS THE OTHER PARACHUTES OPENED IN THE SKY SOME ALLIED SOLDIERS ON THE GROUND MISTOOK THE BOMBER CREW FOR AXIS PARACHUTE TROOPS AND STARTED FIRING. EVERYTHING WAS STRAIGHTENED OUT BEFORE ANYBODY GOT

BY RUTH COWAN

(ADVANCE) AT A FRONT LINES EVACUATION HOSPITAL IN TUNISIA, FEB. 18 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE PEOPLE BACK HOME CAN BE GRATEFUL AND PROUD OF THE MAGNIFICENT JOB THE ARMY NURSES ARE DOING ON THIS BATTLEFRONT.

I AM STAYING WITH A UNIT OF NURSES ATTACHED TO AN EVACUATION HOSPITAL WHICH OVERNIGHT HAS BECOME THE HOSPITAL CLOSEST TO THE FIGHTING IN THIS REGION.

ALL NIGHT LONG NURSES ARE GETTING UP -- NURSES WHO ALREADY HAD PUT IN A DAY OF FROM 12 TO 14 HOURS -- TO GO TO THE OPERATING ROOM, SOME TO WORK UNTIL ALMOST MORNING..

THE DROPPING BACK OF THE AMERICAN FORCES IN THIS AREA FORCED THE

EMOVAL OF THE SURGICAL HOSPITAL UP AHEAD.

"WE ARE NOW IN A FRONT LINES HOSPITAL," SAID MISS FRANCIS COBLE, OF PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., ASSISTANT CHIEF NURSE.

FEB 21 1943

AS WE APPROACHED THIS HOSPITAL, WE PASSED AMBULANCE AFTER AMBULANCE BEARING WOUNDED BACK TO AN AIRFIELD TO BE FLOWN BY TRANSPORT TO STATION HOSPITALS SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES BACK. ON THE HOSPITAL GROUNDS LARGE TRUCKS WERE BEING COMMANDEERED TO CARRY MEDICAL CASES TO ANOTHER SITE TO MAKE ROOM FOR BATTLE CASUALTIES.

THE EVACUATION HOSPITAL IS LOCATED IN A VALLEY HIGH IN THE NORTH AFRICAN MOUNTAINS. IT IS OUT IN THE OPEN, MARKED WITH A WHITE CROSS OF 42 SHEETS SPREAD ON A FIELD AND HELD IN PLACE BY ROCKS.

"SO FAR THE SANCTITY OF THE HOSPITAL HAS BEEN RESPECTED BY THE ENEMY," SAID MISS EDITH FREW, 29, OF HUNTINGTON STATION, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., THE CHIEF NURSE.

GERMAN PLANES SOMETIMES ARE SEEN FLYING HIGH OVERHEAD. I SAW A BURST OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE MARKING THE PRESENCE OF ONE. SEVERAL TIMES I SAW AMERICAN BOMBERS ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS GOING OUT ON MISSIONS.

THE HOSPITAL IS A VERY BUSY PLACE BUT THERE IS NO CONFUSION. COL. RICHARD T. ARNEST, WHO LIVES NEAR RICHMOND, VA., IS IN CHARGE OF MEDICAL OPERATIONS IN THIS AREA. THE COMMANDING OFFICER IS LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM E. STONE, OF BOONEVILLE, MO.

IN CIVILIAN LIFE TREATMENT SIMILAR TO THAT GIVEN HERE WOULD BE QUITE EXPENSIVE. THE HOSPITAL HAS EXCELLENT X-RAY AND OTHER EQUIPMENT, AND AT LEAST EIGHT OF THE STAFF OF DOCTORS PROBABLY HAD INCOMES OF $25,000 A YEAR. THE ORAL SURGEON IS DR. CLARENCE A. DUNN, OF NEW YORK.

ALL OF THE STAFF DOCTORS AND NURSES ARE VOLUNTEERS, MANY FROM ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL, NEW YORK. I WENT INTO ONE OF THE OPERATING TENTS WHERE THREE OPERATIONS WERE GOING ON AT THE SAME TIME. IT WAS NEARING MIDNIGHT, AND THE SURGEONS AND NURSES HAD BEEN WORKING ALL DAY.

EVEN MY UNPRACTICED EYE RECOGNIZED THE SKILL AND CARE WITH WHICH DR. DAVID WEEKS, OF NEW YORK, SET THE FRACTURED LEG OF A FRENCH SOLDIER. THE OPERATION TOOK SEVERAL HOURS AS IT WAS NECESSARY TO GIVE BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS. AT ONE TIME THERE WERE FOUR DOCTORS, THREE NURSES AND A SERGEANT TRAINED AS A DOCTOR'S AIDE, WORKING ON THE LAD.

NEVER IN MY LIFE DID I THINK WOMEN COULD LIVE A LIFE SO HARD AS THAT OF THESE NURSES. BUT IN THEIR FACES IS CLAMNESS, IN THEIR EYES THE LIGHT THAT COMES OF SATISFACTION IN DOING A GOOD JOB.

FEB 21 1943

"DON'T YOU WANT TO GO HOME?" I ASKED SEVERAL.

"YES, OF COURSE," THEY REPLIED, "BUT NOT UNTIL THIS JOB IS DONE."

IT IS BITTERLY COLD AND SOME OF THE GIRLS HAVE SMALL OIL STOVES IN THEIR TENTS. OTHERS DON'T. TWO NURSES LIVE IN EACH TENT. THEY SLEEP ON ARMY COTS. FORTUNATELY THERE ARE PLENTY OF BLANKETS.

SOME NURSES SAVED SCRAPS OF VALUABLE WOOD FROM PACKING CASES AND USED IT FOR FLOORING IN THEIR TENTS. OTHERS HAVE NATIVE GRASS MATS ON THE GROUND.

STEEL HELMETS COME IN HANDY AS WASH BASINS. WATER FOR BATHING AND LAUNDERING CLOTHES IS HEATED IN DISCARDED BISCUIT TINS ON THE OIL STOVES. NO IRONING IS DONE. THE NURSES IN THE OPERATING ROOMS STILL WEAR WHITE HOSE AND SHOES AND APRONS.

ON DUTY THEY WEAR BLUE SEERSUCKER UNIFORMS, TOPPED WITH BLUE WOOL SWEATERS. THEY BROUGHT A GOOD SUPPLY OF COSMETICS, AND THEY TAKE TURNS SETTING WAVES IN ONE ANOTHER'S HAIR.

30.24 - 1349

30.24 - 1349

FRANCES KERIN, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONN., ADMITTED SHE HAD BROUGHT A BLUE EVENING GOWN.

FEB 21 1943

THE DAY SHIFT IS FROM 7 A.M. TO 7 P.M. AND THE NIGHT SHIFT WORKS THE OTHER TWELVE HOURS. SHIFTS CHANGE EVERY TWO WEEKS. EVERY THIRD DAY A NURSE ON THE DAY SHIFT GETS THREE HOURS OFF DURING THE DAY BECAUSE SHE IS SUBJECT TO CALLS DURING THE NIGHT. NURSES GET HALF A DAY OFF EACH WEEK AND ON SUNDAY.

THERE ARE NO MOVIES, AND ONLY A FEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. BLACKOUTS ARE STRICTLY ENFORCED. MAIL IS IRREGULAR, AND THE NURSES ARE NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE HOSPITAL GROUNDS. THE FOOD IS GOOD AND THE MORALE IS HIGH.

(ADVANCE)..CAIRO, FEB 20-(AP)-THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY C[illegible] ITS ARTILLERY DUEL WITH FIELD [illegible] FORCES IN THE MEDENINE AREA OF TUNISIA YESTERDAY AND FARTHER SOUTH ALONG THE MARETH LINE BRITISH PATROLS WERE IN CONTACT WITH AXIS FORCES NORTH OF FOUH TATAHOUINE, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE EIGHTH ARMY, ACCUSTOMED TO THE DESERT STORMS OF EGYPT AND LIBYA, WAS HAMPERED BY DUST STORMS IN ITS ATTACK ON THE MARETH FORTIFICATIONS AND AERIAL ACTIVITY IN THE BATTLE AREA WAS BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

OTHER OFFENSIVE AERIAL OPERATIONS LIKEWISE WERE RESTRICTED BY WEATHER CONDITIONS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

(THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE, ALSO NOTING THAT BAD WEATHER HAMPERED AIR OPERATIONS, REPORTED PATROL ACTIVITY IN TUNISIA.

(THE COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIA[illegible] PRESS, SAID THAT AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE TORPEDOED A STEAMER IN A CONV[illegible] WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN THURSDAY.

(A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM MADRID REPORTED HIGH SEAS IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN, A CONDITION WHICH WOULD INTERFERE WITH NAVAL OPERATIONS AND MERCHANT SHIPPING. THE DISPATCH SAID VIOLENT GALES WERE SWEEPING THE WHOLE OF SPAIN, WITH HEAVY SNOW IN SOME REGIONS).

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, FEB 20-(AP)-THE AIR MEDAL FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" HAS BEEN AWARDED BY LIEUT. GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, TO FOUR PENNSYLVANIANS AND THREE NEW YORKERS.

THE CITATIONS, FOR PARTICIPATION IN OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS FROM DEC. 8, 1941, TO NOVEMBER, 1942, WENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

FROM PENNSYLVANIA-TECH. SERGEANT CLAIR B.WILCOX, 104 POPLAR ST., YOUNGSVILLE; SERGEANTS JAMES R.CARR, 227 BISSEL AVE., OIL CITY AND LEE H.MAY, 916 EAST MT. CARMEL ST., SHAMOKIN, AND CORP. RICHARD D.COPLEY, 10 SELDEN AVE., OIL CITY.

FEB 21 1943

FROM NEW YORK--1ST LIEUT. EDWARD J.BECHTOLD, 207 SOUTH LONG BEACH AVE., FREEPORT; STAFF SERGEANT RAYMOND T.LACAULT, 247 MONROE ST., BROOKLYN, AND SERGEANT GLENN D.MORTON, 744 WEST MANLIUS ST., EAST SYRACUSE.

THE MEDAL RECIPIENTS PARTICIPATED IN 100 HOURS OR MORE OF OPERATIONAL MISSIONS EACH.

IN AERIAL FLIGHTS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SINCE DEC.8, 1941.

IN THIS PERIOD EACH PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 100 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS. THESE MISSIONS INCLUDED LONG RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS, AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SUNDAY, FEB. 21-(AP)-LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY TODAY AWARDED AIR MEDALS TO 1ST LIEUT. WALTER T. SCHNID OF (2120 ORANGE GROVE AVE.) PASADENA, CALIF., SERGEANTS HERBERT H. LENKI (922 NO. 6TH ST.) SHEBOYGAN, WIS., CHARLES SPENCER, PENN YAN, N.Y., AND CORP. LEO E. SHRIVE, SAVANNAH, GA.

FEB 21 1943

THE AWARDS WERE FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING

ADD GEN'L HDQ SW PACIFIC - AWARDS

THEY INCLUDED: FIRST LIEUT. RAYMOND O. CARR, METAMORA, OHIO; STAFF SGT. LEWIS C. ANDERSON, NATHALIE, VA.; CORPORALS RUSSELL F. BOUDRIA, 26 ORANGE ST., HARTFORD, CONN.; ROBERT K. ROLLINS, 422 DEPOT ST., ASHEVILLE, N.C., AND SERGEANT ROBERT H. BURNS, 1006 W. MAIN ST., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.

LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, CITED CARR, ANDERSON, BOUDRIA AND ROLLINS FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN FLIGHTS FROM DEC. 8, 1941, TO NOVEMBER, 1942.

"DURING THIS PERIOD EACH PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 100 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED, INCLUDING LONG RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIR BROMES AND INSTALLATIONS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING," THE CITATION SAID.

BURNS, THE CITATION SAID, WAS DECORATED FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT "WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL FLIGHTS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA FROM DEC. 8, 1941 TO NOVEMBER, 1942. DURING THIS PERIOD HE PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED."

ADD-GUADALCANAL - JAP LINER

HOLDING OUR SHOES IN THE AIR, WE SWAM OUT TO THE KINUGAWA MARU. NEAR THE SHIP WE PADDLED THROUGH OIL SEEPING FROM HER SIDES.

WE CLIMBED THE SHAKY, BURNED LADDER AND PEERED CAUTIOUSLY OVER THE SIDE, HALF EXPECTING A LONG-HIDDEN, CRAZED ENEMY SOLDIER TO BEGIN SHOOTING AND YELLING, "BLOOD FOR THE EMPEROR."

BUT ALL WE SAW WAS CHARRED RUBBISH, BOMB AND SHELL HOLES, SMASHED AND BURNED EQUIPMENT, AND THE DRIED BONES OF A FEW JAPANESE.

THERE WAS A TERRIBLE FEELING OF DEATH ABOUT THIS SHIP. ACCORDING TO RELIABLE ESTIMATES, ABOUT 2,000 MEN DIED ABOARD HER IN THE DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BEACH AND LAND HER TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT.

SOME SOLDIERS DID JUMP OVERBOARD AND SWIM ASHORE AS AMERICAN PLANES BOMBED AND WARSHIPS SLAMMED SALVO AFTER SALVO INTO HER. THE FORWARD HOLD, WHERE MANY TROOPS MUST HAVE BEEN PACKED, WAS EMPTY, BUT THE BOTTOM OF THE HOLD WAS FILLED WITH WATER, AND UNDOUBTEDLY FULL OF BODIES.

THE HOLD IN THE STERN, WHERE EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN STORED, HAD NOT BEEN UNLOADED. THREE GIRDERS OVER THE HATCH WERE REMOVED, BUT THAT WAS AS FAR AS THE UNLOADING WENT.

FEB 21 1943

THE BRIDGE WAS COMPLETELY WIPED OUT BY TWO LARGE SHELL HITS. IN THE STOREROOM, A LARGE STACK OF FOOD WAS BURNED TO A CRISP. WE COULD NOT FIND A SINGLE INCH OF THE SHIP WHICH WAS NOT TOUCHED BY BOMBS, SHELLS OR FIRE.

ON THE FORWARD DECK WERE PILES OF EMPTY SHELLS AND THE ALMOST INDISTINGUISHABLE BONES OF THE MEN WHO FIRED THEIR NAVAL GUNS AND DIED.

30.24-1351

BY GLEN CLEMENTS

AN ADVANCED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, FEB. 13 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN AND JAPANESE WARPLANES ENGAGED IN A FIERCE HOUR AND A HALF FIGHT OVER SHORTLAND HARBOR OFF JAP-HELD BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND TODAY.

EIGHT JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN DEFINITELY, AND TWO MORE PROBABLY. SIX AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST, AMONG THEM THREE 28-TON B-24 (CONSOLIDATED) BOMBERS ON THEIR FIRST MISSION IN THE SOLOMONS AREA.

NAVY FOUR-MOTORED BOMBERS PRECEDED THE ARMY FLIGHT OVER THE CROWDED HARBOR AND DROPPED A HEAVY LOAD OF BOMBS. PILOTS REPORTED NEAR MISSES BUT CLAIMED NO DIRECT HITS.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE JAP AIR FORCE IN THIS AREA, IT WAS INDICATED.

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

GUADALCANAL, FEB 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN YOU ASK PRIVATE GEORGE T. STANTON OF CHICAGO HIS AGE, HIS DEEP-SET EYES SHINE AND HIS RED FACE WRINKLES INTO A SLY GRIN.

"FORTY-FIVE," HE SAYS FIRMLY.

FEB 21 1943

ACTUALLY, STANTON IS THE OLDEST ENLISTED SOLDIER ON GUADALCANAL. HE CONFIDED ONE DAY THAT HE'S REALLY 55.

BEFORE JOINING THE ARMY, GEORGE WAS FOR 22 YEARS A CHICAGO FIREMAN, LAST A LIEUTENANT IN COMPANY 6, 15TH BATTALION. HE ALSO BELONGED TO THE NATIONAL GUARD. AS THE UNITED STATES MOVED CLOSER TO WAR, STANTON SAID HE GOT A "HANKERING TO BE A REGULAR SOLDIER AND GO OVERSEAS WITH THE BOYS."

BUT WHEN HIS NATIONAL GUARD UNIT WAS INDUCTED INTO THE FEDERAL

30.24-1351

SERVICE EARLY IN 1941, STANTON WAS SUMMONED AND QUESTIONED BY AN OFFICER.

HE WAS ASKED HIS AGE, AND HE SAID FORTY-FIVE.

"THE OFFICER SMILED AND SAID 'IT'S GOING TO BE HARD FOR YOU!" STANTON RECALLED. "HE SAID HE DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER I COULD SURVIVE THE HARD WORK."

FEB 21 1943

"I TOLD HIM I WAS ASKING FOR IT, I WANTED TO GO ALONG BADLY, AND ANYTHING THAT HAPPENED TO ME WOULD JUST BE MY TOUGH LUCK."

STANTON ARRIVED ON GUADALCANAL DEC. 8.

BECAUSE OF HIS FIRST AID EXPERIENCE AS A FIREMAN, STANTON HAS BEEN A VALUABLE MEDICAL MAN AND ORDERLY. HE IS ATTACHED TO A DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR SOLDIERS IN THE AREA. EVERYBODY KNOWS HIM AND YELLS "HI GEORGE."

HE'S USUALLY STRIPPED TO THE WAIST, AND HIS SKIN IS ALWAYS BRIGHT RED. HE NEVER TANS. HIS FACE IS RED AND FRECKLED.

"GEORGE HAS PROVED HE CAN TAKE IT," AN OFFICER SAID ONE DAY. "HE'S A HARD WORKER; HE KEEPS AT A JOB UNTIL IT'S DONE, AND HE'S RARELY IDLE A MOMENT. BESIDES, HE PROVED STRONGER AND HEALTHIER THAN MANY FELLOWS YOUNG ENOUGH TO BE HIS SONS. HE'S NEVER HAD MALARIA AND HAS NEVER BEEN SICK A DAY."

HE OFTEN REMINISCES ABOUT HIS DAYS IN THE CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT. HE ENTERED THE DEPARTMENT AS A PRIVATE, WORKED HIS WAY UP TO LIEUTENANT--AND NOW FINDS HIMSELF BACK TO PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS) AGAIN. IN THE 1934 STOCKYARDS FIRE, FOR EXAMPLE, HE WORKED 22 HOURS CONSECUTIVELY AND RESCUED SEVERAL PEOPLE. HE CARRIED ONE SURVIVOR ON HIS BACK DOWN THREE FLOORS WHILE SURROUNDED BY SMOKE AND

PLANES.

STANTON'S HOME IS AT 3642 NORTH BELL AVE., CHICAGO, WHERE HIS TWO SISTERS, MRS. MARY MURRITY AND KATHERINE STANTON, AND HIS BROTHER, E[illegible]D, RESIDE.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, FEB. 20 -(AP)-

WORDS FROM POPULAR SONGS WITH NO POSSIBLE POLITICAL MEANING ARE [illegible] IN CHECKING TELEPRINTER FACILITIES BETWEEN BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

TYPED OFF BY OPERATORS

FEB 21 1943

POSTAL AUTHORITIES OF NEUTRAL ARGENTINA WERE REPORTED HERE TO HAVE ORDERED TELEGRAPH COMPANIES TO DROP THE USE OF THE SPANISH VERSION OF THE STANDARD PHRASE, "NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY GOOD CITIZEN TO COME TO THE SUPPORT OF HIS COUNTRY."

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 20-(AP)-ERIC A.JOHNSON, UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESIDENT, TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN ON ARRIVAL IN BUENOS AIRES TODAY THAT HE WAS AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO GIVE ASSURANCES THAT "NO FOREIGN POWER WILL EVER BE PERMITTED TO THREATEN THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA."

JOHNSON IS VISITING SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO STUDY MEANS OF FACILITATING COMMERCIAL INTERCHANGE. HE LEFT FOR MONTEVIDEO TONIGHT AND WILL RETURN TO BUENOS AIRES WEDNESDAY.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, FEB. 20-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ESPECTADOR REPORTED THAT A UNITED STATES PLANE CRASHED TODAY NEAR THE ARAUCA RIVER, AND QUOTED THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AS SAYING THAT ITS FOUR CREWMEN WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN INJURED.

THE FOUR WERE IDENTIFIED AS LIEUTENANTS W.S.BRIGGS AND N.W.MANN, A SERGEANT NAMED ONDREJ, AND A PRIVATE NAMED MCDAVID.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, FEB. 20-(AP)-AUTHORITIES BEGAN AN INVESTIGATION TODAY OF A FIRE THAT SWEPT THE GARRISON OF THE ANDINO REGIMENT OF LOS ANGELES IN THE PROVINCE OF BIOBIO, AND A SERIES OF OTHER FIRES BREAKING OUT SINCE CHILE BROKE RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

THE GARRISON FIRE, DESCRIBED AS OF SUSPICIOUS ORIGIN, DESTROYED THE EQUIPMENT OF TWO MORTAR COMPANIES AND TWO BATTERIES AS WELL AS GARRISON BUILDINGS.

THE OTHER FIRES BURNED FOREST RESERVES AND WHEATFIELDS IN SOUTHERN CHILE, AND DESTROYED THE STRATEGIC PORT OF CALBUCO. A GROUP OF ARMED MEN ALSO ATTACKED THE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF THE QUINTERO AIR NAVAL BASE, CUTTING TELEPHONE LINES TO THE COAST ARTILLERY AT ANTOFAGASTA.

FEB 21 1943

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SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, FEB 20-(AP)-A PLAN TO BLOW UP BRITISH SHIPS AT PORT SANTOS WITH TIME BOMBS MORE THAN A YEAR AGO WAS UNCOVERED DURING A ROUNDUP OF AXIS SPIES, SAO PAULO POLICE DECLARED TODAY.

A POLICE STATEMENT SAID THAT HANS ULRICH UEBELE, SON OF THE GERMAN CONSUL AT SANTOS, AND HENDRICK BEINROUTH, SECRETARY OF THAT CONSULATE, PLOTTED WITH NIELS CHRISTENSEN, ONE OF THE RINGLEADERS IN ESPIONAGE, AND THAT THE GERMAN ADMIRALTY AT HAMBURG HAD AGREED TO PAY $10,000 FOR EACH SHIP SUNK.

30.24 - 1353

THE POLICE QUOTED BEINROUTH AS SAYING SOME SEAMEN ABOARD THE BRITISH SHIPS PARDO, DELANE, AND ANDALUCIA STAR HAD AGREED TO PLACE TIME-BOMBS FOR HIGH PAY, BUT THAT THE GERMAN EMBASSY AT RIO DE JANEIRO ISSUED ORDERS AGAINST CARRYING OUT THE PLAN. JUST WHEN THE EXPLOSIONS WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT WAS NOT STATED, BUT THE GERMAN EMBASSY AT RIO STOPPED OPERATIONS WITH THE RUPTURE OF RELATIONS

Brazil Jan 28 #

OTTAWA, FEB. 19-(AP)-AREAS OF PREVIOUSLY UNEXPLORED TERRITORY NOW MADE ACCESSIBLE THROUGH CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY WILL BE PROSPECTED FOR OIL THIS SUMMER, GEOLOGY OFFICIALS OF THE MINES AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY

OTTAWA, FEB. 20- (AP)- THE AMERICAN FROM ENGLAND

HAS HAD HIS FUN-STARTED NO ARGUMENTS AMONG HIS MATES

HAS BOMBED STUTTGART

HAS HELPED BOMB STUTTGART AND LIFE FOR HIM HAS BECOME DULL FEB 21 1943

IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANYMORE.

THE RCAF TOLD ABOUT HIM TODAY AT HEADQUARTERS HERE.

HE'S FLIGHT SERGEANT DON "LUCKY" VOLLETT, WHO SERVES AS A REAR-GUNNER IN A BIG LANCASTER BOMBER.

THAT "AMERICAN FROM ENGLAND" STUFF HAS CAUSED MANY AN ARGUMENT AMONG HIS MATES--UNTIL HE EXPLAINED THAT THE ENGLAND HE REFERS TO IS HIS BIRTHPLACE, IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

HE'S 22 AND JOINED THE RCAF AT WINDSOR IN 1941 TO BE A PILOT, BUT HE WAS MUSTERED IN AS A GUNNER.

VOLLETT SAID THAT BOMBING TRIPS OVER HAMBURG, ESSEN, MANNHEIM, DUISBERG AND GENOA WERE DULL BECAUSE ALL HE HAD TO DO WAS WATCH THE CLOUDS.

BUT ON THE STUTTGART RAID, HE SAID, THEY WENT IN AT LOW-LEVEL BY MOONLIGHT, AND THEN USED UP NEARLY ALL THEIR AMMUNITION SHOOTING UP TRAINS, FACTORIES AND TOWNS ON THE TRIP BACK. HE HAD SOME SHELLS BUT HIS GUNS WERE OUT OF ORDER WHEN THEY REACHED THE COAST.

THEY DIDN'T MEET ANY GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES, BUT IF THEY HAD ------

VOLLETT SAYS THAT'S WHAT MADE THE TRIP INTERESTING.

HIS CAPTAIN AND PILOT IS A CANADIAN. THE FLIGHT ENGINEER IS A SCOTSMAN. AND [redacted] FOUR OTHER ENGLISHMEN WITH THE "AMERICAN FROM ENGLAND" COMPLETE THE INTERNATIONAL CREW.

...TODAY:

ADD WITH HV — Swenson-Decorations

LIEUTENANT (J.G.) ROBERT H.BENSON, 22, OF 52 BROADMOOR DRIVE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. HE RECEIVED A GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND NAVY CROSS FOR HEROISM AS PILOT OF A BOMBING PLANE IN AN ATTACK ON AN ENEMY AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA.

LIEUTENANT (J.G.) PHILIP W.COBB, 24, OF 1014 THROOP STREET, SAGINAW, MICH. HE RECEIVED A GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND NAVY CROSS FOR HEROISM AS PILOT OF A BOMBING PLANE IN AN ATTAC ON AN ENEMY AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE SOLOMONS.

FEB 21 1943

LIEUTENANT (J.G.) CARL F.BAGGE, 29, SON OF MRS.LILLIAN BAGGE, BOX 65, WYNOT, NEB. HE WAS AWARDED AN AIR MEDAL FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT IN ACTION IN THE ALEUTIANS WHERE ON ONE OCCASION HE DELIVERED A SUCCESSFUL LOW ALTITUDE DIVE BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACK AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPS IN KISKA HARBOR.

LIEUTENANT CARL H.ANNE, 29, OF CHARLESTON, S.C., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 4015 HABILLE AVENUE, OAKLAND, CALIF. HE RECEIVED AN AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT AS SECOND PILOT OF A PATROL PLANE IN ACTION AGAINST JAPENSE SHIPS IN KISKA HARBOR WHICH HIS CRAFT SUCCESSFULLY DIVE BOMBED.

NEW YORK FEB 20-(AP)-FRANS VAN CAUWELAERT, MINISTER OF STATE AND PRESIDENT OF THE BELGIAN CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, SAID TODAY THAT IF THE OPPRESSED NATIONS OF EUROPE ARE TO SURVIVE, NO EFFORT TO BRING THEM IMMEDIATE AID AND SWIFT DELIVERANCE SHOULD BE NEGLECTED.

THE BELGIAN MINISTER SPOKE AT THE 12TH OPERA VICTORY RALLY AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THE TALK WAS BROADCAST OVER THE BLUE NETWORK. IN THE SAME PROGRAM WAS PIERRE DUPONG, PRIME MINISTER OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG.

"THE BELGIANS KNOW THAT VICTORY WILL BE AT THE END OF THEIR FIGHT," CAUWELAERT SAID, "BUT THEY MUST PERHAPS WONDER, AND RIGHTFULLY S., WHETHER THEIR SACRIFICES ARE FULLY APPRECIATED IN THE ALLIED COUNTRIES STILL FREE, AND IF THE PROPER VALUE IS PLACED ON THE CONTRIBUTION WHICH, BY THEIR RESISTANCE, THEY ARE MAKING TO THE COMMON VICTORY.

"IF BELGIUM AND THE SMALL NATIONS WHICH SHARE HER SUFFERING HAD BOWED BEFORE THE PRESSURE OF THE NAZIS, THE LATTER WOULD PERHAPS BE VICTORIOUS TODAY." HE ADDED THAT ACTS OF SABOTAGE AGAINST THE NAZIS ARE MULTIPLYING AND TRAITORS ASSASSINATED EVEN IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

PRIME MINISTER DUPONG DECLARED IT WOULD BE "A TRAGEDY" IF THE WORLD OF TOMORROW DOES NOT MEASURE UP TO THE SACRIFICES OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES TO INSURE VICTORY AND TO "PROTECT THE ESSENTIAL FREEDOMS OF MANKIND AGAINST TOTALITARIAN ATTACKS."

FEB 21 1943

NEW YORK, FEB. 20-(AP)— GEN. JACQUES LECLERC, THE FRENCH GENERAL WHO LED AN ARMY OF FIGHTING FRENCH FROM EQUATORIAL AFRICA TO JOIN ALLIED FORCES [redacted] HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO A NEW POST DESCRIBED ONLY AS IMPORTANT IN "THE WAR OF LIBERATION," THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC.

THE NAME LECLERC IS AN ALIAS, AND THE GENERAL'S REAL NAME HAS NEVER BEEN DISCLOSED. [redacted] LECLERC'S TROOPS DROVE RAPIDLY OVER THE DESERT COUNTRY TO JOIN THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY NEAR TRIPOLI AND THE FRENCH FORCES IN SOUTHERN [redacted]

THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO [redacted] WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT [redacted]

3024-1355

3024-1355

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID LEBLANC SENT A TELEGRAM TO GOV. GEN. FELIX EBOUE OF EQUATORIAL AFRICA THANKING HIM FOR THE HELP [redacted] GIVEN HIM AND HIS TROOPS.

EBOUE IN HIS REPLY SAID "FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA REGRETS YOUR DEPARTURE, BUT IS PROUD THAT HER GALLANT MILITARY LEADER IS [redacted] CALLED TO WHEREEVER THE WAR OF LIBERATION DEMANDS THE SERVICES OF THE STRONGEST AND THE MOST VALIANT."

FEB 21 1943.

NEW YORK, FEB. 20--(AP)--

THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION REPORTED TODAY THE RECEIPT OF A FRENCH LANGUAGE BROADCAST BY THE VATICAN RADIO STATING THAT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH WILL "NEVER RECOGNIZE A REGIME BASED ON FORCED LABOR" AND ON DEPORTATIONS WHICH UPROOT [redacted] POPULATIONS AND DISPERSE FAMILIES.

"THE BROADCAST COINCIDED," THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID, "WITH ONE BY THE NAZI-CONTROLLED TOULOUSE RADIO TELLING THE FRENCH PEOPLE THAT NEW COMPULSORY LABOR REGULATIONS ORDERED BY THE LAVAL GOVERNMENT CALL FOR THE [redacted] TRANSFER OF CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS OF FRENCH YOUTHS TO GERMAN WAR IN-

DUSTRIES.

QUIS 35P 1218PM

"THE VATICAN RADIO, ADDRESSING THE FRENCH PEOPLE, SAID EVERY HUMAN BEING HAS THE INNER FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF HIS BODY, FREEDOM OF HIS SPIRIT AND MORAL DIGNITY."

THERE ARE NO MOVIES, AND ONLY A FEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. LAGNIAPPE ARE STRICTLY ENFORCED, MAIL IS IRREGULAR, AND THE NURSES ARE NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE HOSPITAL GROUNDS. THE FOOD IS GOOD AND THE MORALE IS HIGH.

ANDTHVOATED - Goebbels

FEB 21 1943

HITLER'S FAILURE TO SPEAK TO HIS PEOPLE JAN. 30 ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RISE OF THE NAZI PARTY TO POWER HAS BEEN THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF THESE RUMORS. HOWEVER, THEY HAVE BEEN CALLED "SHEER NONSENSE" BY A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN.

GOEBBELS READ A PREPARED PROCLAMATION IN HITLER'S NAME DURING THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

THE RUSSIAN BROADCAST SAID THE LATEST GOEBBELS SPEECH WAS APPRAISED IN SWEDEN AS CORROBORATION OF RUMORS THAT THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN OF "TOTAL MOBILIZATION" OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE ANNOUNCED AFTER THE STALINGRAD DEFEAT HAS BEEN COMPLETELY ENTRUSTED TO GOEBBELS.

UNDATED CHANG CHING-HUI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A TOKYO REPORT LAST (SAT) NIGHT SAYING THAT JAPANESE AND FOREIGN JOURNALISTS HAD CALLED UPON GENERAL CHANG CHING-HUI, PREMIER OF MANCHUKUO, AFTER HIS RECOVERY FROM A TWO-MONTHS

ILLNESS WITH "AN INTENSE COLD."

LAST DEC. 22 THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED THAT CHANG CHING-HUI HAD POISONED ALL MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY, SHOT AND KILLED A JAPANESE ADVISER AND FIVE HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS OF HIS PUPPET GOVERNMENT, AND THEN COMMITTED SUICIDE.

THE CHINESE AT THAT TIME SAID THE INFORMATION CAME IN A CHINESE INTELLIGENCE REPORT, AND THAT THE PREMIER WAS REPORTED TO BE "UNABLE TO STAND ANY LONGER THE JAPANESE OPPRESSION."

LAST NIGHT'S BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID CHANG CHING-HUI THANKED JAPANESE AND GERMAN LEADERS FOR THEIR SOLICITUDE DURING HIS ILLNESS. FEB 21 1943 #

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO IN A BROADCAST LAST (SAT) NIGHT SAID GEN. WALTER VON UNRUH WAS DIRECTING GERMANY'S TOTAL MANPOWER MOBILIZATION, AND QUOTED HIM AS SAYING THAT EVERY ABLE-BODIED GERMAN MALE WHO CAN BE SPARED MUST GO TO THE FRONT, AND EVERY MAN OR WOMAN WHO CAN BE USED IN WAR WORK WILL BE ENLISTED.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID VON UNRUH "NOW PROBABLY IS THE MOST TALKED-ABOUT MAN IN GERMANY." FURTHER DETAILS AS TO THE GENERAL'S IDENTITY AND CAREER WERE NOT GIVEN. #

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST SAID TODAY THAT IN CONNECTION WITH GERMAN TOTAL MOBILIZATION A BAN WILL BE PUT ON INTERNATIONAL AND INTERCITY SPORTS COMPETITION.

REICH SPORTS LEADER HANS VON TSCHAMMER UND OSTEN WAS GIVEN AS AUTHORITY FOR THE RULING IN THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEITHER SOLDIERS NOR WORKERS IN THE FUTURE WILL BE GRANTED LEAVE FOR PARTICIPATION. AUTHORITIES WILL, HOWEVER, CONTINUE TO ENCOURAGE AND PROMOTE SPORTS FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING.

LOCAL SPORTS CONTESTS AND MEETINGS, THEREFORE, WILL BE ALLOWED.

BY HAROLD HARRISON

INDIANAPOLIS, FEB. 20-(AP)-TWO MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG, RULING FAMILY OF AUSTRIA PRIOR TO THE END OF WORLD WAR I, HELD A REUNION IN INDIANAPOLIS TODAY AND TALKED OVER THEIR PLANS FOR RECRUITING AN "AUSTRIAN BATTALION" IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO HELP FREE THEIR COUNTRY FROM GERMAN RULE.

ARCHDUKE OTTO, 30-YEAR-OLD HEIR TO THE NON-EXISTENT THRONE OF AUSTRIA, HAD HOPED TO BE WITH THREE OF HIS BROTHERS, ALL EXCEPT OTTO NOW IN THE U.S. ARMY, BUT ONLY CARL LUDWIG WAS ABLE TO SHOW UP.

THE SOLDIER BROTHERS WHO WERE UNABLE TO BE HERE ARE FELIX AND RUDOLPH. ANOTHER BROTHER, ROBERT, IS IN LONDON.

OTTO'S PARTICULAR INTEREST NOW IS THE "AUSTRIAN BATTALION" WHICH HE IS HELPING TO FORM IN THE U.S. ARMY. FEB 21 1943

"WE CALL IT A BATTALION BECAUSE THERE PROBABLY WON'T BE MORE THAN THAT NUMBER OF MEN, BUT IT WOULD BE OF INVALUABLE HELP WHENEVER THE ALLIES MOVE ONTO THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT," HE SAID.

AN IDEALISTIC POST-WAR EUROPE WAS OUTLINED BY OTTO AS HE SAT IN THE INDIANAPOLIS ATHLETIC CLUB AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF CARL LUDWIG.

THAT EUROPE, HE SAID, WOULD FIND ALL OF THE SMALL STATES UNITED UNDER ONE CENTRALIZED HEAD "AT LEAST TERRITORIALLY" AND IT WOULD BE A DEMOCRACY.

"THE DAY OF THE SMALL INDEPENDENT STATE IS DEAD," HE SAID.

OTTO ALSO INSISTED THAT MINORITIES MUST HAVE THEIR SAY IN ANY GOVERNMENT.

30.24- 1357

"IT WOULD BE UNFAIR FOR ANY GOVERNMENT TO SAY TO A MINORITY YOU MUST MOVE BACK TO YOUR OWN COUNTRY," HE SAID. "THEY COULD SUGGEST IT BUT IF THE MAN DIDN'T WANT TO MOVE HE SHOULDN'T HAVE TO. THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR."

FEB 21 1943

RUMORS THAT HITLER MAY BE DEAD OR RELINQUISHING HIS AUTHORITY ALSO CAME UP IN THE CONVERSATION AND OTTO EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE NAZI LEADER WAS NOT DEAD. HE ADDED THAT HE HOPED HE WAS CORRECT.

"FOR THE MORAL EFFECT, IF NOTHING ELSE, HITLER MUST TURN OUT TO BE A COMPLETE FLOP," HE SAID--HIS ACCENT MIXING STRANGELY WITH AMERICAN SLANG.

HE ADDED HE BELIEVED THE DEATH OF HITLER BEFORE THE NAZIS WERE BEATEN MIGHT MAKE HIM A NATIONAL HERO AND WOULD ONLY SERVE TO STIFFEN THE GERMANS

Y GLENN BABB

THE JAPANESE ARMY BOASTS THAT IT IS READY NOW TO DELIVER A DELAYED KNOCKOUT BLOW AGAINST CHINA. A SPOKESMAN IN TOKYO SAYS THE LEGIONS OF THE SON OF HEAVEN ARE PREPARED TO "TAKE ALL CONCEIVABLE MEASURES TO CRUSH CHUNGKING RESISTANCE." THAT MAY BE PROPAGANDA, TO HIDE SOME OTHER SINISTER DESIGN. OR IT MAY BE THAT THE JAPANESE MEAN WHAT THEY SAY, THAT THEY ARE IMPELLED BY THE LOGIC OF THEIR STRATEGICAL SITUATION TO DELIVER THEIR FULL POWER NOW AGAINST THE VALIANT BUT ILL-ARMED, VIRTUALLY ISOLATED ARMIES OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN AN EFFORT TO DESTROY THEM BEFORE THE ALLIES CAN COME TO THE RESCUE.

AT ALL EVENTS THERE IS STRONG PROBABILITY THAT THE NEXT FEW MONTHS WILL SEE A CAMPAIGN IN CHINA--OR A SERIES OF CAMPAIGNS SPRAWLING IN PATCHWORK DESIGN OVER THE HUGE MAP OF EASTERN ASIA--

30.24-1357

THAT WILL HAVE MUCH TO DO WITH DETERMINING HOW LONG THE AMERICAN VICTORY OVER JAPAN WILL BE DELAYED. IF THE JAPANESE CAN CONQUER CHINA THEY WILL ROB THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE ONE ASIATIC BATTLEFIELD ON WHICH THEY CAN REALLY COME TO GRIPS WITH JAPAN ON A CONTINENTAL SCALE, UNLESS AND UNTIL THE SOVIET UNION DECIDES TO ABANDON ITS NEUTRAL ROLE IN THE PACIFIC WAR. NOTHING JAPAN COULD DO WOULD DO MORE TO MAKE SECURE HER GREATER EAST ASIA DOMAIN.

THE CAPACITY OF GENERAL CHIANG'S FORCES TO MAINTAIN THE DEFENSE THAT HAS PERSISTED NOW FOR FIVE YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS IS A MATTER OF ANXIOUS CONCERN IN THE CAPITALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. CHINA HAS THE MEN BUT NOT THE WEAPONS. THAT IS, SHE HAS POTENTIAL SOLDIERS BY THE SCORES OF MILLIONS BUT NEITHER THE INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY NOR MILITARY ORGANIZATION TO PUT MORE THAN A SMALL PORTION OF THEM IN THE FIELD, ARMED AND TRAINED. GENERAL CHIANG'S FORCES PROBABLY OUTNUMBER THE 500,000 OR 600,000 JAPANESE TROOPS IN CHINA BY TWO OR THREE TO ONE, BUT MODERN ARMAMENT GIVES THE INVADERS THE EDGE.

FEB 21 1943

HELP FROM HER ALLIES IS CHINA'S HOPE BUT IT STILL IS ON A PITIFULLY SMALL SCALE AND GROWS AT A PAINFULLY SLOW PACE. THE "SKY DRAGONS" OF GENERAL CHENNAULT--BOMBER AND FIGHTER UNITS FROM THE TENTH UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE--REPRESENT BY FAR THE GREATER PART OF THAT HELP AND THEY STILL ARE FAR, FAR SHORT OF THE 500 PLANES THAT RETURNING VETERANS SAY WOULD BE ENOUGH TO DRIVE THE JAPANESE FROM CHINESE SKIES. THEY HAVE GIVEN CHUNGKING IMMUNITY FROM BOMBING, THEY HAVE DELIVERED DESTRUCTIVE BLOWS TO THE ENEMY'S BASES ALL AROUND CHINA'S SOUTHERN FRONTIERS, THEY HAVE DEALT HEAVY PUNISHMENT TO THE ENEMY'S SQUADRONS WHENEVER THEY COULD ENTICE THEM

INTO COMBAT AND THEY HAVE GIVEN LOCAL SUPPORT TO CHINESE GROUND TROOPS. BUT THEY ARE FAR TOO SMALL TO EXTENT THAT SUPPORT TO MORE THAN A SMALL FRACTION OF THE VAST BATTLE FIELD.

THE TRICKLE OF HELP FROM SOVIET RUSSIA CEASED WHEN RUSSIA FOUND HERSELF INVADED; THE BURMA ROAD HAS BEEN CLOSED FOR MORE THAN A YEAR. NEW ROADS ARE BUILDING AND MEANWHILE THE AMERICAN FERRY SERVICE CARRIES RELATIVELY SMALL QUANTITIES OF THE MOST VITAL WAR SUPPLIES OVER THE HUMP FROM INDIA. MORE HELP FROM AMERICA AND BRITAIN IS ON THE WAY BUT THE PROSPECT IS THAT CHINA WILL HAVE TO FACE THE SPRING ONSLAUGHTS ALMOST ALONE.

FEB 21 1943

JAPAN'S ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE IS OBVIOUS, THE DESTRUCTION OF FREE CHINA. THE IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES OF THE CAMPAIGNS NOW IN PROGRESS IN AT LEAST SEVEN AREAS ARE LESS CLEAR BUT IN CHUNGKING IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THEY FALL UNDER THESE HEADS:

1. TIGHTENING THE BLOCKADE OF CHINA'S COASTS, WHICH EXPLAINS PRESENT LOCAL OFFENSIVES IN KWANGTUNG, IN THE FAR SOUTH, AND KIANGSU IN THE EAST.

2. MAINTAINING THE ISOLATION OF CHINA FROM HER ALLIES AND ERECTING NEW BARRIERS IF POSSIBLE, WHICH IS THE PURPOSE OF THE REVIVED DRIVE FROM BURMA INTO YUNNAN, IN THE SOUTHWEST.

3. SEIZURE OF NERVE CENTERS OF FREE CHINA NEARER TO CHUNGKING THAN ANY POINTS YET GAINED--SUCH AS SIAN IN SHENSI, HENGYANG IN HUNAN, KUNMING IN YUNNAN--IN PREPARATION FOR THE FINAL DRIVE ON CHUNGKING ITSELF.

AES

THUS FAR THERE IS NO INDICTION OF A THRUST

THUS FAR THERE IS NO INDICATION OF A THRUST INTO SHENSI, WHICH DEFENDS CHUNGKING ON THE NORTH, BUT CHINESE ARTILLERY MEN BELIEVE IT IS IMPENDING. AN OFFENSIVE IN HUNAN, WHERE THE JAPANESE MAY MAKE A FOURTH ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE CHANGSHA AND DRIVE ON SOUTH TO THE RAIL JUNCTION OF HENGYANG, ALREADY SEEMS TO BE IN PREPARATION. AND THE CURRENT BURMA-YUNNAN CAMPAIGN COULD BE THE BEGINNING OF AN ATTEMPT TO TAKE KUNMING. IF SIANG, TO THE NORTH, HENGYANG, TO THE SOUTHEAST, AND KUNMING, TO THE SOUTHWEST, WERE TAKEN CHUNGKING WOULD BE IN PERIL IT MIGHT NOT SURVIVE.

FEB 21 1943

IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW THE OTHER JAPANESE CAMPAIGNS OF THE MOMENT FIT INTO THE GRAND STRATEGY--THOSE AROUND SHASI ON THE MIDDLE YANGTZE AND NANCHANG, 300 MILES TO THE EAST--BUT UNDOUBTEDLY THEY HAVE THEIR PART IN THE GENERAL ATTEMPT TO WEAR DOWN GENERAL CHIANG'S MILITARY RESOURCES. A FEW MORE WEEKS MAY DEVELOP A MORE EASILY READ PATTERN, ALTHOUGH THE NATURE OF THE CHINA WAR MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE TO TRACE ITS PROGRESS IN NEAT, UNBROKEN LINES ON THE MAP.

THERE IS, PROPERLY SPEAKING, NO FRONT. IN SOME REGIONS THE JAPANESE ARE DRIVING WEST, THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF CHUNGKING, BUT IN OTHERS NORTH, SOUTH OR EAST. CONSIDERABLE CHINESE ARMIES OPERATE HUNDREDS OF MILES BEHIND THE MOST WESTERLY JAPANESE LINES. A STRAIGHT LINE BETWEEN THE ORDOS DESERT, IN THE NORTHWEST, TO THE KWANGTUNG COAST, IN THE SOUTHEAST, MOST WIDELY SEPARATED OF THE BATTLEFIELDS, IS ABOUT 1,700 MILES LONG, BUT A LINE WHICH ATTEMPTED TO LINK ALL THE VARIOUS DISCONNECTED BATTLE ZONES WOULD BE THREE TIMES THAT LONG. AND IT WOULD NOT INCLUDE THE 300 MILES OF THE YUNNAN-BURMA FRONT IN THE SOUTHWEST, NOR THE 700 MILES OF YUNNAN'S SOUTHERN BORDER AGAINST JAPANESE-HELD FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND, NOR ROUGHLY 1,000 MILES OF THE EAST COAST WHICH CHINESE

30.24 — 1359

30.24— 1359

TROOPS STILL HOLD AGAINST ATTACK FROM THE SEA. THERE IS NO WAY OF MAKING A TIDY MAP OF THIS; THE CHINA WAR SIMPLY CAN NOT BE UNDERSTOOD IN TERMS OF THE WESTERN FRONT OF WORLD WAR ONE.

LONDON, FEB.20-(AP)-UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS TODAY ANNOUNCED THE AWARD OF 33 OAK LEAF CLUSTERS FOR THE SECOND RECOGNITION OF GALLANTRY IN ACTION AND 110 AIR MEDALS FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN AERIAL COMBAT."

FEB 21 1943

STAFF SERGEANT JOSEPH ZEGLIN OF HASTINGS, PA., RADIO OPERATOR, WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER POSTHUMOUSLY "FOR COURAGE AND SKILL" WHILE SERVING AS A MEMBER OF A BOMBING CREW.

OTHERS RECEIVING THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER INCLUDED:

FIRST LIEUTS. WILL J. CASEY, 85 GRANDVIEW AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; EUGENE B. ELLIS, BROWNFIELD, TEX.; SECOND LIEUT. JACK W. STEWART, 1119 WEST 9TH ST., AUSTIN, TEX.; TECH. SERGEANTS BERNARD H. KOENIG, SPENCER, NEB.; SYDNEY BEERS, 5166 WHITAKER AVE., PHILADELPHIA; SERGEANT FRANK W. BARTLEE, WHITESVILLE, W.VA.; STAFF SERGEANTS JAMES H. LENTZ, 1918 LINCOLN ST., BAXTER SPRINGS, KAS.; GILBERT A. MURRAY, 609 39TH ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.; HOWARD . HARDINEN 2825 THIRD AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; JACK BELK, 303 EAST AVE. "A", TEMPLE, TEX.; CARSON BRYANT, 1524 SOUTH THIRD ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.; FRANK L. BATTERSON, ROUTE 1, EVERETT, WASH.; HOMER W. PERKINS, 520 WHEELING ST., TULSA, OKLA.; MERLYN D. RUKES, ROUTE 3, OKARCHE, OKLA.; PARLEY D. SMALL, PACKWOOD, IA.; ANTHONY C. MCCAULEY, 4043 PERRYSVILLE AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.; LLOYD J. MAHAN, RFD 1, DECATUR, IND.; WILLIAM E. HOWARD, RFD 1, NEW BOSTON, MICH.; HENRY A. CARTER JR., 310 E. WASHINGTON ST., OAKLAND CITY, IND.; FORD C. COWHERD, 3029 AMBER ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.; DOUGLAS H. SMITH, THIRD ST., MANDAN, N.D.; LEON L. BAGWELL, RFD 1, JAYTON, TEX.; CLIFFORD E. CADLE, RFD 3, ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

FEB 21 1943

AMONG THOSE RECEIVING AIR MEDALS WERE:

STAFF SERGEANT AARONS YOUELL, BOOMER, W.VA.; CAPT. WILLIAM R. HARRIS, 231 BRAVE VE., BEAVER, PA.; FIRST LIEUTS. THOMAS E. ASHINHURST, 3316 NORTHWEST 24TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.; EDWIN R. BUSH, 430 HYDE ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; JOHN W. CARROLL, FREDERICKTOWN, PA.; EDWIN H. CARMICHAEL, MARYVILLE, MO.; RAY J. SCHWINDIMAN, SUGAR CITY, NEB.; JOHN A. DEAN, SAN SABA, TEX.; JOSEPH P. CARR, 1136 RANDOLPH ST., GARY, IND.; SECOND LIEUT. BRYCE M. CAIN, 116 BENTON AVE., EAST ALBIA, IA.; TECH. SERGEANT LEWIS M. VINCO, 410 E. INDIANA AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.; STAFF SERGEANT HAROLD W. WARNER, MOUNT ZION, ILL.; FIRST LIEUT. JOHN W. JOSLIN, 2037 WEST MADISON ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; SERGEANT JERALD H. JONES, ROUTE 2, MESA, ARIZ.; FIRST LIEUT. HAROLD H. HENDERSON, 132 LEASURE AVE., NEWCASTLE, PA.; TECH. SERGEANTS HERBERT H. HARVEY, ROUTE 1, PARLIER, CALIF.; BENEDICT B. BOROSTOWSKI, 548 UNION ST., LASALLE, ILL.; WALTER E. GILROY, 938 N. ONTARIO ST., BURBANK, CALIF.; WILLIAM F. LANCASTER, 1508 ORCHLEE AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.; WALTER R. TAYLOR, BOX 73, WELLINGTON, COLO.;

BERT H. ABE, 1105 WAGNER AVE., PHILADELPHIA; STAFF SERGEANTS HARLEY J. DAVIS, 6044 WOODLAWN AVE., CHICAGO; ROBERT A. DEBARBRIE, SUTHERIDGE ROAD, PERRY, OHIO; WILLIAM D. KING, BUENA VISTA, TEX.; LOGAN B. LAPP, 1530 SHERMAN ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.; CHARLES L. ROTH, RD 1, BROOMFIELD, COLO.; HARRY G. SCHNEIDERMAN, 928 E. WINNESHIEK ST., FREEPORT, ILL.; SERGEANTS EDWARD A. BRADFORD, 909 F STREET, N.E., WASHINGTON, D.C.; PETER SORIA, 142 HOVEE AVE., HARVEY.

ILL.

ALSO STAFF SERGEANTS JAMES D. THOMPSON, 2196 WEST RAMONA BLVD.; BALDWIN PARK, CALIF.; NORMAN GILKEY, 719 E. SUMMIT ST., BUTTE, MONT.; GILBERT J. GROSCHUPF, 1301 RAWSON AVE., LOS ANGELES; STANLEY L. FARNSWORTH, 102 E. 6TH ST., BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.; TECH. SERGEANTS JOHN T. FRIEDEL, 528 SOUTH NEVADO ST., LOS ANGELES; MARTIN F. LETTEER, WICHITA FALLS, TEX.; TECH. SGT. FRANK J. DRINSKI, 16 OAKLAND ST. ETNA, PA.; SERGEANT ELDON L. BATES, STAR ROUTE, BROADWAY, ORE.; STAFF SERGEANTS JOHN T. KUNZ, 3651 BAYNEK ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.; ALBERT A. SCHLOSSER, IONA PLACE, WILKESBARRE, PA.; RICHARD J. SATTERFIELD, ROUTE 4, FAIRMONT, W.VA.

FEB 21 1943

ALSO TECH. SGTS. ROY J. NEVELY, ROUTE 3, COLUMBIA CITY, IND.; MERLE S. HULLINGER, 500 N. HADLEY ST., WICHITA, KAS.; FREDERICK B. ZIEMER, 264 S. 6TH AVE., KANKAKEE, ILL.; STAFF SGTS. GEORGE F. HALL JR., 117 18TH ST., DES MOINES, IA.; BERNARD A. STELLHORN, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; BERTIS W. HOLLAND, 401 SPRING ST., ALTON, ILL.; MAJOR PAUL B. BROWN, 433 LINCOLN AVE., ORANGE, N.J.; FIRST LIEUT. JAMES L. LEE, GRANDHAVEN, MICH.; STAFF SGT. LAVERN A. SENN, LA CRESCENT, MINN.; TECH. SGT. REX O. BAKER, 532 S. LOGAN ST., LANSING, MICH.; STAFF SGT. HERMAN GELGARD, GOWICK, MINN.; FIRST LIEUT. HARRY ACKERMAN, 805 UNIVERSITY TERRACE, RENO, NEV.; TECH. SGT. ADAM TALIERCIO, CASS, W.VA.; SECOND LIEUT. LAWRENCE H. GRANT, HORNE APARTMENTS, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.; SECOND LIEUT. F.W. LIPE, IRVING, ILL.; SECOND LIEUTS. ROBERT L. MADRID, 374 THIRD WEST ST., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; ALLAN D. MITCHELL, ROGERS, MIN.; LYLE D. SHERWOOD, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.; LLOYD A. SHIRLEY, ROUTE 3, ANSON, TEX.; ROBERT W. SMITH, 367 GILBERT ST., SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.; HENRY L. ADKINS, 2410 HIGH AVE., ABILENE, TEX.; FIRST LIEUTS. DON C. BAKER, EDISON, OHIO; ROBERT E. BENNETT, EAST MAPLE ST., LANCASTER, WIS.; TECH SGT. GLEN L. ZIEGLER, WYOMING, PA.; FIRST LIEUTS. ARTHUR J. REYNOLDS JR., CHENEY, WASH.; CORNELIUS P. CHINA, 916 IDO AVE., AKRON, O.; TECH SGTS. JAMES V. LAGRUTTA, FREEDOM, PA.; JOHN W. THOMPSON, SEDAN, KAS.; STAFF SGTS. DANIEL J. BUTLER, NORTH SEATTLE, WASH.; GEORGE V. HENDRICK, COLUMBUS, KAS.; WILLIAM A. KARAMSON JR., 1517 26TH ST., BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.

ALSO SERGEANTS WILLIAM V. FLEMING, BARBINE, KY.; EDWARD Z. HANSEN, ALAMEDA, CALIF.; ROBERT H. JENKINS, MEDFORD, OKLA.; CAPT. JERALD C. NEW, ESTES PARK, COLO.; FIRST LIEUTS. CHARLES O. CRANOR, 322 GRACE AVE., AKRON, O.; FRED A. HADD, CHICO, CALIF.; SECOND LIEUTS. WILLIAM H. SPRINGTON, BIG LAKE, TEX.; FRED R. GILBERT, BELLFLOWER, CALIF.; JOHN H. KINSEY, 148 TERRELL ROAD, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; VICTOR L. FRENDHEIM, 103 PATERSON ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J.

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 7:30 EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 20)

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Rommel Breaches New U.S. Line; Reds Advance on 3 Dnieper Bases; Biggest U. S. Submarine Is Lost

KASSERINE'S DEFENDERS DRIVEN BACK TO PLATEAU AFTER TWOFOLD ATTACK

Inexperience Of U. S. Troops Described As Factor. British Eighth Army Nearer Mareth Line With Capture Of Medenine

DE LUCE

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 21.—German armored columns have captured Kasserine Pass in central Tunisia, smashing through green American troops, and have plunged through that key gateway into the battered Allied front along the Algerian border, it was announced today.

This new setback came swiftly after Field Marshal Rommel had flung his veteran Nazi infantry up the mountains early yesterday to clear the route for his armored forces.

Early Thrusts Explore Allied Strength

The Americans had turned back an armored thrust there Thursday, leading military authorities to believe that the "tide has turned," but it now is clear that Thursday's action was only an exploration of American strength on the heights.

By striking simultaneously at both Kasserine gap, thirty-five miles from the Allied base at Tebessa, and at Sbiba gap to the northeast with strong armored forces both on Thursday and again yesterday, Rommel was able to conceal which of the two was his main objective.

British armored units, rushed southward to this grave sector, were thrown into action supporting the hard-hit American armored division.

Lack Of Experience Cited

American gunners had only a few hours to select mountain sites for their artillery and to camouflage their weapons before the initial Nazi assaults began. Their lack of experience may have been a crucial factor in determining the effectiveness of these preparations.

The French high command late today said Rommel's thrusts against the French yesterday near Sbiba had been "completely checked" after several hours fighting in which four tanks and twelve armored vehicles were destroyed.

This attack was apparently a feint, coupled with infantry attacks at Kasserine gap yesterday, to set the stage for the armored breakthrough against American positions today.

Eighth Army In Medenine

Meanwhile to the south, the British Eighth Army occupied Medenine and drove eight miles northwestward toward the Mareth line, the village of Mareth and Gabes, Cairo reports said.

[Reuters in a dispatch datelined at Ben Gardane declared the outposts of the main Mareth line were crumbling before the assault of the Eighth Army. This army is concentrating the whole of its might on the bulk of enemy forces in a narrowing coastal plain after clearing up the area thirty miles south of Medenine, Reuters said.]

Capture of Kasserine Pass gave the Germans control of a mountainous defile two miles wide and six miles long, leading to a plateau to the west of some 720 square miles, suitable for mechanized warfare. It also points them toward Tebessa, to the west.

Seeks To Cut Off Flank

Rommel, in allowing almost no respite to reorganize the American armored division, appeared determined to cut off the extreme Allied right flank, thereby imperiling the whole Allied position in western Tunisia.

Marshal Rommel was following the classic strategy of the commander who, faced by two opposing armies converging upon him, manages to hit the weaker army at its weakest point before the second army can effectively enter the battle.

Rommel's break through the Kasserine gap was not minimized by observers at headquarters here. Apparently believing the Mareth Line secure for the present, he hit at the damaged Allied positions with most of the armored forces at his disposal.

"During the morning of February 20 a heavy enemy attack developed in the area northwest of Kasserine which resulted in local enemy gains," said the Allied headquarters communique.

Push Half Way To Mareth

The British occupation of Medenine, more than 150 miles to the southeast, was announced authoritatively in Cairo.

Sources there said vanguards of General Sir Bernard Montgomery's forces were already halfway along the sixteen-mile highway to the town of Mareth.

[Reuters said the German radio had announced that "the expected attack by the British Eighth Army on forward outposts of Rommel's tank army in the Medenine area started yesterday."]

Despite high winds and rain over the battle area for several days, Allied fighter and bomber planes were reported hurling themselves at Axis transportation behind the fighting front by night and day. Three Allied planes are missing from operations the past two days.

The veteran British Eighth Army, meantime, advanced from southeastern Tunisia for an eventual squeeze against all Axis troops in Tunisia. Medenine lies only forty miles southeast of Gabes, a major Axis supply port.

Formerly an important Axis air base, it is the hub of a system of highways before the Mareth fortifications. Its occupation, with the previously announced capture of the island of Djerba just off the coast, was expected to hamper seriously the Axis in its use of Gabes as a landing point for supplies from Italy.

Axis Reports Success.

The communication from British Middle East headquarters in Cairo, for the first time, did not mention the British Eighth Army's ground activities. It said simply that there was "nothing to report from our land forces." The activities now come under Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's command, under the direction of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as commander in chief.

(Fighting French headquarters in London announced that the desert-hardened troops of Brig. Gen. Jacques LeClerc, who made an epic 1,500-mile march from the Lake Chad region of Equatorial Africa to join the British at Tripoli, had become a part of the British Eighth Army and would fight under Gen. Montgomery. Gen. LeClerc has been placed on Montgomery's staff and has turned his Lake Chad command over to Gen. Jean Marchand.)

American Battalion Escapes Through Nazi Lines At Night

Men Reach U. S. Camps After Creeping Past Foe And Waging Two-Day Battle In Tunisian Heights

By NOLAND NORGAARD

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Forces on the Tunisian Front, Feb. 17 (Delayed).—An American infantry battalion—which very nearly became the "lost battalion" of Djebel Essouda—has escaped through the German lines in a daring night march after a two-day fight on a hilltop with German infantry, tanks and artillery—"everything they had."

Red-eyed, haggard and weak from lack of food and water, weary from creeping along six hours inside enemy lines, these men arrived at American camps still full of fight and announced they were ready, if given adequate supplies, to go right back and hold their mountain—Djebel Essouda, eight miles from Faid Pass—forever.

"We walked past a German 88-millimeter gun position—so close we could have touched the gun," said the battalion commander, Major Robert R. Moore, 38, of Villisca, Iowa.

Major Moore led the first unit out. The joy of the men over their deliverance from the seemingly hopeless encirclement by Nazi tank units was tempered by the fact that their chaplain had not arrived at the American lines. (The chaplain was not identified in this dispatch, passed through Allied censorship.)

A three-line typewritten message ordering the battalion to attempt an escape was dropped the preceding afternoon from a fighter plane piloted by Lieut. Col. Richard Klocko. The message was confirmed by radio from headquarters.

Klocko and Lieut. Frank Scariano, who accompanied him, were awarded Silver Stars for their heroism.

With Moore in the leading group, the battalion started the descent from the mountain, taking along eleven German prisoners, including four who were so badly wounded they had to be carried on stretchers, and a wounded doughboy who also was carried on a litter.

The difficult terrain finally made it necessary to leave the wounded and the chaplain chose to remain behind with four medical orderlies and a detail of six other men to care for them.

"It was like him—he always wanted to be where he could be the most help to someone else," Major Moore said, and the soldiers, gathered around him sipping the first hot coffee they had tasted in three days, nodded agreement.

Moore then gave this account of the escape.

Lose Only 3 In Two Days

"The Germans gave us everything they had—infantry attacks, tank fire, mortar shells and artillery blasting—for two days, but we lost only three men.

"It's hard to tell how many Germans our boys killed, but the ditches up which they had attempted to come were filled with bodies. We must have gotten at least 200, maybe 400 of them.

"We started out at 11.15 P. M., slipped past their gun positions. The gun crews must have thought we were Germans, because they did nothing.

"Later, we saw men talking together and tried to evade them. They challenged us in Geman, but we kept quiet and went on.

Attack From Behind Foe

"Then they started firing machine guns. That really was a good break. While they were busy firing on us, Capt. Floyd E. Sparks, of Centerville, Iowa, brought his company down the road behind them.

"Finally they spotted him and started firing in that direction. Then Capt. Charles Apgar, also from Centerville, brought another company around the other way. That confused them plenty because they let us go on and began firing behind where we had first been. Another company, led by Capt. Edward Reynolds, who is from my home town of Villisca, got out without any trouble."

Have To Crawl 3 Miles

When the firing started some units divided under a prearranged plan into groups of five and filtered close by other German positions to safety. Some walked and crawled an estimated eight miles to reach the American outposts.

One unit, of which Private John Ferlise, 23, of Wheeling, W. Va., was a member, had to crawl three miles, threading its way among German tanks and guns. Ferlise rejoined his company twelve hours after most of the others had been reunited.

Throughout two days of fighting on the mountain and the subsequent night flight, Moore wore a steel helmet in which there was a deep crease "made by the first bullet anyone ever fired at me. A sniper at Algiers did it."

Moore was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in the Allied landings near Algiers.

Saves Radio Equipment

A number of survivors of the nearly lost battalion were with Major Moore as he told his story.

Lieut. Max Bates, Des Moines, a signal officer, managed to salvage his radio equipment from a stranded truck under German fire and bring it to the mountain stronghold so the battalion could maintain contact with other American troops.

Private Mark C. Pickering, 24, of Bedford, Iowa, told of spending eight hours in a foxhole alone on

the mountain when German machine-gun fire prevented him from crossing open ground to rejoin his outfit.

Leaves Cigarettes Behind

Sitting about gulping food, coffee and water which they had lacked during two days of battle, the men bemoaned the fact that they were compelled to leave behind on the mountain their treasured stock of cigarettes and other personal belongings.

Major Moore laughed as he said: "The one thing I didnt' leave behind was a bed-sack I bought in England and carried all over Africa. I decided to bring it along if it was the last thing I ever did."

"Didn't Know My Men"

Then he glanced proudly at his men and continued:

"One of our German prisoners was a noberlieutenant who urged us to surrender because our position was hopeless.

"He pointed out that we were surrounded and that help was miles away.

"But he didn't know my men."

When the group reached the first American outpost, the major said, "we heard somebody coming along the road. They came marching calmly along like they were on a parade ground with Sparky—I mean Captain Sparks—at their head.

"I could have kissed him."

turned a machine gun on me, but I reached a foxhole. Our tankmen quickly realized the situation and began firing at the jeep over my head."

Tipped off by this incident, American tankmen knocked out a number of captured American vehicles operated by Germans and shot to pieces scores of German infantrymen following them in the hope of reaching the town undetected.

2 Gen. Lees Get Away

"We were sitting in a wadi when we saw three of our Gen. Lee medium tanks firing over our head at our troops," said Lieut. Ernest E. Nock of Hammond, Ind.

"They were manned by Germans. We let go and kocked out one of them. The two others got away."

Lieut. J. C. Gleason of Portsmouth, Ohio, said that when the tankmen first saw an infantry column entering an olive grove southeast of the town behind a number of vehicles they withheld fire, believing the column was made up of U. S. stragglers.

"They walked in without any effort at concealment and came from territory where our own men had been fighting," Gleason said.

"But when we saw the German half-tracks and one of our three-quarter ton trucks we realized it was a Nazi column.

"Let Them Have It."

"I gave the order for my company of five medium tanks to let them [illegible]t. We got the jump on them and knocked out two of their tanks before they could get their guns into action. Then we withdrew through the town, stopping several times to fire back and machine-gun the German infantry.

"I thought I had lost two of my tanks and went back into the town in the hope of picking up their crews. I couldn't find them, but saw several German vehicles in flames. Later the two missing tanks turned up okay and we didn't lose a thing."

Sergeant's Happy

Sergt. William Vernon Canter, 24, of Hazard, Ky., was particularly jubilant at the success of the mission in delaying the German advance. It was his first engagement as platoon leader and his men knocked out three German Mark IV's.

Sergt. Fred Kolojeski, 28, a tank commander of Garwood, N. J., said that after the German patrols had been beaten back during the night between 40 and 50 Mark IV's and anti-tank guns appeared over the ridge the next morning.

"We engaged them at about 2,000 to 3,000 yards and held them for hours," he said. "About 3:30 P. M. 10 Mark IV's broke through on our left flank, followed by German infantry. When they got within 400 yards we let go and knocked out two of them. The rest scooted for home.

"We fought a rearguard action until we had withdrawn to three miles west of Sbeitla just as darkness fell. Then the Germans stopped. They were willing to break it off."

The battle was the sixth in which Kolojeski and his crew participated during the African campaign. They had two tanks shot from under them in previous [illegible]ments.

Sergt. Leonard Jatzlau, 25, Smithville, Texas, who drove Kolojeski's tank, said, "We poured 10 75 shells and 20 37's into a battery of five German guns and silenced them."

Other members of the crew are Corp. Charles W. Rush of Dewitt, Ark., gunner; Pvt. Walter J. Tarnowski, Chicago, radio operator; Pvt. Joseph Olexy, Lansford, Pa., gunner and Pvt. Peter J. White, Cleveland, Ohio, gunner.

U. S. Tankmen Knock Out Nazis Posing as Yanks

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

With U. S. Forces in Tunisia, Feb. 18 (delayed) (AP).—Outnumbered American tankmen who knocked out 15 to 20 German tanks while losing only six themselves in a rearguard action at Sbeitla, said today they had foiled an attempt by Germans to filter into U.S. positions by using captured American equipment and vehicles.

The infiltration movement occurred Wednesday as the American tanks staved off the German assault to allow other American units time for an orderly withdrawal.

"Outside of the town I saw four men dressed in American combat uniform sitting in a jeep," said Sergt. Jack Lewis of Oswego, N. Y.

Doesn't Make Sense.

"As I walked toward them they were shouting at each other, but apparently hadn't noticed me. I couldn't make out what they were saying. Their talk didn't sound right—and then I suddenly realized they were Germans.

"I started to run across an open field and when they saw me they that had shot at Sergt. Lewis, the three-quarter ton truck, which had one of our anti-tank guns mounted on it, and a German half-track.

"Their infantry scattered into the olive grove. The fight was short and snappy. We inflicted very heavy casualties by peppering them with machine gun fire, canister ammunition and high explosives.

"When they opened up on us with their 88's and began moving tanks in, our positions got too hot. We withdrew through the town, stopping several times to fire back and machine-gun the German infantry.

"I thought I had lost two of my tanks and went back into the town

Tunisia Setback Fails to Lower Troops' Spirits

A. E. F. Held at Kasserine Pass for 30 Hours Under Artillery Shelling by Nazis

By Ross Munro

A Canadian Press Staff Writer

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN TUNISIA, Feb. 20 (Delayed) (AP).—German artillery pounded the Kasserine Pass and the surrounding hills and plains for thirty hours before forcing the stubborn American defenders to give ground and withdraw to a flat valley to the west.

The prolonged artillery concentration with tank thrusts against the entrance to the pass enabled German infantry to infiltrate into the American flanks. Early this afternoon American infantry came down from positions in the hills and from the pass and tank-destroyer units which had been operating in front of the pass withdrew through it to the west.

I drove in a "blitz buggy" (jeep) toward the Kasserine Pass this afternoon and saw the Americans coming back from their ordeal on the hills. They were infantry, engineer and armored troops. The German infantry worked its way into the hills last night and there was considerable close-quarter fighting with automatic weapons and rifles as the Americans beat them off. But a particularly strong artillery concentration in the area of the pass at noon led to the withdrawal and the troops fell back, tired, dirty and unshaven, but still game and keen to fight again.

Spirits Remain High

The spirit of these Americans certainly is not flagging even after this day and a half of fighting in which the tide turned against them.

Tank-buster crews with self-propelled guns said they were in action against a squadron of German tanks on the plains east of the pass. They said they destroyed or damaged about fifteen of the enemy vehicles.

The withdrawal to the plain seemed orderly enough as we watched from a knoll two miles from the pass. American tanks moved along the road to take up covering positions about a mile from us. For a while it looked as if the German tanks would try to come through the pass and fight it out on our side, but nothing happened. The American vehicles kept moving about at the foot of the hills, helping the infantry and engineers come out. Two German aircraft flew over on reconnaissance and every gun in the valley let go at them.

Spitfires Rake Pass

Then four American-manned Spitfires swooped over us at zero height to strafe the Kasserine pass with cannon and machine-gun fire. A column of smoke could be seen rising from the pass which then was occupied by German infantry. There were a few bursts of German artillery fire on the plain.

Through it all Arab boys stood by the roadside trying to sell eggs to the tired troops. A white-domed mosque in the center of the valley seemed peculiarly out of place on the battle ground.

The next defensive line for the Allies on this Kasserine sector is the Hainra pass, twenty miles west of the Kasserine pass. Nine miles west of Hainra there is still another pass that could be defended before any break-through to Tebessa could be made by the enemy.

There was rain tonight for two hours which made the roads greasy and may delay any further German advance.

TRAFFIC POLICEMEN CURB TUNISIA DRIVERS

Trucks in War Zone Are Kept at 35 Miles an Hour

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, in Tunisia, Feb. 18 (Delayed) (AP)—Even at war you can't get away from traffic policemen. A correspondent's jeep was speeding en route to a battle when a motorcycle drove up and the driver said:

"Pull over; where do you think you're going—to a war?"

"I thought I was," the writer answered.

"Well, you were hitting sixty miles an hour," said Private Clyde E. Vance, military policeman from Douglas, Wyo., "and you can't go to war along this road at more than forty-five. And if you were in a truck, I would have to hold you down to thirty-five."

"Are you going to give me a ticket?" the correspondent asked.

"No, we don't give any," the private replied. "We just take down the name and organization of the driver. The first time he gets away with a warning. The second time he has to leave his nice warm seat and go back to walking with the infantry."

"Who are the worst offenders?" the writer inquired.

"Truck drivers," answered Vance. "They all have ambitions to drive on the Indianapolis Speedway after the war is over."

U.S. Tank Battalion Cited For Heroism at Sbeitla

Leader Also Is Recommended for D. S. C. After Battle

WITH AMERICAN FORCES AT THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Feb. 19 (Delayed) (AP).—A commander whose tank battalion successfully covered the withdrawal of American forces from Sbeitla and who escaped on foot through the German lines after his own tank was destroyed was recommended today for the Distinguished Service Cross and his entire battalion was cited for the "finest discipline, superb leadership and unflinching courage."

The recommendation of the D. S. C. award for Lieutenant Colonel Henry Gardiner, of Anaconda, Mont., was announced by Brigadier General Paul M. Robinett, of the Armored Forces to the battalion, whose tankmen stood in battle-stained and torn clothing on windswept wasteland, while two others among their officers received the D. S. C. for outstanding heroism [illegible] the battle of Tebourba on [illegible] 2.

Gen. Alexander Directing Troops From Front Line

By ROSS MUNRO

[Canadian Press Correspondent]

Somewhere on the Tunisian Front, Feb. 21 (AP)—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander of Allied land forces in North Africa, has been up to the front personally directing counter-action against menacing German advances in southern Tunisia. I sam him recently at an American field headquarters with Lieut. Gen. Kenneth Anderson, commander of the British First Army.

They were discussing the situation with high-ranking American officers and intently studying a battle map with them. Sir Harold was wearing a dusty red-banded cap of a general with an RAF fleece-lined jerkin and corduroy trousers tucked into big flying boots. He stood with his hands in his pockets, talking easily and quietly to the staff officers. It was his first appearance with Anderson on the Tunisian front line.

As he was leaving headquarters he chatted for a few minutes with a group of war correspondents and his attitude was anything but pessimistic about developments here.

"The big thing will be coming up from the south," he said, referring to the Eighth Army which is besieging the Mareth Line. He left grinning.

2 TUNISIA PILOTS HONORED

Delivered Messages That Saved Infantry Battalion

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Feb. 18 (Delayed) (AP) — Two American fighter pilots who flew through intense German fire at tree-top level to drop instructions enabling a hard-pressed infantry battalion to outmanoeuvre advancing German forces received Silver Stars today.

They are Lieut. Col. Richard B. Klocko of Dunkirk, N. Y., and Lieutenant Frank Scariano of Trinidad, Colo. Colonel Klocko returned to his home field in darkness, landing safely after his hazardous mission, but Lieutenant Scariano's plane was badly shot up and then ran out of gasoline.

In an attempted belly landing on rough terrain in semi-darkness, Lieutenant Scariano's plane nosed over and he found himself hanging head down in the cockpit. He extricated himself and walked all night to reach a highway. There he met a United States motor convoy, which took him to his home field.

NAPLES, CROTONE RAIDED BY ALLIES

Three Vessels Are Hit and Large Chemical Works Is Set Afire.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CAIRO, Feb. 21—American Liberators blasted the Italian ports of Naples and Crotone in daylight yesterday, Allied communiques disclosed today, while other bombers of the Ninth U. S. Air Force attacked Axis airdromes in Crete last night for the second time in 24 hours.

U. S. Middle East headquarters

30.24 - 1363

30.24 - 1363

announced that "all our aircraft returned safely" from both the day and night operations.

Hits were scored on one large ship and two medium-sized vessels at Naples, a favorite target of U. S. bombers, the communiques said.

The important supply port on the Tyrrhenian sea coast in southern Italy was raided last on Feb. 16.

Chemical Plant Hit

At the Ionian sea port of Crotone, 200 miles to the southeast on the "sole of the Italian boot," the U. S. bombers scored hits on a chemical factory as well as on targets in the harbor area, it was announced. Many fires were reported seen in the chemical works.

For the second successive night, Liberator bombers raided airdromes at Kastelli Pediada and Kerakleion (Candia) in Crete and largo fires were observed.

Meanwhile, Malta-based fighter planes shot up a factory in southern Sicily, a communique from British Middle East headquarters announced. It added that an enemy raider attempting to attack Alexandria Friday night was shot down into the sea.

REDS GAIN 45 MILES IN NEW DONETS DRIVE

3 More Localities Taken By Russians Operating Below Voroshilovgrad

3,000 More Nazis Killed Or Captured In Latest Action, Moscow Says

FEB 22 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 21—The Red army hammered at Nazi defenses thirty-four miles from the Dnieper river tonight and, according to the regular midnight Moscow communique, gained forty-five miles in the drive south of Voroshilovgrad, fallen Donets basin capital.

No new progress was reported in the drive toward Dnieperopetrovsk and Poltava southwest of Kharkov after last night's special bulletin told of the capture of Krasnograd and Pavlograd.

But the communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor here, said the Russian army operating south of Voroshilovgrad in the Donets basin had taken three more localities, including Dyakova, which is forty-five miles below Voroshilovgrad and only twenty-five miles northeast of Kuibishevo, taken by another Red army column driving up from conquered Rostov.

Would Cut Retreat Path

The union of these two columns would seal off a huge area through which German troops have been retreating.

The communique said one Nazi infantry battalion was wiped out and three tanks, eight guns, twenty two machine guns, and other materials captured in the fight below Voroshilovgrad.

Dyakova is approximately sixty miles east of Stalino, a rail junction through which Nazi troops have been withdrawing. Red army units have been trying to break through to Stalino from Krasnoarmeisk and Kramatorsk, twenty-five miles to the northwest, and forty-five miles to the north.

Action "Extremely Violent"

The heaviest fighting, described as "extremely violent," occurred in the Kramatorsk sector today, the communique said. German tanks and infantrymen counter-attacked repeatedly in an effort "to recover lost ground at any price," but the Russians said they were repulsed with heavy losses in men and equipment.

Altogether, the Russians said, the Germans had lost more than 3,000 in killed and captured since late yesterday in fighting extending from Orel, 200 miles above Kharkov, to the Taman peninsula in the Caucasus.

While no further progress of the Soviet armies was reported in the drive on Orel, the communique said Soviet guerrillas had blown up a train in the city itself. This occurred the night of February 9, the communique said, following a Russian air a[illegible]

"Taking a[illegible] of the panic

(Continued [illegible]e 11, Column 6)

[illegible]metrated to the railway station and destroyed a train which was ready to leave," the communique said.

"Three wagonloads of shells, three flat cars carrying tanks, and two with trucks were blown up."

Nazis Evacuating Orel?

This suggested the Germans were evacuating Orel, which is the exposed hinge of the central and southern fronts. A railway leads northwestward to Bryansk, another German strongpoint.

In the area between Orel and Kursk to the south the Russians said one Soviet unit had wiped out 200 Germans and knocked out three tanks and in another part of the same area motorized infantrymen, penetrating behind the Nazi lines, annihilated a company of Germans and captured four anti-tank guns, two ammunition dumps and other material.

Reds Gain In Caucasus

In the western Caucasus the Russians said several more populated localities had been seized in the drive toward Novorossisk on the Black Sea coast. In the capture yesterday of Ilskaya, forty miles from Novorossisk, the communique said 2,000 rifles, 67 machine guns, 12,000 shells, 200,000 rifle cartridges, 6 locomotives, 110 wagons and 40 trucks had been captured along with 200 Germans.

Soviet airmen in the week ending yesterday reported the destruction of 276 German planes either in combat or on airdromes compared to Russian losses of 101 planes.

The military press said Kharkov Province was three-fourths celared of the Germans and that Red troops have stormed into Dniepropetrovsk and Poltava provinces.

Continue Cleanup

Red troops have crossed from the Don River watershed to the Dnieper basin along which the Germans are expected to make a supreme effort to stand.

Cleanup of the Donets region continued apace. Beyond liberated Krasnograd, 60 miles southwest of Kharkov, the Russians said they stormed more towns, killing 400 Germans and capturing important booty.

"North of Kursk our troops, overwhelming strong enemy resistance, advanced," the Russians said of the fighting on the approaches to Orel, German base midway between Kharkov and Moscow. At one point, 150 German automatic riflemen seized a town from the Russians, but the Nazis were encircled and died to a man.

Capture Center

The Russians celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Red Army today with speeches and ubiquitous slogans exhibited everywhere, a typical one said:

"Hail to the victory of the Anglo-Soviet-American alliance of the base enemies of humanity—the German Fascist enslavers!"

In the Caucasus where the Germans hold a narrow Black Sea littoral around Novorossisk, the Russians said they captured the district center of Marianskoye, 17 miles west of Krasnodar.

Russians Advance On 500-Mi. Front, Near 2 Key Cities

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (AP).—Russian armies in the Dnieper River basin stormed to within 34 miles of Dniepropetrovsk and Poltava today, entering on a wide front the provinces of which those cities are capitals.

All along the 500-mile front from Orel to Krasnodar the Red Army reported gains and victories overnight which left 1,900 Germans dead on the fields of battle.

Nazis' Reprisals At Kharkov Are Bared By Reds

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—During the German occupation of Kharkov, more than 2,000 civilians were arrested as hostages after an explosion killed a German general and others in divisional headquarters there, the Russian midnight communique said tonight.

The communique, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said the Germans shot 250 civilians at Kharkov in a single day and hanged dozens of others on balconies, lampposts and trees.

When they retreated, the communique declared, the Germans destroyed the city's finest buildings, including medical establishments, the Kharkov University Palace of Pioneers and other public structures.

Reds Revive Industries

Moscow, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Russian population in recaptured towns in the rich Ukraine and Donets regions are working quickly to put mines and industries back into operation, and one mine in the Lisichansk area already has increased production twenty per cent., Tass reported today.

ANGLO-SOVIET AMITY HAILED

Russia Will Collaborate With Britain On Peace Program, Eden Says

FEB 22 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 21—Britain and Russia are agreed on the broad principles of collaboration for peace as well as on the utter destruction of the Axis, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, said today in a speech commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Red army.

Eden spoke at one of the series of meetings throughout England manifesting solidarity of the two nations.

In the packed audience at Albert Hall were many high Government officials and Mrs. Winston Churchill. The Prime Minister is confined to his bed with catarrh.

Letter From Stalin Read

A letter from Premier Stalin expressing confidence that "joint offensive operations" to smash the Axis would soon be possible between the armed forces of the two countries was read.

Before a similar meeting at Newcastle, Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, Production Minister, said Britain and the United States already had sent Russia enough tanks to equip thirty-two armored divisions and planes for 400 squadrons.

Eden declared that "where Hitler's generalship has failed, the wiles of Goebbels (Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels) are now in play; every effort has been made and will be made to foster suspicion and encourage dissension between the Allies."

"All the old paraphernalia is out again," Eden said.

"A part in this puppet show is played by the bogey of Bolshevism."

Too Hard To Swallow

But, he added, "we do not find it hard to recognize this highly colored figure. He is an old friend—a survival from the earliest days of the Nazi regime.

"We are asked to contemplate Hitler as the savior of European civilization; this figure lacks something in 1943. The population of the occupied countries will find this prescription too hard to swallow, and neutrals too.

"We are not only agreed to work together for the utter destruction of the Axis in war—we are agreed on the broad principles which underly our collaboration for peace.

"We are agreed to build up a post-war system which shall be the negation of all Hitler's new order stands for."

"Internationale" Sung

Eden's audience stood for a rendition of the "Ode to the Red Army" and again to sing the "Internationale" at the conclusion of his speech.

In the audience, besides Mrs. Churchill, were Ivan M. Maisky, Russian Ambassador; Viscount Simon, British Lord Chancellor; Lord Woolton, Food Minister; Sir James Grigg, War Minister, and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

A parade of the British armed forces preceded the program.

Stalin's message expressed thanks to every man and woman in Great Brit[illegible]n for the honor paid the Red army birthday and concluded:

"This demonstration of the friendly feelings on the part of the British people for the army of the Soviet people strengthens our confidence that the moment is near when the armed forces of our countries, by joint offensive operations, will smash our common enemy."

Reds' Desire For Invasion

Stalin's use of the phrase "by joint offensive operations" was interpreted in some quarters as a reminder of Moscow's desire for the western powers to get going with the invasion of Europe.

At Newcastle, Captain Lyttleton declared the United States and Britain had together sent Russia nearly 6,200 tanks and 5,600 aircraft between October, 1941, and December, 1942.

"In addition," he said "between us we have sent 85,000 trucks. Those came mostly from the United States.

"We ourselves have sent them 70,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition for army purposes alone. We ourselves have sent over 50,000 tons from our infinitely precious stock of rubber.

Other Equipment Sent

"By September, last, America and ourselves had sent 831,000 deadweight tons of machine tools, metals, ammunition, small arms, *et cetera*."

Lyttleton said the United States had sent 3,200 of the tanks, and nearly 2,600 of the planes, while Britain had contributed 2,974 tanks and more than 3,000 planes.

Speaking at Cardiff in the heart of the South Wales coal country, Major Clement R. Atlee, Deputy Prime Minister, compared Russia's military leadership with the genius of Oliver Cromwell.

The Red army today, he said, is a [illegible]ar cry [illegible]s def[illegible] jected C[illegible]P forces [illegible]

Stresses Need For Unity

He stressed the necessity for unity, saying:

"Above all, I hold that the British Commonwealth, the United States and Russia should continue in peace as in war together as good comrades in the great adventure of civilization."

The Red flag flew over Cardiff City Hall while Atlee spoke in the city's largest theater to a crowd of 3,000 with an additional 20,000 gathered around loud speakers in the streets.

Other speakers today included Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, at Brighton; Sir Stafford Cripps, Aircraft Minister, at Sheffield; Oliver Stanley, Colonial Secretary, at Manchester, and Major Alfred Duff Cooper, former Minister of Information, at Glasgow.

KING GEORGE IV TO HONOR STALINGRAD DEFENDERS

LONDON, Feb. 21—(AP) King George VI said in a message to President Kalinin of Russia on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Red army today that he would present a "sword of honor" to the battle-scarred city of Stalingrad "as a token of admiration not only of the British people, but of the whole civilized world."

The King said the British paid tribute to the "heroic qualities and magnificent leadership" of the Red army.

MacArthur Hails Red Army On Anniversary

Sydney, Australia, Feb. 21 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur hailed the Russian army today on its twenty-fifth anniversary.

He sent this message to the Moscow press:

"The anniversary of the Russian army cannot fail to be memorable to every soldier of whatever nationality. Its extraordinary achievements represent in many respects the most magnificent war effort the world has yet seen."

and unoccupied France on March 1, permitting free movement to all Frenchmen "except Jews and undesirables" and restoring normal postal and communications facilities.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said Laval told a press conference:

"I am sure we could be granted still more far-reaching concessions if I am not hampered in my policy by those who listen to foreign propaganda."

Earlier the Vichy station reported Germany had demanded the dispatch of an additional 250,000 French workers to Germany.

"Personally Interesting"

New York, Feb. 21 (AP)—A Transocean (German) dispatch from Berlin broadcast by Vichy and recorded here today by the Associated Press, said of the abolition of the demarcation line:

"This German concession is personally interesting to every Frenchman because everyone has some friend or relation on the other side of the line. Many Frenchmen have not seen their parents, wives or children in the last three years.

The move will also make it easier for French firms to conduct business and will permit litigation between persons in the two zones, some of which has been pending for three years, to be cleared up, the Transocean dispatch said.

Nazis To Drop Demarcation Line In France, Vichy Says

Occupied-Unoccupied Barrier To Be Lifted March 1 For All "Except Jews," Radio Reports

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 21—The Vichy radio said today Pierre Laval, chief of Government, had announced that German occupation authorities would abolish the demarcation line between occupied

115 A.E.F. [illegible]onored

Long Island Man Among Bomber Crew Members Receiving Medals

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Air medals have been awarded to 115 more members of American bomber crews for exceptionally meritorious service, the United States Army 8th Air Force announced today.

Among those receiving awards were:

Technical Sergeant Joseph M. Herbert, 27 Cottage Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and James Moore, 17 Union Street, Elmont, L. I.

First Lieutenants Charles W. Cranmer, Beach Haven, N. J., and Robert J. Nolan, 169 Pennington Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

Staff Sergeants Stanley J. Milik, 156 Emerson Street, Carteret, N. J., and Allen Middleton, 888 Penn Street, Camden, N. J.

CHURCHILL GETS NEW TEST

Bacteriologist Called In Though Condition Improves

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—A third physician was called in today for consultation on Prime Minister Churchill, ill of acute catarrh, but an official bulletin said his condition had improved.

The third doctor was a bacteriologist, Colonel Lionel E. H. Whitby, an expert on a drug that reduces fever. Medical authorities said the call "in no way indicated anxiety" and that Colonel Whitby's tests probably established that there had been no extension of the inflammation of one of the Prime Minister's lungs.

London, Feb. 21 (AP)—Reuters quoted the Ankara radio today as saying Premier Sukru Saracoglu declared in a speech that a real alliance had been established between Turkey and Britain and that the friendship between Turkey and Soviet Russia was growing ever stronger

The strengthening of relations between Turkey and Britain was attributed to the Odana conference of Premier Saracoglu and Prime Minister Churchill.

BULLETIN

New York, Feb. 21 (AP)—The New York Times' Stockholm correspondent reported tonight that Finland had decided to sue for a separate peace at the first opportunity, "and through any channel by which Moscow can be approached."

The dispatch said a friend of Vaino A. Tanner, former Foreign Minister "credited with engineering the reelection last week of President Risto Ryti," had told the correspondent of Finland's decision. The friend was said to have just returned from Stockholm from Helsinki, Finnish capital.

Italian Amnesty Is Reported For Greek Civilians

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 20 (AP)—Amnesty has been decreed for all Greek civilians imprisoned because of "misdemeanors" against Italian troops, a Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Rome said today.

The amnesty applies to all whose sentences are not more than three years, while those with longer sentences will have them reduced by two years. All fines have been canceled, the report added.

U. S. and R.A.F. Making Film on Joint Air Effort

Both Fact and Fiction in Story of Taking Over British Base

AT AN AMERICAN BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, Feb. 21 (AP).—The United States Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force are collaborating on production of a motion picture illustrating their joint campaign against the Axis—the first such film venture in history.

The script is being written jointly by Lieutenant Richard Sherman, American film and magazine writer who wrote the story of "To Mary, With Love," who is now attached to the 8th Air Force film unit, and R. A. F. Flight Lieutenant Terrence Rattigan, author of the plays "French Without Tears" and "Flare Path."

They are touring American and R. A. F. bases, getting the background for a story which will be part factual and part fictional, centered at an R. A. F. station in its transition from British to American operation.

The picture will be dilrected by Major William Wyler, who directed "The Little Foxes" and "Mrs. Miniver."

Spellman Received In Audience by Pope

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 21—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York was received by Pope Pius in a private audience today, the Swiss radio said in a broadcast.

The Berlin radio said the Archbishop later had lunch with Harold H. Tittman Jr., who maintains contact with the Vatican for President Roosevelt in the absence of the President's personal envoy, Myron C. Taylor.

DENIES TIMOSHENKO TRIP

Soviet News Agency Says No Mission Is Being Sent

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (Reuter)—Tass, the Soviet news agency, today officially denied reports that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko had left at the head of a military mission for the United States or for South America, as some reports stated.

No such mission with or without Marshal Timoshenko has been or is being sent, Tass said.

GANDHI'S LIFE RESTS ON END OF FAST NOW

Government Bulletin Says It May Be Too Late If There's Any Delay

William Phillips Reveals U. S. Is Taking Official Hand In Situation

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Feb. 21—Mohandas K. Gandhi's condition grew increasingly grave today as the Indian Nationalist leader completed the twelfth day of his twenty-one-day hunger strike and the Government issued a bulletin saying that "if the fast is not ended without delay it may be too late to save his life."

The communique, issued at Bombay, embraced a medical board's report on the condition up to this afternoon of the 73-year-old leader who has subsisted on citrus juices and water since February 10 in his detention quarters at the palace of the Aga Khan in Poona.

Heart Weak, Pulse Small

"Mr. Gandhi had a bad day yesterday and only four and a half hours sleep at night," the bulletin said. During the day he is apathetic and at times drowsy.

"His heart sounds are weak and the volume of his pulse is small. He is extremely weak, so that even swallowing of water exhausts him.

"He drank forty ounces of water mixed with two ounces of sour lime juice as usual. He is too weak to be weighed, but he had lost fourteen pounds up to February 19.

"The uraemic condition deepens and if the fast is not ended without delay it may be too late to save his life."

Phillips Takes Hand

Meanwhile, another intimation that the United States was taking an official hand in Indian affairs, now in a climactic state with Gandhi's fast, came today from William Phillips, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India.

In an unexpected statement, Phillips said that "phases of the situation in India requiring discussions are being handled by high officials of the governments of the United States and Great Britain."

His brief assertion came as somewhat of a surprise to American correspondents, who repeatedly had asked if America or Phillips, as President Roosevelt's representative, had been taking part in the discussions on Britain's Indian policy. Each inquiry had resulted in a flat "no," or no answer at all.

[In Washington yesterday Secretary Hull conferred with British Ambassador Lord Halifax on affairs in India and expressed concern over the situation.]

Sunday dawned bright and clear with the first dash of India's oncoming summer heat but the possibility of the loss of the spiritual and political leader dulled the day for millions of Indians.

Release Appeals Pile Up

From all quarters of India came appeals for the release of Gandhi, who has been held since his All-India Congress party began a civil disobedience campaign last August against British rule. He began his fast in protest over the refusal of the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, to free him unconditionally.

The Nationalist newspaper, *Hindustan Times*, edited by one of Gandhi's sons, carried three columns of appeals for his release, presented by commercial associations, student groups, teachers, church organizations and other bodies.

Amid the pressure being brought on the Government to release Gandhi, one spokesman pointed out that "practically no one has taken the obvious course of suggesting that Gandhi himself is equally able to save his own life by ending the fast."

Responsibility On Gandhi

Yesterday the Viceroy's secretary reiterated the Government's position that the responsibility for Gandhi's fast rested solely with him. The statement was addressed to a conference of Indian political leaders assembled here to seek Gandhi's unconditional release immediately.

The conference approved unanimously today a resolution to cable to Prime Minister Churchill demanding the leader's release. Copies of the cable were being sent also to Arthur Greenwood as leader of the opposition in Commons and Sir Archibald Sinclair as leader of the Liberal party as well as to the Viceroy and Phillips.

Special prayers were being said for Gandhi in Hindu temples and lesser shrines.

Doctors Are Baffled By His Clinging Power

Poona, India, Feb. 21 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, a tired old man stubbornly clinging to life, is baffling his doctors with his enormous staying powers.

But with nine days still to go in the three-week fast he started February 10 in protest against his detention in the palace of the Aga Khan, he is growing weaker by the hour.

Relatives have gathered at his bedside—to bedless but not to talk, for he has ceased talking for all practical purposes.

Tonight, representatives of millions of his followers were telephoning Poona in non-stop relays from all over this great sub-continent and others remained close to their radios.

Unable To Hold Glass

The 73-year-old leader is drinking all the water he can, but even

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his iron will is not strong enough to counteract his growing weakness.

He is so weak now that he no longer is able to hold a glass of water.

His daily messages have been discontinued. His constitution is not strong enough now to stand the strain.

He is even too weak to stand a shave. He has a several days' growth of beard and on the rare occasions when he talks now his speech is nothing more than a faint whisper.

Prayers Are Offered

As Gandhi continued to sink, various sects and creeds offered Sunday prayers to their respective gods.

Throughout the country the Indians prayed that Babu—father—might be spared. They have a special phrase for it.

"Dear God, do not let him go down to the burning ghats," they pray.

Burning ghats are flaming wood biers on the river banks on which Hindu bodies are cremated after death.

JAP 'NUISANCE' RAIDERS BOMB TOWN OF BUNA

Attack New Guinea Target For First Time Since They Lost It

U. S. Planes Sink Nipponese Ship In Aleutians, Active In South Pacific

FEB 22 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Monday*, Feb. 22 — Japanese warplanes on "nuisance raids" yesterday bombed Buna, Allied-occupied town on the northeastern coast of New Guinea, the high command reported today.

The former Japanese base, which was captured by the Allies last December 14, lies about 175 m. below the strong Japanese stronghold of Lae. It was the first time the enemy had bombed it since it was wrested from their grasp.

Allies Bomb Ambon

Allied heavy bombers, meantime, struck strongly at the town of Ambon and attacked shipping in the harbor. Clouds prevented observation of results, but two of six intercepting fighters were shot down, while all our planes returned.

Another night attack scored heavily against the enemy airdromes at Kahil and Ballale in the Buin-Fais area. Large fires, visible fifty miles, were started in the dispersal areas and at least two enemy aircraft, caught on the ground, were destroyed.

"The hangar was demolished and other damage caused in the building area," the communique said.

Buna Attack Described

Of the attack on Buna, the communique said:

"Enemy planes made two nuisance raids in the area under cover of darkness, causing neither damage nor casualties."

"Two enemy bombers carried out an ineffective raid on Milne Bay during the night. Their bombs dropped harmlessly in the bush.

"Allied planes attacked the Mubo region on New Guinea, twelve miles south of Salamaua.

"Our attack planes swept the area in two waves, bombing and heavily strafing enemy installations and adjacent tracks," the communique said. "Fires were started and Uaipali village was completely destroyed."

CHINESE FOIL 3D JAP ATTACK

Enemy Again Driven Back In Attempt To Cross Salween River In Yunnan

Nipponese Smash In Kiangsu Also Fails, Chungking Says

FEB 23 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Feb. 21 — Japanese forces trying to extend their grip along the Burma road in western Yunnan province attempted to cross the Salween river yesterday for the third straight day and again were driven back, the Chinese high command reported today.

A Japanese attempt to smash the Chinese in northern Kiangsu province also was foiled, the communique said. It added that the Chinese withdrew before converging columns, carried out a "counter encircling movement and at present are sandwiching the enemy with considerable success."

In that area, north of Shanghai, the Japanese are trying to compress a forty-five-mile semi-circular line through the lake country from Paoying to Powning, near the sea.

The communique reported no change in the situation on the Hunan front.

Heavy Losses Reported

Describing the fighting in Yunnan, the communique said "the Japanese on the west bank of the Salween in areas southward from Mamienkwan advanced to Mongyungkai February 2, but further progress was halted by the Chinese, who inflicted many casualties."

"The Chinese also suffered losses," it said. "Meanwhile, the Japanese, after receiving reinforcements, pounced on Lichaipah and made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the river the same evening.

"The invaders renewed thrusts in the direction of Mamienkwan and registered gains, although they lost more than 300 men. Heavy fighting is progressing in the areas eastward from Mamienkwan.

"On the Mingkwang front the battle is going on unabated. A combined enemy infantry and cavalry unit attempted to sneak into Laisoo from Kiangmeng February 16, but the Chinese are checking its advance."

Japs In Burma Hammered

New Delhi, Feb. 21 (AP)—British planes hammered the Japanese in the wide areas of Burma yesterday, a communique said today.

Blenheims attacked Aungbala and Sinbaik on the Mayu peninsula and villages north of Akyab, the Bay of Bengal port that is the immediate objective of Marshal Wavell's Indian army.

Hurricanes shot up railways, trucks and a paddle steamer in the lower Chindwin river valley. A small craft was sunk in the Kaladan river.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Feb. 21 (AP)—Allied bombers flew far from home bases yesterday to attack Jap airdromes and harbor installations in the Buin-Fairi area of the north Solomons and on Gasmata, New Guinea.

Twenty-three tons of bombs were poured on Kahlili and Baallale airdromes and on the Faisi seaplane base in the fase of intense anti-aircraft fire, causing a number of great fires and destroying many grounded aircraft, observers said.

At Gasmata two enemy bombers were destroyed on the ground and shipping was attacked. While Flying Forts and Catalinas concentrated on Gasmata airdrome and dispersal areas, Mitchell bombers strafed Jap barges in the harbor and Australian Beauforis dive-bombed shipping. The Beauforts also sent two torpedoes at a destroyer and three at cargo ship, with unobserved results.

Fortresses and Catalinas in the northern Solomons scored direct hits on fuel and ammunition dumps at Buin's Kahlili airdrome.

The returning fliers reported Jap shipping had been removed from the harbor at Buin. A two-hour raid Thursday started fires visible for 50 miles and heavily damaged four Jap merchant ships. A number of planes were believed destroyed on Baallale airdrome, another important Jap base just north of Shortland Island. The Japs made no attempt at interception there and every allied plane returned safely.

Jap Ship In Aleutians Sunk By U. S. Bombers

FEB 23 1943

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—Sinking of a Jap supply ship in the Aleutians and bombing of enemy bases in the South Pacific were announced in a navy communique today.

"On February 20 a United States naval unit operating in the western Aleutians engaged and sank a Japanese supply ship," the communique said.

"On February 19 and 20 United States aircraft executed a number of bombing attacks on Japanese airfields at Vila on Kolombangara Island and at Munda of New Georgia Island. Large fires were started and hits were scored on anti-aircraft installations. One United States plane failed to return from these attack missions."

No Details Given

The navy did not give any details of the destruction by an unidentified naval unit of a Japanese supply ship in the Aleutian Islands area. The wording of the communique suggested that the supply ship had put up a fight and it may have been one of the destroyer type which the Japanese used in supplying their troops on Guadalcanal Island in the South Pacific.

In connection with this action it was recalled that American surface forces bombarded Japanese positions on Attu Island February 18, two days before the destruction of the supply ship.

Largest U. S. Submarine Sunk While Attacking Jap Convoy

Loss Of Argonaut Quickly Avenged As Two Of Enemy Craft Are Sent To Bottom

FEB 22 1943

BY WALTER CLAUSEN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Pearl Harbor, Feb. 21—The sinking of the United States submarine Argonaut with the probable loss of ninety-four men and eight officers off the southeast coast of New Guinea more than a month ago, was followed within two hours by the destruction of two large Japanese transports by another submarine.

The two transports were in the same convoy that the Argonaut had been stalking.

[A Washington navy communique Sunday announced that the Argonaut, a 2,710-ton mine layer and the largest submarine in the United States Navy, had failed to return from patrol operations and must be presumed to be lost. The communique did not give the location of the Argonaut at the time it was last heard from.

[The navy communique also identified the destroyer lost in the January 29-February 4 battle in the Solomon Islands as the 2,100-ton De Haven.]

One of the Jap transports sunk was a 10,000-ton ship and the other of 7,000 tons.

The two transports apparently were highly prized by the Japanese and possibly contained high-ranking officers because six destroyers and aircraft protection were escorting the three troopships. Commander Leon J. Huffman, submarine division commander, discussed the loss of the Argonaut at fleet headquarters here.

"The Argonaut was on offensive patrol against enemy shipping and intercepted a Japanese convoy, not far from Rabaul, New Britain, apparently bound from Lae, New Guinea," he said.

"The only report on the action was from an army reconnaissance plane which first reported an enemy convoy attacking a submarine and later reported Jap destroyers shelling and sinking it.

"The plane also reported that the Argonaut torpedoed an enemy destroyer.

Bow Broke Surface

"As we reconstruct it from the reports, the Argonaut had intercepted the convoy, torpedoed a destroyer, was attacked with depth charges and its bow broke surface, apparently involuntarily, and circling Jap destroyers pumped shells into it, destroying it.

Revenge for the sinking of the Argonaut was very rapid. Another American submarine two hours later, closer to Rabaul, made an attack which was a masterpiece and the most skillful I have ever heard.

"It found the convoy heavily reinforced with six destroyers and air escort. The Japs must have highly prized it to have such protection for three ships which were returning to their base from an advanced New Guinea base.

"The attacking submarine penetrated the destroyer screen and sank the two biggest ships of the convoy."

Survivor Of Squalus

The skipper of the Argonaut was Lieut. Com. John Reeves Pierce, whose wife, Mrs. Mary T. Pierce, lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Argonaut's executive officer, R. W. Robertson, of Portsmouth, N. H., was a survivor of the submarine Squalus which sank off Portsmouth in May, 1939, with a loss of twenty-six lives. His mother, Mrs. J. B. Robertson, lives at Long Beach, Cal.

Commander Huffman said that the skipper of the avenging submarine apparently did not know the fate of the Argonaut. The attack on the Argonaut occurred shortly before noon.

The Argonaut, originally built as a mine-laying submarine, was on patrol duty in the Pacific when war broke out with Japan. Later it was fitted with new engines to give it the high-speed capacity of fleet submarines. Its operations in the Pacific were notable but remain shrouded in official secrecy.

Navy Names Destroyer Sunk In Solomons Fight

FEB 23 1943

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—A navy communique identified an American destroyer sunk in the January 29-February 4 battle in the Solomon islands as the 2,100-ton De-Haven, one of America's newest and fleetest destroyer types. The ship was sunk by Jap dive bombers.

Loss of life in the sinking of the destroyer leader DeHaven was believed to have been comparatively small, as the vessel went down on the afternoon of February 1 within easy rescue distance of Guadalcanal island.

The DeHaven was commissioned only last September and is of a type so new and with armament

Allied Bombers Blast Airfields in S. Pacific

By VERN HAUGLAND

so secret that nothing has been disclosed about it or the ships of its class except the size.

The skipper of the DeHaven, who is reported missing in action, was Commander Charles Edward Tolman, of Concord, Mass.

Argonaut, World's Largest Sub, Lost on Patrol in Enemy Waters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—(AP) The submarine Argonaut, largest in the American Navy and possibly the largest in the world, is presumed to be lost on patrol operations, the Navy announced today.

A Navy communique also identified an American destroyer sunk in the Jan. 29-Feb. 4 battle in the Solomon islands as the 2,100-ton DeHaven, one of America's newest and greatest destroyer types. The ship was sunk by Nazi dive bombers.

The Navy did not give the location of the mine-laying Argonaut, a 2,710-ton vessel, at the time it was last heard from. Presumably it was lost in the Pacific.

The Argonaut had a normal complement of about 100 officers and men and presumably they were all lost.

Loss of life in the sinking of the destroyer leader DeHaven was believed to have been comparatively small as the vessel went down on the afternoon of Feb. 1 within easy rescue distance of Guadalcanal island.

The skipper of the Argonaut was Lieutenant Commander John Reeves Pierce, a native of the Canal Zone, whose father is presently stationed in the Public Health service in Washington.

The Argonaut was the largest submarine in the world so far as published records go although it is of course possible that the Germans, Japs, or even one of the United Nations has a larger craft, existence of which was never officially admitted.

The distinction of being largest was formerly held by the French—more recently the Fighting French—Surcouf. But the Surcouf, Fighting French headquarters announced, was lost in the Gulf of Mexico last summer or fall.

The Surcouf carried a small airplane for reconnaissance and nuisance raid purposes but the Argonaut's relatively great capacity was devoted to carrying mines and mine-laying gear. Presumably, therefore, the vessel was engaged in mining Japanese coastal waters and supply routes and possibly even Japanese harbors, although this can not be known definitely since the Navy would not even say in which ocean the vessel had been operating.

The sub had a total length of 381 feet. The Argonaut was first authorized by Congress in 1916 and again in 1924. She was finally launched in 1927 and commissioned in April, 1928. Her naval service thus extended over 15 years. The big sub was equipped with six torpedo tubes and two six-inch guns.

She was the sixth American submarine announced as lost in this war and the fourth lost by combat operations in the Pacific. Previously the S-26 was sunk in a collision off Panama, the Sealion was destroyed early in the war to prevent its falling into enemy hands, and the Shark, Perch, and Grunion were lost on operations against enemy supply lines.

REPUBLICANS COME TO AID OF ROOSEVELT

Ask Congress To Discriminate In Over-Riding Executive's Policies

Taft Proposes Vigilance Committee To Survey House Actions

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 21—Amid increasing differences between President Roosevelt and Congress, some Republicans called today for more discrimination in the overriding of Executive policies lest important governmental functions be impaired.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), for one, proposed the creation of a "vigilance committee" among Senate Republicans to survey the drastic actions recently taken by the House and make recommendations to the minority on the course it ought to take in furthering the elimination of some Government bureaus without crippling the war effort.

Latest Point In Issue

The latest issue between the White House and the Hill if the proposal of Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) to require Senate confirmation of all appointments making $4,500 a year or more.

President Roosevelt's unusual and strongly - worded expression of opposition yesterday sharpened the controversy, which will come to a showdown in the Judiciary Committee this week.

The Republicans may be found upholding the President. Minority Leader McNary of Oregon opposed the bill, saying that if the Senate passes upon all the appointees it will assume responsibility for their conduct of their agencies.

Taft Voices Opinion

Taft and others were principally concerned, however, with the danger of eliminating some valuable Federal agencies.

"We ought to exercise discrimination and not be against something just because the President is for it," Taft commented. "Neither should any member be for a proposal just because the President is for it."

Taft classed the controversial question of the size of the army in the latter category, observing that Congress had the right to make its own decision despite the President's assertion at a press conference last week that he had settled the matter as Commander in Chief.

Separate Good From Bad

Senator Aiken (R., Vt.) said that attempts in the House to kill off the Agricultural Adjustment Administration without making some provision for continuing its work illustrated that Congress could go too far.

"We in Congress have to be careful that we separate the good from the bad," Aiken told reporters. "We can't just run wild, killing off this agency and that function as the occasion arises. What we want to do

HIGH VALUATION ON CANNED GOODS

REVEALED BY OPA

Order Will Limit Consumption to Less Than Half of Normal.

900 ITEMS TABULATED

List Is Designed to Cover March Purchases; Revisions for April.

PRUNES, RAISINS HIGH

Canned Vegetables Average 16 Points; Tomato Juice 32.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—(AP) The government announced tonight how much processed food the new ration books will buy, a drastic scale of point values limiting consumption to less than half of normal.

The 48 ration points allotted to each man, woman, and child for March will command two cans of sliced pineapple, or three cans of peas, or 48 cans of baby food.

The 48 points may be spent, of course, on a variety of different foods. Here is what some of them will "cost," in the most popular can sizes:

Peas, 16 points; corn, 14; tomatoes, 16; green beans, 14; pears, 21; peaches, 21; grapefruit juice, 23; tomato juice, 32; soup, 6; baby food, 1.

Prunes and raisins "cost" 20 points a pound; frozen foods mostly 13 points a pound.

900 Different Values

The Office of Price Administration issued a detailed tabulation of nearly 900 different point values which will determine how much canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, and baby foods may be bought when the rationing starts March 1. Sale of these items is frozen until then.

The point values for dried beans, peas, and lentils which were brought under the rationing only last night will be announced later.

The values announced today are expected to remain in effect throughout March, although they could be raised or lowered at any time. At the end of the month the OPA will announce the values for April, which may be the same or different.

Points for Entire Month

The first 48 points provided by the new ration books to be distributed this week are designed to cover purchases for the entire month of March. During the last week of March, however, some of the April ration coupons may be used if necessary.

It had been announced previously that the individual allotment for March would be 48 points but the value of these points was a closely kept secret and today's announcement constituted a severe blow to householders who have been relying mostly on canned goods for their tables.

"This means we will be eating less than half as much canned and processed foods as we ate the previous year," commented Prentiss Brown, OPA administrator. "We'll do on this scant ration so that our fighting forces and the fighting forces of our allies may have the food they need to carry on."

He estimated that civilians will have from March 1 to September, 1944, a total of 254,000,000 cases of canned fruits and vegetables—an average of little more than 13,000,000 cases a month compared with 30,000,000 a month in 1941-42.

Sauerkraut "Cheap"

Of adult foods, the only thing "cheap" on the table was canned sauerkraut. At five points a common can, but very little is on the market. Canned meat and canned fish remain under a sales ban but are due to be rationed along with meat at the end of the month. Canned milk, butter, and other edible oils probably will join the ration list soon but remain on sale in the meantime. Bread, milk, meat, soaps, fresh fruits, and vegetables and other unrationed items remain on sale, too.

The point table will be posted in grocery stores and cans and shelves will be marked with the point values.

Registration for the new ration book will be held in schoolhouses and other public places throughout the nation beginning tomorrow. The new No. 2 book will be given to anyone who has a No. 1 ration book (used for sugar, coffee, and shoes). Besides canned goods, the new book will cover meat rationing when it starts about March 28.

Four Denominations

The stamps come only in denominations of 1, 2, 5 and 8 points and grocers cannot give "change." Therefore, the larger point stamps should be used first so that it will be easier late in the month to make exact change with the small coupons.

Grocers cannot return stamps on returned merchandise but may exchange cans of equal point values.

Stamps should be removed from the book only in the presence of the storekeeper or his employes, including delivery boys.

Ration Point Values

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—(AP) This table shows the ration point values for processed foods in popular size containers and by the pound.

FEB 22 1943

	19 to 22 oz	28 to 32 oz	45 to 48 oz	per lb
FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES				
CANNED AND BOTTLED				
Apples	10	15	23	8
Applesauce	10	15	23	8
Apricots	16	24	37	13
Berries—all varieties	14	21	32	11
Cherries	14	21	32	11
Cranberries and sauce	14	21	32	11
Salad and cocktail fruits	14	21	32	11
Grapefruit	10	15	23	8
Grapefruit Juice	10	15	23	8
Grape juice	10	15	23	8
Peaches	14	21	32	11
Pears	14	21	32	11
Pineapple	16	24	37	13
Pineapple juice	14	21	32	11
Other	10	15	23	8
FROZEN				
Cherries	16	24	37	13
Peaches	16	24	37	13
Strawberries	16	24	37	13
Other berries	16	24	37	13
Other frozen fruits	16	24	37	13
DRIED AND DEHYDRATED				
Prunes	25	38	58	20
Raisins	25	38	58	20
All others	10	15	23	8
VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE JUICES				
CANNED AND BOTTLED				
Asparagus	14	21	32	11
Beans, fresh lima	16	24	37	13
Beans, green, wax	14	21	32	11
Beans, all canned, bottled dry	10	15	23	8
Beets (including pickled)	10	15	23	8
Carrots	14	21	32	11
Corn	14	21	32	11
Peas	16	24	37	13
Sauerkraut	5	8	12	4
Spinach	14	21	32	11
Tomatoes	16	24	37	13
Tomato catsup, chili sauce	14	21	32	11
Tomato juice	14	21	32	11
Other tomato products	16	24	37	13
FROZEN				
Asparagus	16	24	37	13
Beans, lima	16	24	37	13
Beans, green, wax	16	24	37	13
Broccoli	16	24	37	13
Corn	16	24	37	13
Peas	16	24	37	13
Spinach	16	24	37	13

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CANNED SOUPS

Soups	10	15	23	8

Baby foods, canned and bottled, all types and varieties except milk and cereals: four to five and one-half ounces, inclusive, one point; over five and one-half ounces and including nine ounces, two points.

BRITISH GIVEN BUYING DUTIES

Ministry Of Food To Purchase Meat Products From Four South American Countries

Scheme Designed To Achieve Orderly Allocation Of Vital Commodity

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 21—The British Ministry of Food has been disignated the sole purchaser of meat and meat products for the United States from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

In announcing this today, the Combined Food Board said the Ministry of Food also would be the exclusive South American buyer for the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and India.

Purpose Of Scheme

"This unified buying plan was adopted to provide more efficient use of shipping, to make possible the orderly allocation of a war commodity vital to the United Nations throughout the world, and to utilize tin more fully for military purposes," the announcement said.

The plan, the board also said, will lessen somewhat lend-lease and military demands upon United States production.

Total supplies bought by the Ministry of Food will be allocated among the various nations on the basis of recommendations by the Combined Food Board. Requirements of the United States armed forces for meats from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay will be provided in this manner.

Principal Buyer

The United Kingdom will continue to be the principal buyer of South American meats. In recent years Britain has taken about eighty-seven per cent. of the South American surplus, with the United States taking about seven per cent., almost all of it canned beef.

The blockade of continental European countries has increased the South American meat supply available to the United Nations by 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 pounds, it is estimated.

FEB 22 1943

Africa Supplies Allies With Raw Materials

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—French North Africa is supplying the United States and Great Britain with "important quantities" of strategic raw materials, the Office of War Information said today.

Ships which carried American and British food, clothing and other civilian supplies to North Africa already have returned with 50,000 tons of raw materials, OWI reported, and "increasing shipments will follow."

Manganese, cobalt ore, ore, cork, tanbark and iron ore are among the materials arriving here from North Africa, while iron ore and phosphate rock are the major shipments to Great Britain.

16 Missionaries Safe, Adventists Are Told

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—The safety of sixteen Seventh Day Adventist missionaries in the Philippines was reported today in a cable received here by the General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists.

The message, undated, was transmitted through the international Red Cross and the Japanese Red Cross. The signers said they were "well and working" and wished their relatives notified.

Among those reporting were Dr. H. C. Honor and wife, Dr. Vera Honor, head of the medical staff of the Manila Sanatorium and Hospital operated by the Adventists; W. E. Guthrie, business manager of the hospital, and four nurses—Pauline Neal, of Glendale, Cal.; Bertha Parker, Hill City, Kan.; Edna Stoneburner, Takoma Park, Md., and Bessie Irvine, Enterprise, Kansas.

FEB 22 1943

Eight Medical Officers Found Guilty In Canada

Quebec, Feb. 21 (AP)—Eight of nine army medical officers and men who recently faced a general court-martial here following charges of irregularities in medical examinations of army recruits have been found guilty, it was announced tonight by Brigadier E. A. Blais, officer commanding Military District No. 5.

The announcement, made public tonight after the eight had been paraded before Brigadier Blais, also contained sentences which included, for the officers, one dismissal, one severe reprimand and rank penalty, one severe reprimand and one reprimand.

The other ranks were sentenced to periods of detention ranging from forty-five days to nine months.

2 French Destroyers At Boston for Repairs

Fantasque and Terrible Are Actually Light Cruisers

BOSTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Two swift French destroyers which accompanied the French battleship Richelieu on a historic dash from Africa to New York arrived here today. They were the Fantasque and the Terrible, both of which saw action against the British at Dakar and Oran in 1940, but whose commanders are now pledged to fight the Axis "to ultimate victory." The vessels came here for repairs.

Classed in Jane's "Fighting Ships" as destroyers, the craft actually are light cruisers, somewhat heavier than the flotilla leaders in the United States Navy destroyer classification. Displacing 2,569 tons, they can make top speed of about 45 knots and are able to maintain a speed of 37 knots continuously.

Officers of the craft will make a formal call tomorrow on Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, commanding the 1st Naval District, after which the crews will be given shore leave.

FEB 22 1943

9 OF IL DUCE'S GENERALS MET BY LAGUARDIA

Mayor Reveals Talk With "Electric Whiskers" And Eight Others

Tells Italy In Broadcast They Seem "Hopeless And Frustrated"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 21—Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia disclosed tonight in a short wave broadcast to Italy that he had talked with Gen. Annibale (Electric Whiskers) Bergonzoli, Italian general captured by the British in 1941, and eight other high ranking former Italian military leaders.

LaGuardia did not say where he met the nine but he said that to his eyes they "presented a group of frustrated and hopeless men who were once leaders in their corps."

Promise To Italy

The Mayor made the disclosure in holding out a promise to Italy that the United States is ready to aid the Italian people in restoring "what was once a happy land" when the "barrier of Fascism is removed."

[The Italian newspaper *Il Popolo D'Talia* reported February 5 that General Bergonzoli, former commander of the Italian Black Shirt corps who was captured in Libya, had been taken to Washington as a prisoner of war.]

LaGuardia said the eight other former Italian leaders were:

GEN. PIETRO GAZZERA, former Minister of War and former Governor of Abyssinia, whom LaGuardia described as "the highest ranking officer in the Italian army."

GEN. CLAUDIO TREZZANI, former Vice-Governor General in East Africa.

GEN. CARLO DE SIMONE, ex-Governor of Somaliland and Harrar.

GEN. ENRICO PITASSI MANELLA, division commander in Libya.

ARMY CORPS GENERALS FERDINANDO CONA AND LUIGI FRUSCI.

AIR MARSHAL GENERAL PIETRO PINNA.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANCESCO GUASCO.

"We spent some time together recalling old friends of the first World War, when the United States was fighting along side Italy and we were Allies," LaGuardia said. "I think I would interpret the consensus of opinion that those were the happier days.

Generals Displeased

"You will be interested to hear that when I told them that Gen. Antonio Scuero had been dismissed as Under Secretary of War by Mussolini, there was unanimous expression of displeasure and disappointment. They seemed to think very highly of him.

"My impression of the response when they were told that Brig. Gen. Antonio Sorice had been appointed by Mussolini as Under Secretary of War, was that they were all united in their scorn, as well as in disappointment.

"I gathered that they did not think very highly of General Sorice either as a soldier or otherwise. As highly trained, well-disciplined soldiers the generals did control their words, but could not conceal their feelings on this subject.

"Aged Beyond Their Years"

"They all seemed to be in good health and I would say they all seem aged beyond their years and to my eyes presented a group of frustrated and hopeless men who were once leaders in their corps. When I asked them if they had any particular message for the people of Italy they shrugged their shoulders and many of them said in a tone of despair and hopelessness: 'What can we say?'"

General Bergonzoli, known as "Electric Whiskers" because of his beard and handlebar mustache, was last reported in northern India, where he was described as one of fifty-two Italian generals held at a war prisoners' camp. Previous reports that he had been transferred to this country brought no comment from army authorities.

FEB 22 1943

NO SHIP SUNK DURING WEEK BY U-BOATS

Period Is First Such In Western Atlantic Since Pearl Harbor

War Risk Rates Drop In Area Where Sub Activity Has Been Heavy

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 21—Last week marked the first seven-day period since Pearl Harbor during which no Allied or neutral cargo ship was announced as sunk by the enemy in the western Atlantic.

In the last three weeks only four such sinkings were announced, eighteen fewer than for the previous three-week period. The Associated Press tabulation stood today at 614 announced sinkings.

Mean To Clear Sea Lanes

The United Nations, which disclosed recently the perfection of a device for locating submarines on the surface in darkness, promised an unrestricted drive to clear the supply lanes from the United States to Russia and Africa.

The recent bombings of European U-boat bases have aided the Allied situation.

Last week a medium-sized American merchantman was disclosed as sunk in a collision off the United States, but the sinking was not credited to the enemy. Nine men were reported dead or missing.

War-Risk Rates Drop

Meanwhile, there was a drop in war-risk insurance rates in areas including the south Atlantic, where submarine activity had been heavy.

The cut in announced sinkings followed threats by Germany's naval commander in chief, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, of "inexorable" under-sea warfare.

It has been said that the Nazis might be preparing for a big spring submarine campaign in the Atlantic, calling for the present lull.

FEB 22 1943

Screen Star, Back from U.S.O. Tour, Tells of War Front Visit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—(AP) Any movie star, via a ticket of celluloid, can penetrate darkest Africa without reading Hollywood.

But here are four stars, and girls at that, who went to Africa via an army transport under the auspices of U.S.O. camp shows.

For three months Kay Francis—who captained this company of four—Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair, and Carole Landis became fatally familiar with war.

Kay and Mitzi are back, the other two should be soon. Like the story of the man who went over Niagara Falls successfully in a barrel and then slipped on a banana peel in London and broke his leg, the girls flew 37,500 miles (over four continents) and were grounded in a cow patch in Alma, Ga.

Many Souvenirs

They are back with messages, souvenirs, some funny stories, patches of army slang, snap shots, a lot of African real estate in their clothes and coiffures, and heavy convictions.

For two hours the other morning, Kay sat at the breakfast table in New York and talked about the day she played volley ball at a convalescent home with the original American fliers who were the first in combat over England and Africa; about the night of her birthday when she was streaking into Africa from England and the ship was under fire.

What did she think about? Other trips to Europe when she was a glittering, upsetting symbol of Hollywood and every circumstance of her life was luxurious?

Mended Bullet Hole

"No," says she in that curious, quick little way she has of making R's sound like W's. "I saw a bullet hole in the bedding roll I supposedly was sleeping on and began to sew it up.

"Before I finished, the radio operator yelled, 'Hey, Kay, will you sew this button back on my jacket?' And then everyone began popping buttons!'"

In conversation the boys didn't talk about Hollywood. They wanted news from home and when that ran out, they told her what they thought about when they were flying alone at night; what they thought about in whole months of nights in fox holes.

Kay slowly removed her black framed glasses, folded her formal notes on the trip into a portfolio. Notes on their command performance in London; on Carole's wedding over there when Mitzi, as matron of honor wore Bebe Daniel's dress; on the forced landing in Georgia when the first thing they did back on American soil was buy double chocolate sodas and stock up at the Alma ten cent store.

Soldiers "So Young"

The trivia had been disposed of. Everything had been said—everything but the actresses' new notion of existence. And then Kay leaned across the table and began to talk about the war. Not in terms of bulletins written in printers' ink but in terms of young boys' signatures written in blood. Boys she got to know in those three months.

It might not be politic for the

best dressed woman of the screen to talk about the war coming home to roost; about living simply, and eating sparingly, and rationing, so she asked not to be quoted. But she spoke again about the boys and said, "Oh, but they are so young.!"

Victory Within Two Years Predicted by Patterson

Estimate Based on Facts, Reports Undersecretary of Navy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—(AP) Undersecretary of War Patterson declared today it was likely that the war would end in 1944 or 1945, and added:

"This estimate does not rest on a mere guess. It is based on the best information we have been able to gather on the waning strength of the Nazis and on the growing strength of the United Nations."

In a speech before the American Labor Press Association conference, Mr. Patterson predicted that "never again in this war will the Nazis launch an offensive in Russia on the scale of those in 1941 and 1942 . . . they have not the manpower."

He said the Nazis "and their satellites have lost at least 4,000,000 soldiers, dead, captured, and permanently disabled."

The undersecretary said America definitely was proving to be superior to the Japanese in fighting qualities, declaring:

"The day is not far off when Japan will feel the heavy hand of war in a way that it has never felt before."

Mr. Patterson asserted that temporary setbacks in the conflict should not be magnified into important reverses, nor dismissed with a shrug.

The Nazis were holding a narrow strip in Tunisia in force and their supply lines from Italy were short, Mr. Patterson said, adding:

"The position is a strong one. They will be destroyed in that position, but the fighting will be severe and we must be prepared for severe losses—even more severe than the losses we have suffered thus far in Tunisia."

He urged that no time be wasted in mustering resources and said it was necessary "for us to spare no effort to put into action an army and navy as strong in numbers, in training, and in equipment as the resources of this country can possibly support."

Setbacks, he asserted, should be viewed "in their relationship to the whole picture of global warfare and that x x x includes the home front as directly as it does the zone of combat."

"Once we thoroughly appreciate the fact that there is no line of demarcation between the bench and the trench, between the machine worker and the machine gunner, we will get a proper perspective of the job we have got to do in the field of production," he said.

Axis Versions Given

The German high command communique as broadcast from Berlin and recorded by The Associated Press, said that operations on the southeast part of the Tunisian front "were continuing," and that an Allied counter-thrust supported by tanks had been repulsed. British mechanized troops were said to have been attacked by German bombers.

The Italian high command reported in a broadcast communique that Axis aviation and armored units had repulsed an Allied counter-attack on the southern Tunisian front.

Berlin said that mists and a sandstorm aided the British movements in the Medenine area and forced the withdrawal of Axis forward troops in one area before the Mareth line.

The British "by-passed our foreground positions to the north and then turned south against their rear," the broadcast dispatch said. "In spite of a sandstorm, the maneuver was recognized in time so that the Axis foreground troops were withdrawn before the British reached them."

Without specifying whether it referred to the northern end of the Tunisian front or the northern sector of the Mareth line, the broadcast went on: "The British also are feeling their way against the northern wing of the German-Italian defense system, using strong tank and infantry forces, but so far this has not led to fighting of major importance."

Hitler Names Guderian Tank Force Inspector

FEB 22 1943

New York, Feb. 21 (AP)—Adolf Hitler has appointed the German tank expert, Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, to be inspector general of Nazi tank forces, the Berlin radio announced tonight.

The broadcast indicates that Hitler still is keeping direct control and command of the German army despite heavy reverses in Russia.

GUDERIAN PROMOTED TO HEAD NAZI TANKS

General Receives Special Military Powers From Hitler

Adolf Hitler has appointed the German tank expert, Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, to be inspector general of tank forces, the Berlin radio announced last night in a broadcast recorded in New York by The Associated Press.

The broadcast said General Guderian had "greatly distinguished himself" on the Russian front, and would be "placed under the Fuehrer's direct command." It added:

"A report from the Fuehrer's headquarters points out that with his appointment to the post of inspector general of German panzer formations General Guderian is joining a group of those men who are endowed with special powers by the Fuehrer for concentrating all their respective spheres for a victory of German arms."

Since the defeat at Stalingrad and the successive fall of German defenses 400 miles to the west there have been reports that Herr Hitler had turned over the military direction to his generals.

An Italian High Command communiqué, broadcast from Rome and recorded by The Associated Press in New York yesterday, said Allied bombers raided Naples and a half dozen other communities in Italy and Sicily on Saturday and that Axis anti-aircraft guns brought down six planes.

The broadcast admitted damage to "civilian buildings" in Naples and said 119 persons were killed and 332 injured there.

"Our planes raided Tripoli, in Syria, and Beirut, dropping bombs on oil refineries and dumps," the communiqué said.

Johnson at Buenos Aires

FEB 22 1943

Chamber Head Tells of Roosevelt Pledge to Guard South America

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 21 (AP).—Eric A. Johnson, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told newspaper men on his arrival at Buenos Aires yesterday that he was authorized by President Roosevelt to give assurances that "no foreign power will ever be permitted to threaten the west coast of South America."

Johnson is visiting South American countries to study means of facilitating commercial interchange.

Crash Of U. S. Plane Reported In Colombia

FEB 22 1943

Bogota, Colombia, Feb. 21 (AP)—The newspaper *Espectador* reported that a United States plane crashed yesterday near the Arauca river and quoted the American Embassy as saying that its four crewmen were understood to have been injured.

The four were identified as Lieuts. W. S. Briggs and N. W. Mann, a sergeant named Ondrej and a private named McDavid.

Reds Honored in Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 21 (AP).—The smashing victories of the Red armies were hailed here today in a colorful military review. Honoring the fighting men of Russia, six units of British and American forces stationed here marched before the Duke of Windsor, Governor of the islands.

LONDON, FEB. 21-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.JACQUES LECLERC, COMMANDER OF A DEGAULLIST FORCE WHICH FOUGHT ITS WAY UP THROUGH AFRICA FROM THE LAKE CHAD REGION TO TRIPOLI, HAS TURNED HIS COMMAND OVER TO GENERAL MARCHAND AND JOINED THE STAFF OF GEN.SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, FIGHTING FRENCH HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. 22 43

LECLERC'S DA[illegible]-HARDENED MEN, RESTED FROM THEIR EPIC 1,300-MILE MARCH WHICH ENDED ALMOST COINCIDENT WITH THE BRITISH CAPTURE OF TRIPOLI, WILL COME AUTOMATICALLY UNDER THE EIGHTH ARMY'S BANNER FOR ASSAULT ON AXIS FORCES IN TUNISIA.

(EDITORS: IN 1ST GRAF MAKE IT GENERAL JEAN MARCHAND)

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LONDON, FEB.21-(AP)-PREMIER STALIN'S MESSAGE TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE RED ARMY;

"ON BEHALF OF THE ARMED FORCE OF THE SOVIET UNION I WELCOME AND THANK ALL THE CITIZENS, MEN AND WOMEN, OF GREAT BRITAIN WHO HONOR THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED ARMY.

"THIS DEMONSTRATION OF FRIENDLY FEELING ON THE PART OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE FOR THE ARMY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE STRENGTHENS OUR CONFIDENCE THAT THE MOMENT IS NEAR WHEN THE ARMED FORCES OF OUR COUNTRIES, BY JOINT OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS, WILL SMASH OUR COMMON ENEMY."

FEB 22 1943

LONDON, FEB. 21-(AP)--JOSEF STALIN OF RUSSIA TOLD THE BRITISH PEOPLE TODAY HE WAS CONFIDENT THE MOMENT WAS NEAR "WHEN THE ARMED FORCES OF OUR COUNTRIES, BY JOINT OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS, WILL SMASH OUR COMMON ENEMY."

FEB 22 1943

THE SOVIET LEADER'S LETTER EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY OF THE ALLIED NATIONS WAS READ TO BRITISH AUDIENCES WHO WERE PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED ARMY.

"ON BEHALF OF THE ARMED FORCE OF THE SOVIET UNION I WELCOME AND THANK ALL THE CITIZENS, MEN AND WOMEN, OF GREAT BRITAIN WHO HONOR THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED ARMY," STALIN'S LETTER SAID.

"THIS DEMONSTRATION OF FRIENDLY FEELINGS ON THE PART OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE FOR THE ARMY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE STRENGTHENS OUR

30.24 - 1369

CONFIDENCE THAT THE MOMENT IS NEAR WHEN THE ARMED FORCES OF OUR COUNTRIES, BY JOINT OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS, WILL SMASH OUR COMMON Enemy

LONDON, FEB. 21-(AP)-- COL. GEN. HEINZ GUDERIAN, PROMINENT GERMAN TANK EXPERT, HAS BEEN APPOINTED INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF TANK FORCES BY HITLER, AND WILL BE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE TO HITLER, A GERMAN BROADCAST SAID TONIGHT.

--DASH--

MAY THIS INDICATE THAT HITLER STILL IS KEEPING DIRECT CONTROL AND COMMAND OF THE GERMAN ARMY, CONTRARY TO REPORTS THAT HE WAS TURNING OVER MILITARY DIRECTION TO HIS GENERALS IN FACE OF HIS DEFEAT IN RUSSIA.

WHAT PROMOTION IT WAS FOR GUDERIAN WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CLEAR, FOR HE ALREADY WAS CHIEF OF THE INSPECTION STAFF FOR GERMAN MECHANIZED TROOPS AND COMMANDER OF PANZER UNITS.

GUDERIA, 54, A ROUND-FACED, BIG-FISTED EXPONENT OF ARMORED WARFARE, [redacted] COMMANDED TANK FORCES DRIVING INTO RUSSIA AND WAS NOTED FOR HIS DARING IN GOING INTO THE THICK OF BATTLE HIMSELF.

HE LED THE NAZI PANZERS INTO POLAND, AND MADE THE DASH BEHIND

AND AROUND THE MAGINOT LINE OF THE FRENCH. IN THE DRIVE THROUGH THE LOW COUNTRIES, HE SOMEHOW MANAGED TO POUR HIS HEAVY TANKS ACROSS MAAS RIVER IN LESS THAN 12 HOURS. DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR GUDERIAN SERVED ON THE GENERAL STAFF.

EDITORS:

UNDATED GERMAN--INSERT AFTER FOURTH GRAPH HITLER-GUDERIAN XXX HIS GENERALS.

GUDERIAN WAS CHIEF OF THE INSPECTION STAFF OF THE 24 MOTORIZED VEHICLE COMPANIES IN GERMANY'S 100,000-MAN ARMY IN THE DAYS BEFORE HITLER BEGAN BUILDING UP THE ARMY WITH WHICH HE ATTACKED POLAND IN 1939. IN 1935 GUDERIAN BECAME CHIEF OF STAFF WHEN THE NEW PANZER TROOP CORPS WAS FORMED.

FEB 22 1943

ON THE CENTRAL RUSSIAN FRONT "AFTER HAVING BECOME ILL" IN NOVEMBER, 1941, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID, "HE WAS OBLIGED TO RETIRE AT LEAST TEMPORARILY FOR HIS HEALTH."

"AFTER HAVING COMPLETELY RECUPERATED FROM HIS ILLNESS, GUDERIAN IS NOW TAKING OVER THE POST OF INSPECTOR GENERAL AND THUS SUPREME COMMAND OVER ALL QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE PANZER ARM."

GUDERIAN, 54, XXX ETC. SIXTH GRAPH PREV. (ELIMINATING FIFTH GRAPH BEGINNING "WHAT PROMOTION XXX ETC. AND ENDING XXX PANZER UNITS.")

LONDON, FEB 21-(AP)-AIR MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO 115 MORE MEMBERS OF U.S. BOMBER CREWS FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE, THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FEB 22 1943

AMONG THOSE RECEIVING THE AWARDS WERE:

LIEUT.CHARLES E.MARION, 1689 CALVERT AVE., DETROIT; CAPTS.IRLE BALDWIN, RFD, YAKIMA, WASH.; JACOB W.FREDERICKS, WAKARUSA, IND.; PAUL G.MOORE, 1100 KENNETH DR., LAKEWOOD, OHIO; GLENN E.HAGENBUCH, SHOSHONE, IDAHO;

FIRST LIEUTS.LAWRENCE C.DUNNICA, 211 S.ELM, GUTHRIE, OKLA.; JOSEPH E.HAAS, 1190 MEREDITH AVE., SAN JOSE, CALIF.; LEONARD E.THORNTON, 402 STONEWALL ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; CHESTER H.HAY, PROSPECT, IDAHO; LEWIS R.MCKESSON, 996 E.CLAREMONT ST., PASADENA, CALIF.; FRANK J. JACKNIK, 5045 S.CALIFORNIA AVE., CHICAGO; CHARLES W.CRANMER, BEACH HAVEN, N.J.; ROBERT J.NOLAN, 169 PENNINGTON AVE., TRENTON, N.J.; JOHN W.FARRAR, 418 JEFFERSON ST., BOISE, IDAHO; ROSS W.BALES, 1709 CLEVELAND BLVD., CALDWELL, IDAHO; ELLIS J.SANDERSON, 724 34TH ST., CAIRO, ILL.;

FEB 22 1943

SECOND LIEUTS.JOHN B.NULVANA, 159 H ST., BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.; ROGER L.CAUKIN, 2955 HILLCREST AVE., LOS ANGELES; MICHAEL I.BERKOWITZ, BEAUTY STUDIO, SUPERIOR, WISC.; WILLIAM A.DRISCOLL, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS; RICHARD R.HOPPER, 2144 ARTHUR AVE., FRESNO, CALIF.; RICHARD L.KRUSE, 990 CLARK RD., YPSILANTI, MICH.; GEORGE S.HORNER, 1947 CLAREDON DR., TOLEDO, OHIO; MILTON S.FONOROW, 4605 N.CENTRAL PARK AVE., CHICAGO; GLENN HERRINGTON, 818 26TH ST., OGDEN, UTAH; PAUL E.BYER, 534 PINE ST., HOLLIDAYSBURG, PENN.; JAMES H.MONTGOMERY, JR., 320 S.BROADWAY, MAUD, OKLA.; EARL A.STEELE, ELIZABETH, COLO.; HORACE BOWMAN, JR., 2900 NICHOLS ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; WALTER C.HENSON, KANDAN, N.D.; NORMAN KOSSIS, 911 AMERICAN BANK BLDG., SEATTLE, WASH.; JACK W.MATHIS, 1004 PECOS ST., SAN ANGELO, TEXAS; JOHN R.SOUP, JR., 1638 NINTH ST., BOULDER, COLO.; RICTOR A.AUMAN, 216 S.ANN ST., LANCASTER, PENN.; JOHN W.EMBACH, ROUTE 8, PHOENIX, ARIZ.;

STAFF SERGEANTS L.G.MCCOY, 122ND AND JEFFERSON, WEBB CITY, MO.; KERMIT R.PLASKETT, SAN LUCAS, CALIF.; RUSSEL T.BRYER, 107 FAIR GROUND AVE., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.; HAROLD J.FEDORA, 3545 PERRY AVE., ROBBINVILLE, MINN.; THOMAS R.KON, 325 MAJOR HOLLOW, MONONGAHELA, PENN.; VERNON B.MYRIN, THIEF RIVER, MINN.; HENRY J.KWASNESKE, 918 ELIZABETH ST., JOLIET, ILL.; JAMES A.BURGESS, 1245 E.MINNESOTA, INDIANAPOLIS; EDGAR S.NICHOLAS, 3001 E.CEDAR AVE., DENVER; CHARLES S.PETERSON, 379 E.KING ST., CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.; ARTHUR LASKOWSKI, 2223 E.VOLLMER AVE., MILWAUKEE; JAMES L.STAFFORD, CISCO, TEXAS; LEE H.AMOS, ORLO, MO.; IRWIN D.BLANKENSHIP, 3872 PABLO AVE., EMERYVILLE, CALIF.; WALDO B.BRANDT, DENVER, IND.; JOHN L.BERINGER, 566 BRETT ST., INGLEWOOD, CALIF.; JACK D.SNELL, 922 W.THIRD, SEDALIA, MO.; HARRY F.SWANSON, BILLINGS, MONT.; JACOB K.KIRN, ROGERS AVE., ELLIOTT CITY, MD.; HOWARD V.WILSON, 229 N.PATTERSON ST., PHILADELPHIA; WALTER R.KUCZYNSKI, 3669 EDGARTON AVE., CUDAHY, WISC.; STANLEY J.MILIK, 156 EMERSON ST., CARTERET, N.J.; CHARLES D.HILL, JR., 2115 NEWBERN AVE., BALTIMORE; GEORGE A.TRACY, 2045 P ST., EUREKA, CALIF.; DALE E.DAVIS, EWING, NEB.; CHARLES R.TIPTON, 524 E.SEVENTH ST., BALTIMORE; JAMES K.SADLER, KILLEEN, TEXAS; CLAUD A.F.TAYLOR, MILES CITY, MONT.; ALLEN MIDDLETON, 888 PENN ST., CAMDEN, N.J.; CLAYTON S.BALCOMBE, THIRD AND A STREETS, COSMOPOLIS, WASH.;

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS MORRIS C.MILLER, PORT HUENEME, CALIF.; DALE F.BRANDFAS, 1909 12TH ST., COLUMBUS, NEB.; EDWARD J.DOUGHTY, 6063 GIRARD AVE., PHILADELPHIA; LUCIAN MEANS, JR., 533 AGATE ST., LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF.; JAMES F.SHELLY, 196 DAVID ST., JOHNSTOWN, PA.; JOSEPH H.WALTERS, KEWASKUM, WISC.; MILES B.JONES, BEAVER DAM, KY.; RAYMOND H.KILGORE, 110 S.NOGALES, TULSA, OKLA.; RAYMOND K.WINTER, 3132 AMHERST ST., DALLAS, TEXAS; ROBERT A.SIAVAGE, 613 THOMAS ST., LYNON, PA.;

30.24 - 1371

30.24 - 1371

STANLEY C.GARNER, 1326 CHESTNUT ST., LONG BEACH, CALIF.; ROBERT L. STEVENSON, KIRKLIN, IND., KENNETH C.HASSLER, CHAPMAN, KAS.; MICHAEL S.HLASTALA, UNIONTOWN, PA.; GENE K.SMITH, LIMON, COLO.:

Sergeants William T. Humberston, North Jackson, Ohio; Dale Markland, Ogden, Utah; Therone E. Johnson, 217 B street, salt lake city; Murel a. murphy, manhattan, ka.; henry r. bean, Don Cabeza, aris.; william v. baker, [redacted] havre de grace, md.; carlos L. [redacted] Silva, 1207 Chevez St., las vegas, N. M.; [redacted]

clyde m. bennett, 217 Joyce Terrace, Pittsburgh; walter e. runge, 2224 N. 11th st., Milwaukee; Bernard A. Cergash, 1025 Union ave., chicago Heights, ill.

FEB 22 1943

~~Among those receiving awards were~~ First Lieut. William H H. Breed, East Main st., Stockbridge, Mass.; Technical Sgts. Stanley Putala, 40 E. Summer St., Southington, Conn. and Richard J. Smith, 12 Mt. Washington St., Everteam, Mass.; and Sgt. Peter W. Pappas, 408 Main st., Haverhill, Mass.

Among those receiving air medals were Capt. Lewis E. Lyle, 1400 W. 17th st., pine bluff, ark.; Second Lieut. Donald L. Grant, Okalona, Miss.; Second Lieut. John W. Spence, 1422 Vaxen Ave., Memphis; Second Lieut. Grady W. Ward, 201 E. Second, Tuscumbia, ala.

Staff sergeants Carey B. Ford, Baileyton, ala., [redacted] William R. Wilkinson, Townsend, Ala.; Donald Tunstall, Darlington, S. C. Kermit J. Constantine, 601 section st., rayne, la; charles [redacted] S. wall, jr., 729 east innis st., salisbury, N. C.; leon Williams, 222 highland ave., elberton, ga.;

FEB 22 1943

Sergeants James L. Pennington, Monticello, Ark.; emil e.v. bitter, 750 delachaise st., new orleans; philip t. cascio, 210 W. second st., leyland, Miss.; robert L. Dew, Erwin, N. C.; and Samuel P. Maxwell, Gerton, N. C.

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN TUNISIA, FEB 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO CAPTURE 15 GERMAN SOLDIERS, SHEPHERD THEM THROUGH A SHOWER OF STUKA BOMBS, LOSE THEM DURING A BARRAGE OF TANK FIRE, AND THEN HAVE TO DOG IT BY FOOT 34 MILES AT NIGHT YOURSELF TO GET BACK TO YOUR OWN LINES?

FEB 22 1943

IT HAPPENED TO LIEUT. ROBERT E.SIMONS, 25, OF (62 EAST BROAD ST.) COLUMBUS, OHIO, DURING THE RECENT GERMAN ADVANCE THROUGH FAID PASS TO THE SBEITLA PLAINS.

THIS WAS HIS DAY OF BATTLE;

FEB 22 1943

"I WAS SENT OUT AT NOON TO VERIFY REPORTS THAT THERE WERE ENEMY TANKS IN THE VICINITY OF GARET HADED MOUNTAIN, EAST OF SIDI BOUZID. SOME OF OUR ARTILLERY WAS EVACUATING THE SPOT, AND WE RECEIVED A RADIO REPORT THAT SOME CIVILIANS WERE APPROACHING ON THE ROAD.

"I LOOKED AND SAW THE GERMAN VERSION OF A PEEP AND ONE OF THEIR TRUCKS COMING TOWARD US. 'CIVILIANS HELL--THEY'RE GERMANS' I CRIED, AND WE DIVED BACK INTO A WADI. THERE WERE ABOUT SIX OF US.

"WHEN THE GERMANS CAME BOUNCING OVER THE RIDGE THEY HAD TO SLOW DOWN BECAUSE OF SAND AND WE LEAPED OUT AND CAUGHT THEM FLAT-FOOTED. ALL 15 SURRENDERED, INCLUDING ONE SERGEANT.

"WE TOOK LARGE QUANTITIES OF RIFLES, MINES, AND DEMOLITION EQUIPMENT FROM THEIR VEHICLES AND THEN HAD THEM DRIVE BEHIND US, GUARDING THEM ENROUTE FROM THE BACK OF OUR PEEP WITH SMALL ARMS.

"STUKAS HAD BEEN BUZZING AROUND US MEANWHILE LIKE SOMETHING YOU NEVER SAW, AND THREE TIMES WE HAD TO HALT BECAUSE THEY WERE DROPPING STUFF IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

"EACH TIME WE UNLOADED THE PRISONERS AND HERDED THEM INTO CACTUS PATCHES, THEN LOADED THEM BACK ON WHEN THE PLANES LEFT. ONCE THE TRUCK GOT STUCK IN SAND AND WE HAD THE PRISONERS GET OFF AND PUSH IT OUT.

"AFTER REACHING OUR COMMAND POST WE TURNED THE PRISONERS OVER TO SOME TANK MEN WHO HAD LOST VEHICLES TO GUARD. THEIR POSITION LATER WAS SURROUNDED AND SHELLED BY GERMAN TANKS AND IT BECAME EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF--WITH BOTH OUR TANK MEN AND THE GERMAN PRISONERS RUNNING

30.24 - 1373

HELTER-SKELTER FOR COVER. WE DON'T KNOW WHAT BECAME OF OUR MEN OR THEIRS BUT THE GERMAN TANKS DID TAKE THE POSITION."

DURING THE SAME ACTIONS SIMONS AND LIEUT. COL. GEORGE H.SUTHERLIN, 31, OF ALEXANDRIA, LA., ESCAPED IN A PEEP UNDER A HAIL OF FIRE AFTER A GERMAN ARMORED CAR DROVE UP TO THE DOOR OF THE BUILDING IN WHICH THEIR UNIT HAD ITS COMMAND POST.

FEB 22 1943

"WE FIGURED IT WAS TIME TO LEAVE," SAID SIMONS.

HE AND SUTHERLIN LATER RAN INTO ONE PINCER OF A GERMAN TANK ATTACK IN THEIR PEEP DASH ACROSS THE BATTLEFIELD.

"THEY OPENED UP ON US AT ABOUT 200 YARDS WITH MACHINE GUNS AND HEAVIER CALIBRE FIRE," THE LIEUTENANT SAID. "WE FLED BACK TOWARD SIDI BOUZID WITH SHELLS WHISTLING OVER OUR HEADS ALL THE WAY."

THEY PARKED THEIR PEEP AND SAT IT OUT IN A DRAINAGE DITCH UNTIL DARK.

"BY THEN WE HAD SURELY BEEN SURROUNDED," SIMONS SAID.

"WE DIDN'T WANT TO BURN OUR EQUIPMENT AND WALK OUT. OTHER AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAD JOINED US AND THERE WERE NINE OF US AND TWO PEEPS.

"AFTER DARK WE SET OUT WITH TWO MEN ON FOOT IN FRONT OF THE

PEEPS AND TWO MEN IN EACH PEEP, AND LIEUTENANT COVONEL SUTHERLIN AND I AND ANOTHER MAN ON FOOT IN THE REAC.

"WE GOT SEPARATED FROM THE PEEPS. WE RAN INTO GERMAN PATROLS, BUT GOT AROUND THEM AND TOOK OFF OVER THE MOUNTAINS. WE WALKED 34 MILES TO REACH A BIVOUAC BEHIND OUR OWN LINES.

"ARE MY LEGS SORE? ARE [redacted]" YOU KIDDING? #

30.24 - 1373

WITH U.S. FORCES ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT--FIRST ADD "LOST BATTALION" (BY MORGAARD) X X X NEAR ALGIERS.

A NUMBER OF SURVIVORS OF THE NEARLY LOST BATTALION WERE WITH MAJ.MOORE AS HE TOLD HIS STORY.

FEB 22 1943

LIEUT.MAX BATES OF (6619 37TH ST.) DES MOINES, IOWA, A SIGNAL OFFICER, MANAGED TO SALVAGE HIS RADIO EQUIPMENT FROM A STRANDED TRUCK UNDER GERMAN FIRE AND BRING IT TO THE MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD SO THE BATTALION COULD MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH OTHER AMERICAN TROOPS.

LIEUT.MOSES COHEN OF MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., WHO STUDIED IN VIENNA, WAS ABLE TO INTERROGATE GERMAN PRISONERS.

PRIVATE MARK C.PICKERING, 24, OF BEDFORD, IOWA, TOLD OF SPENDING EIGHT HOURS IN A FOXHOLE ALONE ON THE MOUNTAIN WHEN GERMAN MACHINEGUN FIRE PREVENTED HIM FROM CROSSING OPEN GROUND TO REJOIN HIS OUTFIT.

CORP.MCROBBINS, 37, OF CINCINNATI, IOWA, (CORRECT) WAS THERE AS WERE LIEUT.KENWORTHY, 28, OF MIDDLEBURY, VT., LIEUT.GLENN E. MUTTERSBACK, 28, OF (629 PARKHILL ST.) COLUSA, CALIF., AND PRIVATE CHESTER FRITHEN OF (1511 PLEASANT ST.), INDIANAPOLIS.

OTHERS WERE: LIEUT.ESO NARANCHI OF (308 EAST GRANITE) BUTTE, MONT.; PRIVATE WELTON FREDENBERG, (118 BARK ST.) ST.BERNARD, OHIO; CORP.JASPER KING, CLANTON, ALA.; PRIVATE EARL B.BATES, MACKSBURG, IOWA; PRIVATE MILLARD CROW, BENWOOD, W.VA.; PRIVATE CLIFFORD WARRINGTON, OSAGE, IOWA; CORP.RALPH JONES, AUDUBON, IOWA; PRIVATE GEORGE OLSON, PANORA, IOWA; CORP.GEORGE GREEN, (1821 EVERGREEN AVE.) DES MOINES, IOWA; CORP.KENNETH W.SNYDER, LEON, IA., PRIVATES JACK STRADTMAN (3506 CLOVER AVE.) DES MOINES, IA., ROBERT K.B.KOONS, HOLLANSBURG, O., MORT GOLDBERG, (60TH & CATHERINE STS.) PHILADELPHIA, JOE EPSTEIN (54TH. AND LEBANON AVE.) PHILADELPHIA, SAM FRIEDMAN (54TH. & WALNUT

TS.) PHILADELPHIA, IRVING KAPLAN (54TH. & LOCUST STS.) PHILADELPHIA, IRVING KAHN (58TH. & ADAR AVE) PHILADELPHIA, EVERETT HAWES, COAL FORK, W.VA., CECIL STUMP, ROUTE 2, VILLISCA, IA., AND WOODROW DENNIS, MOUNT GILEAD, N.C.

FEB 22 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB.21-(AP)-A HEAVY AXIS ATTACK YESTERDAY MORNING IN THE AREA NORTHWEST OF KASSERINE, IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, RESULTED IN LOCAL GAINS FOR THE ENEMY, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FEB 22 1943

SITTING ABOUT GULPING FOOD, COFFEE AND WATER WHICH THEY HAD LACKED DURING TWO DAYS OF BATTLE, THEY BEMOANED THE FACT THAT THEY WERE COMPELLED TO LEAVE BEHIND ON THE MOUNTAIN THEIR TREASURED STOCK OF CIGARETTES AND OTHER PERSONAL BELONGINGS.

MAJOR MOORE LAUGHED AS HE SAID:

"THE ONE THING I DIDN'T LEAVE BEHIND WAS A BED-SACK I BOUGHT IN ENGLAND AND CARRIED ALL OVER AFRICA. I DECIDED TO BRING IT ALONG IF IT WAS THE LAST THING I EVER DID."

THEN HE GLANCED PROUDLY AT HIS MEN AND CONTINUED:

"ONE OF OUR GERMAN PRISONERS WAS AN OBERLIEUTENANT WHO URGED US TO SURRENDER BECAUSE OUR POSITION WAS HOPELESS.

"HE POINTED OUT THAT WE WERE SURROUNDED AND THAT HELP WAS MILES AWAY.

"BUT HE DIDN'T KNOW MY MEN."

FEB 22 1943

WHEN THE GROUP REACHED THE FIRST AMERICAN OUTPOST, THE MAJOR SAID, "WE HEARD SOMEBODY COMING ALONG THE ROAD. THEY CAME MARCHING CALMLY ALONG LIKE THEY WERE ON A PARADE GROUND WITH SPARKY--I MEAN CAPT.SPARKS--AT THEIR HEAD.

"I COULD HAVE KISSED HIM."

ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES WERE REPORTED ATTACKING AXIS TRANSPORTATION IN THE AREA IN SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS.

AXIS INFANTRY AND TANK PATROLS PROBING FOR WEAK POINTS IN THE ALLIED LINE NEAR SBIBA, 20 MILES NORTH OF SBEITLA, WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN AGAIN REPULSED. AN AXIS PATROL LOST HEAVILY IN A SIMILAR THRUST IN THE SAME LOCALITY THE PREVIOUS DAY.

ALLIED PATROLS WERE REPORTED ACTIVE IN NORTHERN TUNISIA.

THREE ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED MISSING FROM BOMBING ATTACKS ON OBJECTIVES BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES.

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

FEB 22 1943

UNITED STATES FIGHTER BASE IN TUNISIA, FEB.16 (DELAYED) (AP)-FLYING THROUGH CURTAINS OF GUNFIRE ONLY 30 TO 50 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND, P-39 AIRACOBRA FIGHTERS OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE PROVED A FORMIDABLE FACTOR IN SLOWING THE GERMAN ARMORED ATTACK IN THE BATTLE OF SIDI BOUZID.

COLUMN AFTER COLUMN OF TRUCKS CARRYING NAZI TROOPS AND SUPPLIES ALONG THE ROADS LEADING WESTWARD THROUGH FAID PASS WERE BLASTED BY THE AIRACOBRAS' 37 AND 20-MILLIMETER CANNONS IN DAYLONG RAIDS THAT DREW WARM PRAISE FROM AMERICAN GROUND TROOPS.

ESCORTING BRITISH SPITFIRES WARDED OFF ENEMY FIGHTERS.

THE SLEEK LITTLE AIRACOBRAS ACE PROVING THEY CAN TAKE IT, TOO. ONE CAME BACK FROM A STRAFING MISSION WITH ITS ENTIRE LEFT WING TANK BLOWN AWAY. TWO OTHERS RETURNED WITH THEIR AILERONS SHOT OFF AND MANY OTHERS HAD MACHINE-GUN AND CANNON HOLES IN THEIR WINGS AND FUSELAGES.

THE AIRACOBRA GROUP, COMMANDED BY LIEUT. COL. RICHARD B. KLOCKO OF DUNKIRK, N.Y., IS CARRYING OUT DAILY WHAT MANY PILOTS CONSIDER THE MOST HAZARDOUS ASSIGNMENT OF THE WAR--EXTREME LOW-

30.24-1375
30.24-1375

LEVEL ATTACKS THROUGH HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, WHERE PARACHUTES ARE OF NO VALUE WHEN A PLANE IS HIT.

AIRACOBRAS ARE NOT INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR AERIAL COMBAT, BUT KLOCKO'S GROUP SCORED ITS FIRST VICTORIES OVER THE GERMAN AIR FORCE YESTERDAY. PASSING OVER AN AMERICAN SPITFIRE BASE ENROUTE TO THE FRONT, THEY SAW A GROUP OF MESSERSCHMITTS BOMBING AND MACHINE-GUNNING THE FIELD AND JOINED THE SPITFIRES TO SHOOT DOWN TWO RAIDERS.

MAJOR JACK W.WERTZ OF WICHITA, KAS., THE GROUP'S 25-YEAR-OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICER, SPOTTED THE RAIDERS AND DIRECTED THE ATTACK. CAPTAIN CHARLES F.HOOVER OF VALPARAISO, IND., AND LIEUT. HUGH D. DOW OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, EACH WAS CREDITED WITH DOWNING ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109.

FEB 22 1943

LATER IN THE DAY NATIVES BROUGHT IN A 22-YEAR-OLD GERMAN CORPORAL WHO HAD PILOTED ONE OF THE DESTROYED PLANES. HE WAS INJURED. AMERICAN OFFICERS BREWED COFFEE FOR HIM AND MADE HIM COMFORTABLE.

WHEN DOW ENTERED THE ROOM AND WAS INTRODUCED AS THE MAN WHO HAD SHOT HIM DOWN, THE GERMAN LEAPED TO HIS FEET, SALUTED AND SHOOK DOW'S HAND.

"HE SEEMED LIKE A REGULAR SORT OF KID," SAID MAJOR WERTZ.

WM729PEW

IERING THE TANK CORPS TWO YEARS AGO DIVIDED HIS TIME BETWEEN PRACTICING LAW IN CHAMPAIGN, ILL., AND RANCHING NEAR HAVRE, MONT., AND LIEUT. JAMES M.CURRY, 30, OF 5253 WESTMINSTER PLACE, PITTSBURGH, PA., A PRINCETON GRADUATE.

OLSEN WAS CITED FOR CRAWLING AND RUNNING 500 YARDS ACROSS THE TEBOURBA BATTLEFIELD UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MACHINEGUN FIRE TO BRING BACK A COMPANY COMMANDER WHOSE TANK WAS KNOCKED OUT.

IN THE SAME BATTLE, CURRY'S TANK WAS DISABLED. DESPITE BURNS AND WOUNDS FROM WHICH HE SINCE HAS FULLY RECOVERED, HE HELPED TWO OTHER WOUNDED CREWMEN FROM A TANK UNDER HEAVY FIRE AND REMAINED WITH THEM UNTIL DARK, THEN REMOVED THEM TO SAFETY.

THE TANKMEN, ALREADY EXCITED AND HAPPY OVER THE RETURN OF GARDINER FROM A HARROWING 25-MILE HIKE TO ESCAPE FROM A GERMAN TANK CONCENTRATION, HEARD THEMSELVES CITED FOR SBEITLA ACTION FEB. 17 IN WHICH THEY "ENGAGED SUPERIOR NUMBERS OF ENEMY TANKS AND REMAINED IN ITS FORWARD POSITION DESPITE AN UNCERTAIN AND CONFUSED SITUATION IN THE FLANK SECTORS WHICH SET ELEMENTS IN THOSE AREAS INTO RETREAT."

FEB 22 1943

THE CITATION ADDED THAT "WITH A DISPLAY OF THE FINEST DISCIPLINE, SUPERB LEADERSHIP AND UNFLINCHING COURAGE, THE BATTALION STOOD LIKE AN IRON WALL TO THE LAST VEHICLE UNDER THE PERFECT CONTROL OF ITS COMMANDER WITH NO OTHER ORDER THAN 'WHEN THEY'RE CLOSE ENOUGH, BOYS, LET 'EM HAVE IT.'

"THE HARD FIGHTING OF THIS BATTALION PREVENTED THE ENEMY FROM BY-PASSING SBEITLA ON THE SOUTH AND PERMITTED THE ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENTIRE COMMAND.

"BY SPLENDID LEADERSHIP, MANEUVER AND DISCIPLINE, THE BATTALION THEN SUCCESSFULLY BROKE OFF FROM THE ENEMY AND EXTRICATED ITSELF AS A UNIT WITHOUT MATERIAL LOSS IN ITS COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS."

A BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED IN LONDON SAID THAT MORNING MISTS AND A SANDSTORM AIDED THE BRITISH MOVEMENTS IN THE MEDENINE AREA AND FORCED THE WITHDRAWAL OF AXIS FORWARD TROOPS IN ONE AREA BEFORE THE MARETH LINE. 21/2/43

N.Y.

THE BRITISH "BY PASSED OUR FOREGROUND POSITIONS TO THE NORTH AND THEN TURNED SOUTH AGAINST THEIR REAR," THE BROADCAST DISPATCH SAID.

"IN SPITE OF A HEAVY SANDSTORM, THE MANEUVER WAS RECOGNIZED IN TIME SO THAT THE AXIS FOREGROUND TROOPS WERE WITHDRAWN BEFORE THE BRITISH REACHED THEM."

WITHOUT SPECIFYING WHETHER IT REFERRED TO THE NORTHERN END OF THE TUNISIAN FRONT OR THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE MARETH LINE, THE BROADCAST WENT ON:

"THE BRITISH ALSO ARE FEELING THEIR WAY AGAINST THE NORTHERN WING OF THE GERMAN-ITALIAN DEFENSE SYSTEM, USING STRONG TANK AND INFANTRY FORCES. BUT SO FAR THIS HAS NOT LED TO FIGHTING OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE."

SOMEWHERE ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SPANISH REPUBLICAN TROOPS FIGHTING HERE WITH THE ALLIES NOW GIVE THIS FRONT MORE OF AN INTERNATIONAL ASPECT THAN EVER.

A DETACHMENT OF THESE SPANISH TROOPS UNDER A BRITISH ARMY MAJOR FROM THE CANARY ISLANDS IS DOING SPECIAL AND DANGEROUS TASKS AT THE FRONT. THE SPANIARDS HAD BEEN INTERNED BY THE FRENCH IN TUNISIA LONG BEFORE THE ALLIED LANDINGS, AND WERE RELEASED BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORITIES FROM A PRISON IN KASSERINE.

NOW THEY ARE WEARING BRITISH BATTLEDRESS AND FIGHTING ALONGSIDE BRITISH, AMERICAN AND FRENCH FORCES. THEY FOUGHT IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR AND, WHEN GEN.FRANCISCO FRANCO DEFEATED THEIR ARMIES, MADE THEIR WAY TO NORTH AFRICA WHERE FRENCH AUTHORITIES OPPOSED TO THEM HAD THEM INTERNED.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: HERE IS ANOTHER DELAYED GRAPHIC EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE AMERICAN-GERMAN TUNISIAN BATTLE WHICH ENDED IN THE WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS TO NEW LINES NEAR THE ALGERIAN BORDER. IT WAS WRITTEN BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT HAROLD V.BOYLE, A NATIVE OF KANSAS CITY).

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY BEFORE FAID IN TUNISIA, FEB 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE WINDSWEPT PLAINS OF FAID, WHERE GERMAN AND AMERICAN FORCES ARE LOCKED IN THE GREATEST TANK BATTLE OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN TONIGHT, ARE LIKE HALF A HUNDRED VOLCANOES ERUPTING AT ONCE.

AT THE END OF THE SECOND DAY OF THE GIANT NAZI DRIVE THIS FERTILE VALLEY LEADING TO FAID PASS, ONE OF THE KEY AVENUES TO THE CONTROL OF TUNISIA, HAS BECOME A VAST GRAVEYARD OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

FUNERAL COLUMNS OF SMOKE AND BURNING VEHICLES TELL WHERE OUT-GUNNED AND OUT-NUMBERED AMERICAN TANKMEN DIED RATHER THAN RETREAT AND SPENT THEIR BLOOD IN FLAMING AGONY TO HALT THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

THEIR SACRIFICE WAS NOT IN VAIN. THIRTY-SIX HOURS AFTER THE GERMANS LASHED OUT IN A SURPRISE OFFENSIVE SPEARHEADED BY MORE THAN 100 TANKS, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF 52-TON MARK SIXES USED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AFRICA, THE NAZIS HAD BEEN COMPELLED TO DRAW BACK MANY MILES FROM THE FURTHEST POINT EAST GAINED IN YESTERDAY'S THRUST.

REINFORCED AMERICAN TANK UNITS FORMED A FLEXIBLE WEB OF STEEL WHICH STUBBORNLY HELD PATROL POSTS ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THE ENTRANCE TO FAID PASS DESPITE GERMAN TANK AND ARTILLERY FIRE AND REPEATED BOMB-INGS BY WAVES OF 11 STUKA PLANES.

dup O

DURING THE DAY-LONG COUNTERATTACK, GENERAL SHERMAN TANKS AIDED BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE AND PLANE SUPPORT PUSHED STEADILY TOWARD FAID AND SIDI BOUZID. THEIR ADVANCE CONTINUED UNTIL SHORTLY BEFORE DUSK WHEN THEY FELL BACK SOME DISTANCE TO AVOID AN ENVELOPING MOVE BY A GROUP OF MARK IV TANKS WHICH APPROACHED FROM THE SOUTH.

30.24-1377

WHILE DRIVING ACROSS THE BATTLEFIELD LATE THIS AFTERNOON, A FLIGHT OF TEN STUKAS FORCED THIS WRITER AND CORP. MAX C.STANFIELD, 23-YEAR-OLD JEEP DRIVER FROM (720 Q ST.) SACRAMENTO, CALIF., TO FLOP IN THE BRUSH WHILE THEY DIVE-BOMBED A CONCENTRATION OF VEHICLES.

WE SAW THEM KNOCK OUT ONE OF OUR HALF-TRACKS LOADED WITH AMMUNITION WHICH EXPLODED FOR MORE THAN A HOUR IN BRIGHT ORANGE BURSTS.

ON THE WAY BACK THE STUKAS FLEW DISDAINFULLY LOW AND GERMAN CROSSES ON THEIR WINGS STOOD OUT CLEARLY. FOR THIS DISDAIN OF GROUND FIRE THEY PAID.

FEB 22 1943

BULLETS FROM A 50 CALIBER MACHINE GUN COULD BE PLAINLY SEEN RIPPING ACROSS ONE PLANE AND BLACK SMOKE GUSHED FROM IT. A MOMENT LATER SMOKE BURST FROM ANOTHER PLANE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE FORMATION AND BOTH PLANES WERE WOBBLING LIKE AN AMATEUR TIGHTWIRE WALKER AS THEY LEFT THE AMERICAN LINES.

"THAT HAS TWO OF THEM," SAID CAPT.RONALD EVANS, 29, OF APPLETON, WIS., WHOSE UNIT LOST THE HALF-TRACK. "WE CAME OUT AHEAD ON THAT DEAL."

NEAR HIM NINE OTHER MOTORIZED INFANTRY SOLDIERS ALSO EXULTED AT SEEING THE STUKAS BEGIN TO LIMP. THEY WERE RECONNAISSANCE SERGT. CLARENCE FRANKLIN RUNYAN, 26, OF (26 19TH ST.) TOLEDO, O.; CORP. ALPHONSE TRAME, 27, OF CARLYLE, ILL.; PRIVATE JOSEPH C.TIERNEY, 23, RADIO OPERATOR, OF (5 CHURCH ST.) TOBYHANNA, PA.; PRIVATE CARMEN BIANCO, 23, MACHINE GUNNER OF (240 4TH ST.) ROCHESTER, N.Y.; PRIVATE RALPH THOMAS FRANK, 29, OF (546 SWAN ST.) BUFFALO, N.Y.; PRIVATE ALBER CHICK, 30, OF (3529 WILSON AVE.) CINCINNATI; PRIVATE ROY V.HOWELL, 27, OF WOODSFIELD, O.; PRIVATE RAMON P.MARTINEZ, 26, OF (1122 S.2ND AVE.) PHOENIX, ARIZ., AND PRIVATE NORMAN J.FOY, 27, OF MINNESOTA.

30.24-1377

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

WITH U.S. FORCES ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A COMMANDER WHOSE TANK BATTALION SUCCESSFULLY COVERED THE WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. FORCES FROM SBEITLA AND WHO ESCAPED ON FOOT THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES AFTER HIS OWN TANK WAS DESTROYED WAS RECOMMENDED TODAY FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AND HIS ENTIRE BATTALION WAS CITED FOR THE "FINEST DISCIPLINE, SUPERB LEADERSHIP AND UNFLINCHING COURAGE."

THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE DSC AWARD FOR LIEUT. COL. HENRY GARDINER OF ANACONDA, MONT., WAS ANNOUNCED BY BRIG. GEN. PAUL M.ROBINETT OF THE ARMORED FORCES TO THE BATTALION, WHOSE TOUGH TANK MEN STOOD IN BATTLE-STAINED AND TORN CLOTHING ON THE WINDSWEPT WAISTLAND, WHILE TWO OTHERS AMONG THEIR OFFICERS RECEIVED THE DSC FOR OUTSTANDING HEROISM IN THE BATTLE OF TEBOURBA DEC. 2.

FEB 22 1943

TODAY'S DSC AWARDS WERE MADE TO CAPT. I.F.OLSEN, 32, WHO BEFORE ENTERING THE TANK CORPS TWO YEARS AGO DIVIDED HIS TIME BETWEEN PRACTICING LAW IN CHAMPAIGN, ILL., AND RANCHING NEAR HAVRE, MONT., AND LIEUT. JAMES M.CURRY, 30, OF 5253 WESTMINSTER PLACE, PITTSBURGH, PA., A PRINCETON GRADUATE.

OLSEN WAS CITED FOR CRAWLING AND RUNNING 500 YARDS ACROSS THE TEBOURBA BATTLEFIELD UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MACHINEGUN FIRE TO BRING BACK A COMPANY COMMANDER WHOSE TANK WAS KNOCKED OUT.

IN THE SAME BATTLE, CURRY'S TANK WAS DISABLED. DESPITE BURNS AND WOUNDS FROM WHICH HE SINCE HAS FULLY RECOVERED, HE HELPED TWO OTHER WOUNDED CREWMEN FROM A TANK UNDER HEAVY FIRE AND REMAINED WITH THEM UNTIL DARK, THEN REMOVED THEM TO SAFETY.

THE TANKMEN, ALREADY EXCITED AND HAPPY OVER THE RETURN OF GARDINER FROM A HARROWING 25-MILE HIKE TO ESCAPE FROM A GERMAN TANK

CONCENTRATION, HEARD THEMSELVES CITED FOR SBEITLA ACTION FEB. 17 IN WHICH THEY "ENGAGED SUPERIOR NUMBERS OF ENEMY TANKS AND REMAINED IN ITS FORWARD POSITION DESPITE AN UNCERTAIN AND CONFUSED SITUATION IN THE FLANK SECTORS WHICH SET ELEMENTS IN THOSE AREAS INTO RETREAT."

THE CITATION ADDED THAT "WITH A DISPLAY OF THE FINEST DISCIPLINE, SUPERB LEADERSHIP AND UNFLINCHING COURAGE, THE BATTALION STOOD LIKE AN IRON WALL TO THE LAST VEHICLE UNDER THE PERFECT CONTROL OF ITS COMMANDER WITH NO OTHER ORDER THAN 'WHEN THEY'RE CLOSE ENOUGH, BOYS, LET 'EM HAVE IT.'

FEB 22 1943

"THE HARD FIGHTING OF THIS BATTALION PREVENTED THE ENEMY FROM BY-PASSING SBEITLA ON THE SOUTH AND PERMITTED THE ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENTIRE COMMAND.

"BY SPLENDID LEADERSHIP, MANEUVER AND DISCIPLINE, THE BATTALION THEN SUCCESSFULLY BROKE OFF FROM THE ENEMY AND EXTRICATED ITSELF AS A UNIT WITHOUT MATERIAL LOSS IN ITS COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS."

HELSINKI, FEB.21-(AP)-A NEW FINNISH CABINET IS EXPECTED TO BE FORMED BY MARCH 1, AND THE FOREIGN AND INTERIOR MINISTRIES ALMOST CERTAINLY WILL BE FILLED BY NEW HEADS, THE NEWSPAPER OF FINLAND'S DOMINANT SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY SAID TONIGHT.

PRESIDENT RISTO RYTI, REELECTED LAST WEEK, IS CARRYING ON LIVELY CONVERSATIONS WITH THE VARIOUS POLITICAL PARTIES, AND PREMIER JUKHA RANGELL WAS SAID TO HAVE EXPRESSED A PREFERENCE TO RETIRE TO PRIVATE LIFE.

THE CABINET RESIGNED COLLECTIVELY FOLLOWING RYTI'S REELECTION IN ORDER TO ALLOW HIM TO FORM A NEW ONE. THE FOREIGN MINISTRY POST HAS BEEN HELD BY ROLF WITTING, AND THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BY ERNST VON BORN.

SPECULATION ON POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS TO THESE TWO MEN REMAINS PURE GUESSWORK, THE FINNISH PRESS SAID.

HELSINKI ADD CABINET

TANNER HEADS THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHICH HE IS SAID TO HAVE SWUNG TO THE SUPPORT OF RYTI TO ASSURE THE PRESIDENT'S REELECTION.

"THE NEW FINNISH CABINET, WHICH SHOULD BE COMPLETED WITHIN EIGHT DAYS WILL HAVE THE SUPREME AIM OF A SEPERATE PEACE," ACCORDING TO THE TIMES' INFORMANT.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THERE WAS TALK IN HIGH HELSINKI QUARTERS OF OFFERING RUSSIA A SLICE OF THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS BELOW VIBORG, AND OF RECONSIDERING THE SALLA AND PETSAMO BORDERS IN THE NORTH-CENTRAL AND FAR NORTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY.

IT WAS SAID THE FINNS DO NOT WANT TO GIVE UP HANGO, THE FINNISH FORTRESS IN THE GULF OF FINLAND SOUTHWEST OF HELSINKI WHICH THE RUSSIANS OBTAINED AFTER THE 1939-40 WAR AND SUBSEQUENTLY LOST, BUT THAT " THEY RECKON THAT THE RUSSIANS WILL SOON HAVE CONTROL OF THE ESTHONIAN COAST JUST OPPOSITE" ANYWAY.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID "THERE IS LITTLE HOPE LEFT IN HELSINKI THAT WASHINGTON OR LONDON COULD INTERCEDE" AS A PEACE POSTMAN FOR FINLAND, THAT SWEDEN DID NOT SEEM A PROBABLE CHOICE JUST NOW, SO "HELSINKI IS INCLINED TO THINK THAT THE VATICAN" MIGHT BECOME THE EMISSARY.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

FEB 23 1943 FEB 23 1943

MOSCOW, MONDAY, FEB. 22--(AP)-THE RED ARMY WAS [illegible] REPORTED FANNING OUT ON A BROAD FRONT FOR A 34-MILE LEAP TO THE GERMANS' DNIEPER RIVER LINE IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA TODAY, WHILE

30.24 - 1379

30.24 — 1379

THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THE [redacted] OF THREE MORE AXIS POINTS IN THE DONETS BASIN FAR TO THE EAST.

THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE DID NOT MENTION THE DNIEPER RIVER SECTOR WHERE THE RUSSIANS WERE FIGHTING THEIR WAY TOWARD DNIEPROPETROVSK ON THE RIVER'S BEND, AND TOWARD POLTAVA, AN IMPORTANT RAIL JUNCTION TO THE NORTH.

FEB 23 1943

IN THE DONETS BASIN, HOWEVER, IT SAID THE RUSSIANS OCCUPIED BOKOVO-ANTRATSIT, A COAL CENTER NEAR KRASNY LUCH ON A BRANCH LINE FIVE MILES SOUTH OF [redacted] THE [redacted] GORLOVKA-ZAPOVEDNAYA RAILWAY; DYAKOVO ON THE ROSTOV-KRASNY LUCH HIGHWAY 13 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KRASNY LUCH; AND VERKHNE-NAGOLCHIK AND NIZHNI-NAGOLCHIK, 13 MILES EAST OF DYAKOVO.

ALL THESE POINTS ARE ABOUT 50 MILES SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF VOROSHILOVGRAD, [redacted]

ALL ALONG THE 500-MILE FRONT X X 2ND GRAPH FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

[redacted]

(EDS: RUSSIAN CARRIED UNDER LONDON DATE MAY BE INCORPORATED AS DESIRED [redacted]

MOSCOW (AP) XX KRASNODAR.

THE MILITARY PRESS SAID KHARKOV PROVINCE WAS THREE FOURTHS CLEARED OF THE GERMANS AND THAT RED TROOPS HAD STORMED INTO DNIEPEROPETROVSK AND POLTAVA PROVINCES.

FEB 23 1943

THE CAPTURE OF THE MAJOR RAIL JUNCTIONS OF PAVLOGRAD AND KRASNOGRAD YESTERDAY MEANT THAT RED TROOPS HAD CROSSED FROM THE DON RIVER WATERSHED TO THE DNIEPER BASIN ALONG WHICH THE GERMANS ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE A SUPREME EFFORT TO STAND. BOTH CITIES ARE ON TRIBUTARIES OF THE DNIEPER AND OVER THEIR RAILWAYS VAST QUANTITIES OF IRON ORE AND COAL HAVE ROLLED IN PEACETIME. THE CAPTURE OF THE JUNCTIONS DISRUPTED ALL DIRECT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN KHARKOV AND THE DONETS BASIN REGIONS TO THE SOUTH.

(THE GERMANS SAID THEY REPELLED ATTACKS IN THE AREA OF RZHEV, STRONG GERMAN BASE 130 MILES NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW. RUSSIAN PRESSURE DECREASED AT SEVERAL PLACES BETWEEN OREL AND THE SEA OF AZOV BECAUSE OF A BREAK IN THE WEATHER AND HEAVY LOSSES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.)

PAVLOGRAD FELL AFTER A STIFF BATTLE ON THE APPROACHES OF THE CITY AS SOVIET GUARDS ADVANCED IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE, DISPATCHES SAID. THESE TROOPS OF GEN.N.F.VATUTIN DISLODGED THE ENEMY FROM SETTLEMENT AFTER SETTLEMENT OFTEN IN HAND TO HAND FIGHTING, IZVESTIA REPORTED.

ENEMY RESISTANCE WAS ESPECIALLY FIERCE AT THE GATES OF THE CITY, WHERE RED GUARDS FOUND THEIR PATH BLOCKED BY A HILL STUDDED WITH GERMAN GUNS, MORTARS AND AUTOMATIC RIFLEMEN. THE GUARDS GATHERED FORCE AND DISLODGED THE ENEMY. A GERMAN REGIMENT WITH TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND ARTILLERY LAUNCHED SEVERAL BITTER COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE

OUTNUMBERED RUSSIANS, BUT THE GUARDS HELD AND THWARTED THE ENEMY BLOWS WITH MACHINE-GUN AND ANTI-TANK FIRE UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED. THEN THE RUSSIANS SURGED FORWARD AGAIN.

INSIDE PAVLOGRAD THE GERMANS HAD ORGANIZED A CIRCULAR DEFENSE.

SOVIET ARTILLERY POUNDED THE CITY FRONTALLY WHILE TROOPS STORMED IT FROM THE FLANKS AND REAR, IZVESTIA SAID. CAPTURING THE CITY, THE RUSSIANS MARCHED ON WITHOUT REST OR TIME OUT TO LIST THE BOOTY.

THE CAPTURE OF KEGICHEVA, SAKHNOVSCHINA AND PERSCHEPINO SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH OF KRASNOGRAD CLEARED THE SOUTHERN SECTORS OF KHARKOV PROVINCE OF ENEMY FORCES. KEGICHEVA AND SAKHNOVSCHINA ARE ON THE RAILWAY BETWEEN LOZOVAYA AND KRASNOGRAD AND 28 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE LATTER CITY. PERESCHEPINO IS IN DNIEPEROPETROVSK PROVINCE 25 MILES SOUTH OF KRASNOGRAD.

FEB 28 1943

THE CAPTURE OF KRASNOGRAD FOLLOWED THE FAMILIAR RED ARMY PATTERN OF DISLODGING THE ENEMY FROM STRONGHOLDS IN NEARBY SETTLEMENTS AND THEN RUSHING AROUND TO THE BACK DOOR AND CRASHING INTO THE CITY. THE GERMANS, CONVINCED THAT RESISTANCE WAS FUTILE, RETREATED.

THE RUSSIAN SEIZURE OF GOTNYA, AN IMPORTANT JUNCTION ON THE KHARKOV-LGOV-BRYANSK AND THE BELGOROD-SUMY RAILWAYS 60 MILES NORTHWEST OF KHARKOV, WAS ANOTHER SERIOUS BLOW TO THE GERMANS.

THE RUSSIANS STRAIGHTENED THEIR FRONTLINES BETWEEN KHARKOV AND KURSK CONSIDERABLY BY CAPTURING GOTNYA, KRASNAYA YARUGA, TOMAROVKA, BORISHOVKA AND IVNYA. THE RAILWAY STATION OF TOMAROVKA IS MIDWAY BETWEEN BELGOROD AND GOTNYA AND 13 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BORISHOVKA.

THE RUSSIAN SEIZURE OF KUIBISHEVO, FORMERLY NAMED ALEKSANDROVKA, FIVE MILES NORTH OF RUSSIAN HELD MATVEEV-KURGAN, WIDENED THE WEDGE BETWEEN THE GERMANS IN THE DONETS REGION AND TAGANROG, FARTHER SOUTH ON THE SEA OF AZOV.

PRECEDE LONDON RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB.21-(AP)-FIELD DISPATCHES SAID TODAY THAT THE RED ARMY, DRIVING STEADILY WESTWARD ALONG A 500-MILE FRONT FROM THE REGION EAST OF OREL TO THE SEA OF AZOV, CAPTURED NUMEROUS TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS SOUTHWEST OF KHARKOV IN THE UKRAINIAN REGION BEFORE THE DNIEPER'S GREAT BEND.

FEB 22 1943

GEN.NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S FORCES, MOVING UP MOST SPEEDILY, WERE CREDITED WITH THE CAPTURE OF PAVLOGRAD, KRASNOGRAD, KEGICHEVKA AND NUMEROUS OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

DNIEPEROPETROVSK AND POLTAVA WERE THREATENED AS THE SOVIETS HIT OUT FROM PAVLOGRAD AND KRASNOGRAD, EACH ONLY 34 MILES FROM THE RESPECTIVE GOALS.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM BERLIN AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AGAIN DECLARED THAT THE AXIS INVADERS WERE HOLDING THEIR OWN.

("OWING TO A BREAK IN THE WEATHER IN FURTHER SECTORS OF THE EASTERN FRONT AND TO THE HEAVY LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE SOVIETS DURING THE WINTER BATTLE SO FAR," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "ENEMY PRESSURE WAS DECREASED IN INTENSITY IN SEVERAL PARTS OF THE FRONT.

LONDON, FEB 21-(AP)-RED ARMY TROOPS DRIVING SOUTHWEST FROM CAPTURED KHARKOV TOWARD DNIEPEROPETROVSK AND THE GREAT BEND OF THE DNIEPER RIVER CAPTURED MORE COMMUNITIES IN THE KRASNOGRAD AREA, 60 MILES NORTHEAST OF DNIEPEROPETROVSK, THE MID-DAY COMMUNIQUE OF THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU SAID TODAY.

OUTNUMBERED RUSSIANS, BUT THE GUARDS HELD AND THWARTED THE ENEMY BLOWS WITH MACHINE-GUN AND ANTI-TANK FIRE UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED. THEN THE RUSSIANS SURGED FORWARD AGAIN.

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30.24-1381

30.24-1381

THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET RADIO MONITOR, SAID THAT 400 GERMAN TROOPS WERE KILLED IN THE FIGHTING FOR ONE OF THESE POPULATED PLACES. LAST NIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT PAVLOGRAD, 100 MILES SOUTH OF KHARKOV AND ONLY 36 MILES FROM DNIEPEROPETROVSK, HAD BEEN CAPTURED.

SOVIET TROOPS IN THE KRASNOGRAD AREA CAPTURED FOUR ENEMY TROOP CARRIERS, 30 LOADED AMMUNITION TRUCKS, FIVE ANTI-TANK GUNS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

A RAILWAY LINE RUNS SOUTHWEST FROM KRASNOGRAD TO DNIEPEROPETROVSK. POLTAVA, A LARGE GERMAN BASE, IS ONLY 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE TOWN.

IN THE CAUCASUS, WHERE THE RUSSIANS ARE ATTEMPTING TO BREAK UP THE POCKET OF GERMAN RESISTANCE BETWEEN RECAPTURED KRASNODAR AND THE KERCH STRAIT, THE DISTRICT CENTER OF MARIANSKOYE, 57 MILES WEST OF KRASNODAR, WAS REPORTED CAPTURED.

TWO HUNDRED GERMANS WERE REPORTED KILLED IN THE FIGHTING FOR MARIANSKOYE AND 10,000 MINES CAPTURED.

NORTH OF RECAPTURED KURSK, WHERE RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE DRIVING BEHIND THE NAZI-HELD BASTION OF OREL, THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED RESISTING FIERCELY, BUT THE COMMUNIQUE SAID RED ARMY TROOPS ADVANCED AND ONE UNIT WIPED OUT A COMPANY OF GERMANS AND CAPTURED PRISONERS.

IN ANOTHER SECTOR NORTH OF KURSK, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, 150 ENEMY AUTOMATIC RIFLEMEN CAPTURED A POPULATED PLACE FROM THE RUSSIANS, BUT SOVIET TROOPS STORMED BACK, ENCIRCLED THE PLACE AND WIPED OUT THE ENEMY TROOPS "TO THE LAST MAN."

MORE GROUND ALSO WAS GAINED WEST OF ROSTOV WHERE THE RUSSIAN FORCES ARE DRIVING DOWN TOWARD THE COAST OF THE SEA OF AZOV, IT WAS REPORTED. RUSSIAN TANKS PENETRATED BEHIND THE NAZI LINE AT ONE POINT, ATTACKED AN ENEMY COLUMN AND KILLED MORE THAN 100 GERMANS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

AN ADVANCE WAS RECORDED SOUTHWEST OF VOROSHILOVGRAD AND 200 MORE GERMANS WERE REPORTED KILLED THERE. A NUMBER OF POPULATED PLACES WERE CAPTURED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

NORTH OF STALINO, IN THE KRASNOARMEISK REGION, THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, BUT 600 ENEMY OFFICERS AND MEN WERE REPORTED KILLED AND 14 GERMAN TANKS DAMAGED BY ARTILLERY AND ANTI-TANK FIRE.

BY SERGEANT SAMUEL E.STAVISKY
MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

" GUADALCANAL, JANUARY 23--DELAYED)--A MARINE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER TODAY COMMENDED HIS TANK-DESTROYER PLATOON FOR "COURAGE, RESOURCEFULNESS, AND SKILL" IN ACTION AS ASSAULT ARTILLERY IN A THREE-DAY OPERATION WHICH WAS A "BIG FACTOR" IN A DRIVE WEST OF THE MATANIKAU RIVER.

FEB 24 1943

THE TANK-DESTROYERS, MOBILE "HALF-TRACS," OR TRUCKS WITH REGULAR FRONT WHEELS AND TRACTOR TREADS INSTEAD OF REAR WHEELS, MOUNT A HEAVY GUN AND ALSO A MACHINE GUN.

IN THE OPERATION WEST OF THE MATANIKAU, THE "HALF-TRACS" WERE NOT OPPOSED TO JAPANESE TANKS BUT THEY FIRED A PREPARATORY BARRAGE AND HELPED SMASH STUBBORN JAPANESE DEFENSES, DRIVING ON THE SECOND DAY INTO ENEMY TERRITORY TO CLEAR OUT THREE UNYIELDING POCKETS AND WIPE OUT SIX MACHINE GUN NESTS.

THE TANK-DESTROYER PLATOON WAS UNDER COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT STEPHEN K.PAVLOSKI, 28, BROOKLYN, CONNECTICUT, A VETERAN WHO ROSE FROM THE RANKS, AND WHO PREVIOUSLY CARRIED AN INFANTRY SCOUT TO SAFETY ON HIS BACK THOUGH HE HAD BEEN WOUNDED AFTER THE SCOUT HAD BEEN WOUNDED SO SEVERELY HE COULD NOT MOVE.

ON THE THIRD DAY OF THE DRIVE, LIEUTENANT PAVLOSKI'S "HALF-TRACS" CLEARED THE WAY WITH A BARRAGE AS MARINE INFANTRY CRACKED ENEMY LINES, AND ACCOUNTED FOR TWO MORE MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND A 40-MILLIMETER GUN.

THE BARRAGE OF THE "HALF-TRACS", AND THEIR SUPPORT OF THE INFANTRY, WAS SO EFFECTIVE ON THAT THIRD DAY THAT THE REGIMENT SUFFERED ONLY TWO CASUALTIES IN ITS ADVANCE THROUGH ENEMY TERRITORY.

JAP SNIPERS DESPERATELY SOUGHT TO KILL THE TANK-DESTROYER CREWS, BUT THE AMERICAN LADS HANDILY SOLVED THIS PROBLEM BY HURLING THEIR HIGHLY-ACCURATE, HIGHLY-EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES AT THE TREES SHELTERING THE SNIPERS, MOWING DOWN BOTH TREES AND OCCUPANTS.

LIEUTENANT PAVLOSKI IS PROUD OF HIS MEN'S INITIAL PERFORMANCE, AND HE SINGLED OUT THE FOLLOWING FOR PRAISE:

MARINE GUNNER ERNEST E.SMITH, 25, COCHRANE, GEORGIA, SECOND IN COMMAND; SERGEANT JOSEPH V.OSSIGINAC, 30, 297 ROSS STREET, BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN; CORPORAL JAMES W.MONAY, 26, 313 FIR STREET, WESTWOOD, CALIFORNIA; CORPORAL JOHN W.METZ, 29, 525 SCRANTON STREET, PUEBLO, CALIFORNIA.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ROBERT MITCHELL, 23, HARVEY, ILLINOIS; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LEROY BEDRICK, 28, 2410 GRANT AVENUE, EL PASO, TEXAS; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN S.MCLAUGHLIN, 22, PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JUNIST J.DOMANGUE, 351 LEVRON STREET, HOUMA, LOUISIANA; AND PRIVATE JOHN E.MYERS, 20, 619 FIRST STREET, WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

ALSO LAUDED FOR THEIR ACTION UNDER FIRE WERE THE TWO YOUNGEST MEMBERS OF THE TANK-DESTROYER CREWS, BOTH 18, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LOUIS MENDEL, 4032 IROQUIS STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, AND PRIVATE ELMER E.JUDD, BLISS, IDAHO.

DURING THE EARLIER BATTLES ON GUADALCANAL, WHEN THE JAPS IN THEIR FRENZIED ATTEMPTS TO RECAPTURE HENDERSON FIELD HURLED EVERYTHING THEY HAD AGAINST THE MARINES, INCLUDING TANKS, THE AMERICAN TANK-DESTROYERS PUT THE QUIETUS OF THEM. ONE PLATOON, IN CONJUNCTION WITH A BATTERY OF 37-MILLIMETER GUNS, DEMOLISHED ALL OF EIGHT TANKS IN THE BATTLE OF THE MATANIKAU RIVER.

(NOTE: STAVISKY OF 60 GROVE ST., CHELSEA, MASS.)

St. Lucia, Windward Islands, Feb. 21-(AP)-The 25th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army of Russia was observed strikingly on this British island today with a full dress parade by armed forces of the United States and Great Britain.

FEB 22 1943

U.S. Marines stationed here marched with British troops past a reviewing stand from which fluttered the flags of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and the Fighting French.

30.24 - 1383

U.S. Consul Harvey Lee Milbourne and Mrs. Milbourne watched the display with other governmental officials and military officers.

NEW YORK, FEB. 21-(AP)-FRENCH TROOPS IN MOROCCO WILL "TAKE DELIVERY ON THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF WAR MATERIALS FURNISHED BY THE AMERICANS" TOMORROW AT CASABLANCA, AS GENERAL GIRAUD'S STATION IN ALGIERS, RADIO FRANCE, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC.

FEB 22 1943

30.24 - 1383

Stalin Says Russia Bears Entire Weight of War, Wins Despite Lack of Second Front in Europe; 850 Lost in Torpedoing of Two U.S. Transports

No 2d Front Yet, Stalin Notes; Says Germans Lost 9 Million

By The Associated Press.

FEB 23 1943

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 23—Premier Joseph Stalin asserted today that the "Red Army alone is bearing the whole weight of the war" in the "absence of a second front in Europe," but declared that it had inflicted 9,000,000 casualties on the Germans—4,000,000 of them killed—and that time was now working against Germany.

The start of "the massed drive of the enemy from Soviet lands has begun," Mr. Stalin declared in a confident order of the day commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army. He asserted that Germany's initial advantages in manpower, arms and experience had now been wiped out, with Russia "becoming ever stronger" and with the initiative in her hands.

In his order, Mr. Stalin called on his troops to give the Germans "no rest by day or by night" and to "annihilate them if they refuse to lay down their arms." He sounded the rallying cry of: "Death to the German invaders!"

"Fascist Germany" is "becoming more exhausted and weaker," Mr. Stalin declared in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet Monitor here. But, he warned, Germany is "not yet conquered" and the Soviet victories over the German army "do not yet mean that it cannot recover."

Mr. Stalin asserted that the Red Army, since the invasion in June, 1941, "has put out of commission about 9,000,000 German Fascist officers and men, of whom no fewer than 4,000,000 were killed on the field of battle."

In the past three months alone, since the launching of the Soviet Winter offensive, "112 enemy divisions have been routed by the Red Army, 700,000 men have been killed and over 300,000 have been captured," while, in that same period, the Germans lost "more than 7,000 tanks, 4,000 planes and 17,000 guns" and tremendous amounts of other war material, the Premier said.

Despite the fact that "the Red Army alone is bearing the whole weight of the war," Mr. Stalin added, "it has not only stood firm against the onslaught of the German Fascist hordes, but has also in the course of the war become a menace to the Fascist Army." The Red Army, he said, was "not created for the purpose of conquest of foreign countries, but to defend the frontiers of the Soviet land," and is warring against the German enemy to "drive him from the borders of our country."

Mr. Stalin asserted that the army was meeting its anniversary "at a decisive moment in a patriotic war against Hitlerite Germany and her accomplices, the Italians, Hungarians, Rumanians and Finns." The Premier recalled the hard and stubborn battles in the Summer and Autumn of 1942 at Sevastopol and Odessa and before Moscow, the siege of Leningrad and the fights in the Caucasus. He paid tribute to the officers, soldiers and political workers of the Red Army and to production workers in factories.

Mr. Stalin indicated that the Red Army's goal was to free Russia of the invader—he said that Russians should not become overconfident and assume that the Red Army now had only to pursue the Germans "to the western frontiers of our country"—but on the other hand he referred to the Red Army as "an army of avengers." The Red Army command, he asserted, "is not only liberating Soviet soil from the enemy but is also not allowing the enemy to leave our soil alive."

"In view of the absence of a second front in Europe, the Red Army alone is bearing the whole weight of the war."

Stalin, commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army, asserted that that army is meeting its anniversary "at a decisive moment in a patriotic war against Hitlerite Germany and its accomplices, the Italians, Hungarians, Rumanians and Finns." The order of the day was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here.

Enormous Nazi Losses

Germany has suffered enormous losses in material and men, and "in defensive and offensive battle the Red Army since the beginning of the war has put out of commission about 9,000,000 German Fascist officers and men, of whom no less than 4,000,000 were killed on the field of battle," Stalin declared.

In three months of the Red Army's current winter offensive "the Germans lost over 7,000 tanks, 4,000 planes, 17,000 guns and large quantities of other war material," Stalin said.

"In the last three months alone 112 enemy divisions have been routed by the Red Army, 700,000 men have been killed and over 300,000 have been taken prisoner.

"Of course, the German command will adopt all measures to cover this colossal loss. But, first, the weak spot in the German Army is the shortage of manpower reserve, in view of which it is unknown from what sources this loss will be made up.

"Second, even supposing that the Germans scraped together by hook or by crook the necessary number of men, it would require no short period of time to get them together and train them. And time will not wait."

Says Foe Grows Weaker

The Russian leader said, "The beginning of the massed expulsion of the enemy from Soviet lands has begun."

He detailed the Russians' winter advances, and asked:

"What changes have taken place during these three months? Whence these serious failures of the Germans? Where lies the cause of these failures?

"The relation of forces on the Soviet-German front has changed. The fact is that Fascist Germany is becoming more and more exhausted and weaker, while the Soviet Union is more and more developing its reserves and becoming ever stronger.

"Time is working against Fascist Germany."

Nazis "Not Yet Conquered"

Stalin warned, however, that Germany is "not yet conquered" and the Soviet victories over the Nazi army "do not yet mean that it cannot recover."

The Red Army, he said, was "not created for the purpose of conquest of foreign countries," but to defend the frontiers of "Soviet land," and is warring against the

Stalin's Order of the Day to Red Army Birthday Lists Huge Nazi Losses

Says 4 Million Died On Fields of Russia

Asserts Reds Advance and Grow Stronger as Hitler Man Power Drops Away

FEB 23 1943

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Tuesday)—Premier Josef V. Stalin declared in an order of the day today that

Nazi enemy to "drive him from the borders of our country."

In another place Stalin indicated the Red Army goal was to free the Soviet Union of the invader—he said that Russians should not become overconfident and assume that the Red Army now has only to pursue the Germans "to the western frontiers of our country"—but, on the other hand, he referred to the Red Army as "an army of avengers."

Thus Stalin once more, while mentioning that the Germans must be driven from the Soviet Union, did not indicate any further goal the Russians might have.

The Russian commander in chief declared that "in the most difficult winter conditions the Red Army now is advancing along a front of 1,500 kilometers (about 930 miles) and everywhere is achieving success."

"It should not be considered an accident," said Stalin, that "th command of the Red Army is nc only liberating Soviet soil fro the enemy but is also not allowin the enemy to leave our soil alive.

ple. The people of our country have never forgotten the encroachment on our land and have constantly cared for the strengthening of the might of the Red Army and have provided it with first-class military and technical equipment and lovingly reared cadres of Soviet fighters.

The Red Army is an army defending the peace and friendship between the peoples of all countries.

"Not Created for Conquest"

It was not created for the purpose of conquest of foreign countries, but to defend the frontiers of Soviet land. The Red Army has always respected the rights and independence of all peoples.

But in June, 1941, Hitlerite Germany perfidiously attacked our country, rudely and foully violating the non-aggression agreement, and the Red Army found itself compelled to launch a campaign to defend its native land against the German invader and to drive him from the borders of our country.

Since that time the Red Army has become an army of deadly struggle against the Hitlerite troops, an army of avengers of the violation and debasement perpetrated by the German Fascist scoundrels against our brothers and sisters in the occupied districts of our native land.

The Red Army is meeting the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence at a decisive moment in the patriotic war against Hitler-

Red Army with eternal glory and laid firm the foundation for victory over the German Fascist army.

Three months ago, troops of the Red Army began the offensive on the approaches to Stalingrad. Since then the initiative in military operations has remained in our hands and the temper and strength of the blows of the offensive operation of the Red Army have never weakened.

Today the Red Army in difficult Winter conditions, is advancing over the front extending 1,500 kilometers and almost everywhere is achieving successes.

"Blow After Blow" at Germans

In the north, before Leningrad, on the Central Front, on the approaches to Kharkov, in the Donets Basin, at Rostov, on the shores of the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea, the Red Army is delivering blow after blow at the Hitlerite troops.

In three months the Red Army has liberated from the enemy territory of the Voronezh and Stalingrad regions, Chechen, Ingush, North Ossetian, Kabardino-Balkaria and the Kalmuck autonomous republic, Stavropol and Krasnodar territories, Cheresk, Karachayevska and Adigeisk autonomous regions, and almost the whole of the Rostov, Kharkov and Kursk regions.

The beginning of the massed drive of the enemy from Soviet lands has begun.

In three months of the offensive of the Red Army in the Winter of 1942-43 alone the Germans lost over 7,000 tanks, 4,000 planes, 17,000 guns and large quantities of other war material.

Of course the Germans are endeavoring to cover these losses, but this will not be so easy to do as no little time would be required for the enemy to be in a position to make up for these enormous losses in war material. Meanwhile time will not wait.

Hitlerite Germany began the war against the U.S.S.R. having a numerical superiority of troops mobilized and ready for battle as compared with the Red Army. It was here that she had the advantage.

In twenty months, however, the situation has changed in this respect also. In defensive and offensive battle, the Red Army since the beginning of the war has put out of commission about 9,000,000 German fascist officers and men, of which no less than 4,000,000 were killed on the field of battle.

112 Divisions Routed

The Rumanian, Italian and Hungarian armies which Hitler had thrown on the Soviet-German frontier have been completely defeated.

In the last three months alone 112 enemy divisions have been routed by the Red Army, 700,000 men have been killed and over 300,000 have been taken prisoner.

millions of Red Army men have become masters of their weapons, rifles, sabers, machine guns, artillery, mortars, tanks, sapper work and aircraft.

Tens of thousands of commanders of the Red Army have become masters in leading troops. They have learned to combine personal valor and courage with an ability to lead their troops on the field of battle, revoking stupid linear tactics and adopting firm tactics of manoeuvring.

Sign of Military Maturity

It should not be considered an accident that the command of the Red Army is not only liberating from the enemy Soviet soil but is also not allowing the enemy to leave our soil alive by carrying out operations to surround and wipe out the enemy which can well serve as an example of military skill.

This undoubtedly is a sign of maturity of our commanders. There is not the slighest doubt that only the correct strategy of the command of the Red Army and the flexible tactics of our commanders who executed it could lead to such outstanding action as the surrounding and wiping out of the enormous Sixth Army of the Germans making up the 330,000 men of Stalingrad.

In this respect everything is not well with the Germans. Their strategy is defective, since as a general rule it underestimates the strength and possibilities of the enemy and overestimates its own strength.

They apply their tactics in accordance with textbooks, endeavoring to fit events at the front into paragraphs of their regulations. The Germans are accurate and exact in their operations when the situation allows the requirements of their regulations to be carried out. This is where their strength lies. The Germans become helpless when the situation gets complicated and does not "correspond" with this or that paragraph in their regulations but requires adoption of an independent decision not provided for in the regulations.

Warns Against Overconfidence

It is here that their main weakness lies. These are the causes which determined the defeat of the German troops and the successes of the Red Army in the last three months.

It does not follow from this, however, that the Hitlerite army is finished and the Red Army has now only to pursue it to the western frontiers of our country.

To think thus would mean to fall into unwise and harmful self-deception. To think thus would mean to overestimate our own strength, underestimate the strength of the enemy and to fall into adventurism.

The enemy has suffered defeat but he is not yet conquered. The German Fascist Army is experiencing a crisis because of the blows it has received from the Red Army but this does not yet mean that it cannot recover.

The struggle against the German invaders is not yet ended—it is only developing and flaring up as yet. It would be stupid to suppose the Germans will give up even one kilometer of our land without a struggle.

The Red Army has before it a severe struggle against the cunning, cruel and as yet strong enemy. This struggle will require time and sacrifices, exertion on the part of our forces and mobilization of all our possibilities.

We have begun the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from German possession, but millions of Ukrainians still are languishing under the yoke of German enslavers. In Byelo-Russia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, in Moldavia, in Crimea, in Koarelia, German invaders and their accomplices still hold sway. Enemy armies have received powerful blows but the enemy is not yet conquered. The German invaders are furiously resisting, are launching counter-attacks, are striving to cling to their defense lines and may enter into fresh adventures.

Calls for Continued Effort

That is why there can be no place in our ranks for complacency, carefree attitude, or swank.

The Soviet people are joyful concerning the victories of the Red Armies.

But men, commanders and political workers should firmly remember the behest of our teacher, Lenin, that "the first thing is not to be carried away by victory or to swagger, the second thing is to consolidate victories, the third thing to defeat the enemy completely."

For the sake of liberation of our country from the hated enemy, for the sake of finer victory over the German Fascist invaders I order:

One, continualy to perfect military training and strengthen discipline, order and organization throughout the Red Army and Navy.

Two, strengthen the blows on the enemy troops constantly and stubbornly and give him no chance to consolidate a defense line, to give him no rest by day or by night, to cut enemy communications, to surround enemy troops and annihilate them if they refuse to lay down their arms.

Three, to fan more extensively the flames of guerrilla warfare in the rear of the enemy, to destroy enemy communications, to blow up railway bridges, to hamper the transport of enemy troops, the transport of arms and ammunition, to blow up and set fire to army stores, to raid enemy garrisons, to prevent the retreating enemy from burning down our villages and towns, to help the advancing Red Army in all ways and by all means.

In this lies the guarantee of our victory, comrades, Red Army men and Red Navy men, commanders and political workers, men and women guerrillas.

On behalf of the Soviet Government and our Bolshevik party I greet you and congratulate you on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army.

Long live our great motherland! Long live our glorious Red Army, our valiant Red Navy, our intrepid men and women guerrillas!

Long live the party of the Bolsheviki, inspirer and organizer of the Red armies' victories!

Death to the German invaders!

J. STALIN,
Supreme Commander in Chief.

Premier Stalin's Order of the Day Extolling Red Army

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 22—The text of Premier Stalin's order of the day as broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor:

Comrades, Red Army men, Red Navy men, commanders and political workers and men and women guerrillas, today we are celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the existence of the Red Army.

A quarter of a century has passed since the Red Army was created. It was created for a struggle against foreign invaders striving to enslave our country.

Feb. 23, 1918, when detachments of the Red Army thoroughly defeated troops of German invaders before Pskov and Narva, was established as the birthday of the Red Army.

In 1918 to 1921, in a stubborn struggle against foreign invaders, the Red Army defended the honor, freedom and independence of our Soviet motherland and defended the right of the peoples of our country to build their lives as our great Lenin taught.

For two decades the Red Army guarded the peaceful and constructive labor of the Soviet people. The Soviet people and its Red Army have created a powerful industry, put an end to unemployment, eliminated the kulaks as a class, carried out a successful collectivization of agriculture, wiped out illiteracy, trained many thousands of specialists in all branches of the national economy, and created powerful defense forces.

Twenty months have passed since the Red Army began to wage its heroic struggle, unexampled in history, against the invasion of the German Fascist hordes.

Laid Foundation for Victory

In view of the absence of a second front in Europe the Red Army alone is bearing the whole weight of the war.

Nevertheless the Red Army has not only stood firm against the onslaught of the German Fascist hordes but has also in the course of the war become a menace to the Fascist army.

During the hard battles in the Summer and Autumn of 1942 the Red Army barred the way to Fascist hopes. Our people will remember for all time the heroic defense of Sevastopol and Odessa, the stubborn battles before Moscow and in the foothills of the Caucasus, in the Rzhev area and before Leningrad and the most magnificent warriors in history who fought at the walls of Stalingrad.

In these great battles our valiant Red Army men, commanders and political workers covered the military banners of the Red Army with eternal glory and laid firm the foundation for victory over the German Fascist army.

What changes have taken place during these three months whence these serious failures of the Germans? Where lies the cause of these failures?

The relations of forces on the Soviet-German front has changed. The fact is Fascist Germany is becoming ever more and more exhausted and weaker while the Soviet Union is more and more developing its reserves and becoming ever stronger. Time is working against Fascist Germany.

Hitlerite Germany, which forces the war industry of Europe to work for it, until recently had superiority against the Soviet Union in technical equipment and first and foremost in tanks and planes. It was here that she had the advantage. But during the twenty months of war the situation has changed.

Lists Enormous Enemy Losses

Thanks for the self-sacrificing labor of the working men and women engineers and technical experts in the war industry of the U.S.S.R., the production of tanks and guns has increased during the period of the war.

During this time the enemy has suffered enormous losses on the Soviet-German front in war material, particularly in tanks, planes and guns.

Of course the German command will adopt all measures to cover this colossal loss. But firstly the weak spot in the German Army is the shortage of manpower reserve, in view of which it is unknown from what sources this loss will be made up.

Secondly, even supposing the Germans scraped together by hook and by crook the necessary number of men, it would require no short period of time to get them together and train them. And time will not wait.

The Hitlerite army entered the war against the Soviet Union having almost two years' experience in conducting large-scale military operations in Europe, utilizing for the purpose the most modern means of war. The Red Army, in the first period of the war, naturally had not yet had nor could have had such military experience. It was here that the German Fascist army had the advantage.

In twenty months the situation, however, has changed in this sphere as well. In the course of the war the Red Army has become a seasoned army. It has learned to smite the enemy for certain, taking into account its weak and strong sides as is demanded by modern military science. Hundreds of thousands and

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS MOP UP GERMANS IN DONETS SECTOR

Moscow, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Mopping-up operations in the Donets Basin have carried the Red Army into numerous towns about fifty miles south and southwest of Voroshilovgrad, the Russians said today, while far to the west Soviet columns were reported poised for a thirty-four-mile march to the Dnieper River after capturing Pavlograd and Krasnograd.

The Russians also announced their drives west of Rostov, north of Kursk toward Orel, and west of Krasnodar toward the Black Sea coast were rolling forward.

An early communique said nothing about the Dnieper valley threat, where the Russian troops were last reported beyond Krasnograd, sixty miles southwest of Kharkov. But it told of the capture of Bokovo-Antratsit, a coal center and railway station, and of upper Nagolchik, a large town, in the drive closing around German garrisons remaining in the east-cental aeas of the Donets coal country.

Reds Gain Near Stalino.

Elsewhere in the Donets Basin, bitter fighting again was reported south of Kramatorsk, where a Soviet pincer was thrust toward the industrial center of Stalino. In this area a large German tank force was repulsed as it tried to regain lost ground and the fighting, the Russians said, was extremely violent, with the Germans suffering heavy losses.

From Pavlograd the Russians

30.24—1385

could strike toward Dnieperopetrovsk, in the upper bend of the Dnieper River, or down the railroad toward Zaporozhe, on the western bank of the river below Dnieperopetrovsk. From Krasnograd the column could point toward Poltava, an important rail junction. Both captured cities are on tributaries of the Dnieper and the seizure of their railways had severed all German communications between Kharkov and the Donets Basin regions.

Pavlograd was taken, front line dispatches said, after a stiff battle in which Red Army troops braved gun-studded hills and German armor to storm into the city from the flanks and rear. The victorious Soviet forces continued fighting westward without time to rest or count their war trophies, the Russians said.

Other cities southeast and south of Krasnograd also were reported to have fallen to the troops as they cleared Kharkov Province of enemy forces.

Thus, on the eve of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, Soviet troops had gained at Krasnograd a point 410 miles west of Stalingrad, and were today in the ninety-sixth day of the Russian winter offensive that began last November 19.

Reds Break Nazi Attack.

Russian troops in the Krasnoarmeisk sector, north of Stalino in the Donets Basin, dealt out heavy punishment to a German tank force that managed to smash into the Soviet lines, the Russian midday communique said today.

"Fire of our artillery, however, disabled or set on fire twelve German tanks," the communique said. "The remaining enemy tanks attempting to turn back fell into an ambush. After losing several more tanks the Germans retreated to their initial positions."

The Russians announced they continued their push west of Rostov and that more towns were captured southwest of Voroshilovgrad, in the Donets Basin, and west of Krasnodar, in the Caucasus Kuban Valley.

North of Kursk, in the compaign which has Orel as its objective, the war bulletin said that 800 Germans were killed as hurried reinforcements were thrown into one sector, and that in another Soviet mobile units captured several towns and took possession of a strategic highway.

Again the Russian communique omitted mention of the forces west of Kharkov which threaten to drive into the Dnieper Valley.

Reds Drive Within 25 Miles Of Novorossisk After 37-Mile Gain

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Feb. 22—The Russian armies continued to roll to the west today, enveloping numerous towns on the yielding 500-mile front from Orel to Krasnodar and smashing violent German counter-attacks mounted by reserves, front-line dispatches said.

The Germans reacted strongly in the Donets basin below Voroshilovgrad and Krasnoarmeisk in an effort to save their armies threatened with encirclement, but the Russians said these counter strokes were absorbed by the advancing Soviets.

Nazis Fall Into Ambush

In the Krasnoarmeisk sector, German tanks penetrated a Russian position, but artillery wrecked twelve, and the remaining tanks and troops fell into an ambush which exacted bloody casualties before the survivors escaped.

The noon communique said two towns were captured west of Rostov. Several others fell southwest of Voroshilovgrad, north of Kursk and in the Caucasus west of Krasnodar.

3,000 More Nazis Killed

Including two German battalions reported destroyed by guerrillas in the Vitebsk region, the Russians said about 3,000 more Germans were killed.

[For the first time, the German communique mentioned fighting in the Dnieper river region. They said Russian [illegible] had been widely encircled between the Donets and Dnieper and shattered with the loss of twenty-five tanks. The Soviets were reported attacking south and northeast of Orel in a heavy snowstorm. Russian attacks were reported beaten back in the Kuban region and west and northwest of Kharkov.]

Continued on Page 6

The Russians who advanced in the Ukraine beyond Krasnograd and Pavlograd to within thirty-four miles of the German bases of Dnieperopetrovsk and Poltava were fighting against time as well as the Germans to reach the Dnieper river before the ice becomes too thin to bear mechanized equipment. They already are in the basin of the Dnieper along which many believe the Germans intend to stand.

Russians Smash Tank Attack

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 22—Russian troops in the Krasnoarmeisk sector, north of Stalino in the Donets basin, dealt out heavy punishment to a German tank force that managed to smash into the Soviet lines, the Russian midday communique recorded by the Soviet radio monitor here said today.

"Fire of our artillery disabled or set on fire twelve German tanks," the communique said.

"The remaining enemy tanks, attempting to turn back, fell into an ambush. After losing several more tanks the Germans retreated to their initial positions."

Roll On To West

The Russians announced they continued their push west of Rostov and that more towns were captured southwest of Voroshilovgrad in the Donets basin, and west of Krasnodar, in the Caucasus Kuban Valley.

North of Kursk, in the campaign which has Orel as its objective, the war bulletin said that 800 Germans were killed and hurried reinforcements were thrown into one sector.

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—Red army troops have driven to within twenty-five miles of Novorossisk where the last German remnants in the Caucasus are caught in a tightening pocket, by capture of Akhtirskaya, the Russian midnight communique as recorded by the Soviet monitor announced tonight.

This mean an advance of thirty-seven miles southwest of Krasnodar in a relatively slow drive against the Germans at Novorossisk.

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Enrico Pezzi, commander in chief of the Italian Air Force in Russia, has been killed in action during a night over enemy territory, the Rome radio announced today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press. General Pezzi, 46, was appointed to this post about a year ago.

NAZI DRIVE STALLED IN TUNISIA BY ALLIES

U. S. and British Units Stop Seventy German Tanks Near Vital Base of Thala and the Situation Now Is in Hand.

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—A strong German tank column pushed to within four miles of the Allied base at Thala in battle late today, but an observer said that the Nazis were "showing signs of exhaustion" and American and British forces "appear to have the situation in hand."

British tank units and a United States armored force united to challenge the drive by seventy Nazi tanks northward from the Kasserine Pass area against Thala and the great Kremamsa plateau which developed after United States combat teams hurled back twin drives westward toward Tebessa. The westward operations cost the enemy fourteen tanks.

The northward push gained the Germans a total of sixteen miles. Of this, twelve miles were crossed in an early morning push before the British and Americans blocked the column's path eight miles from Thala. The Germans won another four miles in the violent, hours-long battle which followed.

While the Middle East communique reported only scattered air activity, British and American mechanized forces engaged in a day and night battle against seventy German tanks eight miles from the key city of Thala. It may prove to be the critical engagement of the campaign.

Thala is a gateway to the huge plateau, which has been a battlefield in various wars for a thousand years.

Perfect Tank Country

Should Rommel smash the Allied forces he would be able to send his columns out in a dozen directions over perfect tank country for one hundred square miles.

Observers here agree the situation is more serious than the original break-through at Faid Pass or even the drive through Kasserine Gap, from which the latest attack was launched.

United States and British forces knocked out fourteen Nazi tanks during heavy fighting yesterday and last night under a bright moon.

British armored crews challenged the German tank column in an action which developed after the events mentioned in today's communique.

The Germans, gambling desperately, were making an effort to score a knockout blow against the British First Army before the British Eighth Army could neutralize the Mareth line and push into central Tunisia. On the edge of a vast plateau eight miles from Thala, British and United States forces engaged in a violent night and day tank battle, with the issue in doubt.

British Challenge Nazi Tanks.

British armored crews challenged the German tank column in an action which developed after events mentioned in today's communique. The communique, referring to yesterday's fighting, said that a strong Axis attack northwest of Kasserine "was successfully held by Allied forces after heavy fighting in which the enemy suffered casualties and tank losses" while other enemy tank and infantry attacks were repulsed south of Sbiba, itself thirty miles northeast of the village of Kasserine and twenty-five miles due east of Thala.

An allied spokesman said that two German tank thrusts with a total of about fifty tanks from Kasserine Gap, which the Germans captured on Saturday, toward the Algerian base of Tebessa—one by road and the other along the Hatob river—were hurled back almost ten miles by American armored troops, who inflicted heavy losses. Other enemy attacks were reported to have been repulsed near the Allied base of Medjez-el-Bab, more than seventy-five miles to the north.

The Thala drive started early today—too late to be included in the daily communique. In the earlier actions against Sbiba, about twenty German tanks took the road from the pass and about thirty struck out along the Hatob valley.

Action Still Under Way.

The German groups were about ten miles along the road toward Sbiba when they were "met and hurled back almost to the mouth of the (Kasserine) Gap by an American combat team," a competent source said. Reports of the subsequent action show that the Germans first drove westward (a maneuver suggesting an offensive against the Algerian city of Tebessa, only forty miles from Kasserine) with about fifty tanks and, when this battle was well under way, sped their major force north straight for Thala.

Near this key town they were met by British tank units and an American armored force and driven back a few miles in the engagement still under way.

[The German High Command, in a communique broadcast from Berlin, said that strong British tank formations had been beaten back east of Tebessa. The Italian High Command communique, broadcast from Rome, said that Axis troops had captured additional positions and numerous prisoners and destroyed several dozen tanks.]

While the Nazi threat to Allied forces in the north is great, the Germans themselves are in a dangerous position because if Allied troops engaged in the Kasserine Pass area should be able to reclose the gap, the seventy tanks and large numbers of Nazi infantry would be cut off completely.

Thala, a highway center, lies eighteen miles east of the Algerian frontier and thirty-five miles northeast of Tebessa. A detachment of Col.-Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's army apparently was attempting to create a diversion in the attack near Medjez el Bab, aimed against an Allied-held hill, but it met with no success whatever.

British Guards units hurled back the thrust against Sbiba, disabling four German tanks and destroying a fifth. Cannon-armed United States P-39 Airacobras, despite poor flying conditions, blasted a concentration of twelve German tanks and thirty trucks in the Sbiba area.

Farther south, B-25 Mitchell bombers raided Gafsa railway yards and observers reported direct hits on both the tracks and rolling stock. Another group of Mitchells hit four Nazi vessels off Sicily, sinking two small escort vessels, damaging an Italian warship which the American Air Force spokesman said was believed to be a cruiser, and leaving a large cargo vessel on fire.

Among the P-38 Lightning pilots newly credited with victories in air fighting were Capt. T. H. MacArthur of Caradan, Tex., who shot down on Italian seaplane, and Lieut. Robert E. Kurtly of Gaffney, S. C., who got two Junkers 88's.

British Eighth Army Gains.

Driven from their positions at Kasserine Pass Saturday by two battalions of tank-supported German infantrymen, United States troops reinforced by armor of the British First Army made a stand in the scrubby hills to the west.

Gambling for time against the great Allied pincers threatening their army, the Germans sent their infantry and armored units plunging into Kasserine Pass and forced the Americans to make a new withdrawal over the week end. But the British Eighth Army, 150 miles to the southeast in front of the Mareth line, was reported in Cairo to be moving rapidly into action in a northward thrust which may soon demand the Nazis' urgent attention.

The Eighth Army, these reports said, moved into Medenine, an important communications center in front of the Mareth

NAZIS PUSH FOR TEBESSA AGAIN AFTER THRUSTING NEAR THALA AND SBIBA

Renewed Drive Toward American Base In Tunisia Follows Repulse Of Two Earlier Attempts.

British Flank Menaced

FEB 23 1943

GALLAGHER

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 22 — Tank-supported German infantry stabbed anew through Kasserine Pass late today toward the American base of Tebessa, in Algeria, after being beaten back earlier by a battle-toughened American combat team.

Meanwhile, another arm of Marshal Rommel's armor advanced sixteen miles to within four miles of Thala, an important road junction on the right flank of the British First Army.

French Parry Sbiba Thrust

Yet a third column was menacing Sbiba, where a French communique disclosed that thrusts six miles to the east had been parried.

Rommel was throwing most of his armor into the three-headed drive west of Kasserine Pass with menacing results in a swift effort to exploit his gains of last week in which he overran 4,000 square miles of semi-desert between Faid Pass, Gafsa and the proximity of the Algerian frontier.

American and French infantry guarding the approaches to Tebessa, thirty-five miles northwest of Kasserine, successfully countered the first stanza of the renewed drive.

Of the Thala region, an Allied spokesman declared:

"The Germans are now about four miles from Thala but they are showing signs of exhaustion."

"Have Situation In Hand"

He declared that British and Americans "appear to have the situation in hand."

Field reports tonight showed the Kassering gap was being "very heavily held by the Germans," who were bringing up heavy guns—an action regarded as an indication that Rommel may be gambling all on throwing everything into an attempt to cripple the British First Army.

The Allies were faced with a difficult defensive task to prevent their whole southern line from being shattered after the serious blow that resulted in the loss of the vital pass.

List Tanks In Attack

Repors from field headquarters said the Germans had hurled forty tanks toward Thala, an Arab town of about fifty white clay buildings; twenty toward Tebessa and fourteen at Sbiba.

[The Morocco radio in a broadcast heard in London tonight said: A strong enemy attack northwest of Kasserine has been stemmed by the Allies. South of Sbiba enemy infantry was repelled. In the northern sector, a push toward Medjez El Bab also was stemmed."

American artillery and British tank formations hacked away at Rommel's tank panzer tentcles reaching for the key plateau town of Thala in a bitter battle of armor. The battle raged throughout the day. Should the German veterans break out into the great Kremamsa plateau, the First Army in the muddy plains to the north would be threatened.

The latest enemy drives started a half hour after midnight Sunday morning.

Reports Slight Infiltration

A competent source at headquarters said the German thrust toward Thala and mode "a slight infiltration" in the mountains toward Tebessa, north of Feriana.

"They met an American combat team which had plenty of battle experience and were knocked back toward Kasserine gap in their Tebessa attack," the source said.

The loss of Kasserine was a serious blow to Allied arms because Rommel now was exploiting the position as a kepboard for his renewed efforts. A terrific artillery concentration had driven the American forces from the gap and the high ground to the south.

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In the attacks near Thala, which is the key to the vast stretch of high level terrain extending northwest to Le Kef, the Germans used several fo their huge Mark VI Tiger tanks whcih mount 88-MM cannon and have seven inches of armor.

Met Foe With Field Guns

The Allies met the enemy with field guns, anti-tank guns and infantry.

The Americans withdrew from Kasserine pass under a heavy hail of shells and they lost a large amount of equipment. The enemy employed 105-MM and 88-MM guns liberally.

This latest in the enemy's series of savage thrusts was thrown in this morning by Field Marshal Rommel northwestward through Kasserine gap toward Thala, which stands on a great plateau, soon after his effort to break through to the west of Kasserine toward the town of Tebessa in Algeria had been beaten down by American troops.

In that action two German armored columns, totaling about fifty tanks, were thrown back almost ten miles to the mouth of the gap and at least fourteen Axis tanks were smashed.

Repulsed In Medjez Area

Yet earlier, Axis attacks well to the north of the main fighting arena—about Medjez-el-Bab in northern Tunisia—had been repulsed, as had others south of the town of Sbiba, itself twenty-five miles east of Thala.

The thrust for Thala brought the most critical situation yet to arise in the battle for Tunisia—a position more serious even than that created by the enemy's initial break-through at Faid Pass or even the breach of the Kasserine gap itself.

Thala stands at the edge of a great plateau from which Rommel could send his armored forces out in a dozen directions over perfect tank country.

Pressing Toward Mareth

The British Eighth Army was said in unofficial reports from Cairo to be going forward northwestward toward the town of Mareth, having overrun Medenine along the other works of the fortified Mareth line in southeastern Tunisia.

[The communique of the German high command reported that strong British tank formations were "destroyed or beaten" east of Tebessa; the Italians claimed the capture of additional Allied positions, the capture of numerous Allied prisoners and the destruction of several dozen Allied tanks.]

The Allied air arm in the central Tunisian theater was, as the Allied communique put it, "severely restricted" by the weather, but bombing action against the enemy base of Gafsa, to the south of the heaviest land action, was reported.

Hit 4 Ships In Convoy

In the Mediterranean Allied bombers and fighters sweeping down to attack an enemy convoy south of Sicily hit a big supply ship, a warship and two escort vessels. Four enemy planes also were destroyed, the cost in all these operations having been two Allied planes.

From Cairo, meanwhile, British headquarters announced bomber attacks on Palermo in Sicily and hits on two Axis merchant vessels in the Mediterranean. Aside from this, attacks on Melos harbor off the Greek mainland blew up a merchant ship and set another aflame. Four Allied planes were lost.

AMERICAN TANK FORCE EVADES NAZI AMBUSH

Commander Ignores Decoy And Traps Enemy By Diversion Move

FEB 23 1943

Correspondent Describes Battle In Valley Above Kasserine Pass

By NOLAND NORGAARD

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Forces at the Tunisian Front, Feb. 22—United States armored forces evaded a carefully prepared tank ambush in the broad valley of the Hatob river late today, smashed at least six German tanks and drove back crack Nazi units which had pushed ten miles up the valley from Kasserine Pass.

The bait for the ambush was five Mark IV tanks, which were placed motionless and exposed on an elevation of the gently rolling valley floor. Carefully concealed batteries of 88-millimeter guns were in place to open fire when American tanks struck.

Creates Diversion

The Americans ignored the bait. Instead the commander sent a reconnaissance force toward the head of the valley, where its light tanks and armored half-tracks created a diversion. Twenty German tanks charged in that direction. Mobile German artillery and mortar units followed.

That was the movement for which the Americans had waited.

[An 88-millimeter gun ambush, apparently of a single type, was reported by Cairo sources to have been responsible for the shattering of a large British armored detachment in the Libyan desert last June 23 in a battle which started Marshal Rommel on his eventually frustrated drive into Egypt.]

United States tank-busters bearing 75-mm. guns opened a blistering fire on the charging Nazi armor.

Tank Battalion Charges

Then there was a charge by an American medium-tank battalion, made up of veterans of the battles of Tebourba, Medjez-el-Bab, Djedeida and Sbeitla.

At the same moment batteries of 105-mm. field guns in a pass at the extreme west end of the valley began pumping shells at the German gun positions.

That was the beginning of a spectacular battle which whirled for hours over many square miles of the valley floor. In an effort to consolidate their hold on the greater part of the valley, German infantry moved up along the tiny Hatob river, which flows down through Kasserine Pass.

By nightfall plumes of smoke were rising from burning vehicles. The American tank counter-attack eastward continued to make steady progress.

Guns Survive Stuka Bombing

Eight Stukas dive-bombed the 105-mm. batteries, but every gun remained in action. From my own experience I can say the Stuka pilots did a poor job of aiming. Possibly it was because of the anti-aircraft fire they met; possibly it was because American-piloted Spitfires had been over the locality only a few minutes earlier and the Germans were in a hurry to get home.

I was on a hill a quarter of a mile in advance of those artillery batteries when the *Stukas* flew over, circled and then peeled off, one by one, for their dives.

I took shelter in a shallow ravine with some soldiers.

I figured we were far enough away because of an incident last Sunday when a *Stuka* which I thought was aiming at me hit a peep one hundred feet or so ahead of us.

Hit Within 35 Yards

Now I decided it was an accident in that case.

Two of the *Stuka* bombs intended for the 105 batteries hit a measured distance of thirty-five or forty yards ahead of us, and, as I said, we were a long way in advance of the artiliery.

Splinters pattered against the ground around me, but in such a place it almost takes a direct hit to get a person.

We eventually retreated to a safer observation post, from which the battlefield was an awesome sight.

As dusk settled, a flash and then steady flame showed in German territory. It was a burning tank.

Blank

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3 Yanks Hike 100 Miles Through German Lines

By Harold V. Boyle

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the United States Forces in Tunisia, Feb. 20 (Delayed)—Three lost American soldiers—one from Maine, one from New York and one from Kansas—met for the first time, hiding in an Arab hut from the Germans, and together have made an epic one hundred-mile journey through enemy-held territory.

They were the first group to reach the American lines of infantry, engineering and reconnaissance units who for three days and two nights were surrounded by the Germans on Djebel Ksaira Mountain, six miles south of Faid.

The total number of those who escaped is not yet known, but the story of the three who came back is one of the most stirring to come to light during the withdrawal of the American Army from the Sbeitla-Feriana valley before Field Marshal Rommel's tanks.

Drink Ditch Water

They went hungry, drank ditch water, walked the soles of their shoes to shreds and arrived back dust-covered and unshaven and shivering from cold, sleepless nights.

Sergt. Robert C. Wells, 28, of Baxter Spring, Kan., spoke for the three when he said: "We want to get back in there as soon as we can."

Sergeant Wells used to sell dynamite before the war. His companions were Leo J. Raymond, 25, former rolling mill worker of Frenchville, Maine, and Private Howard Anderson, 23, of Nelliston, N. Y., former student at the University of Chicago.

The first day of the battle Wells' platoon captured thirty prisoners during a break-through by the Germans and the following day his two assault guns knocked out two tanks and the field piece one was towing.

"Hell Breaks Loose"

"That night it wasn't too good for us," he said. "Our engineers one hundred yards ahead of us on a ridge tangled in a fight with German infantry. The third morning hell really broke loose when their artillery shelled us and forced us back 200 yards.

"All of our units on the ridge were hopelessly cut off and were without hope of getting food, water and ammunition supplies. That night we were ordered to get out after destroying our equipment.

"We put the hammer to our vehicles, leaving nothing but wreckage for Jerry, and then took three of our wounded to a first-aid station before starting out for our own lines with about 400 other men.

Spotted By Germans

"But at 8 A. M. the next day two German reconnaissance cars spotted us on the plains south of Sbeitla and sped away. They came back shortly with an 88 gun on the right and an armored car with machine-guns.

"Our boys spread out in a long line. The armored car opened up on us, but all we had were our rifles and I saw some of our fellows throw up their hands and heard cries of our wounded calling for medicos. Some of our boys got excited and began to bunch up in a big wadi and the armored car caught them there. They got a lot of us.

Two Bars Of Chocolate

"Raymon and I took stock and found we only had two bars of ration chocolate and a half canteen of water between us."

While they were resting two Arabs came from nearby huts and motioned for them to lie down. One who had fought in France for the French army and had been taken prisoner by the Germans earlier in the war told them: "There are Germans all around you—take our robes and follow us to our house and we will hide you."

The three stayed with the Arabs from noon until 7 P. M. and were fed hard-boiled eggs and cereal with hot milk. Then they set out again.

They followed a trail of ration cans and American half-track marks toward Kasserine. One mile from the town they met an Arab who told them the Germans were there.

He drew a map showing where the nearest American troops were and they walked until early morning, avoiding mountain passes where Nazi soldiers might be entrenched. Then they were forced to stop because of weariness.

"Every step was torture," Sergt. Wells said. "Our shoes were worn out and our feet blistered. It was raining and freezing cold. After bedding down for a while, we had to get up. It was so cold. We also were out of water again."

Behind American Lines.

They came out of the valley and Sergt. Wells poked his head over the ridge of a wadi to see if the vehicles in the distance were American. An artillery barrage began and from the position of the fire, he judged for the first time that they were behind the American lines.

They came out on the road then and walked along it until they reached a command post, where they were fed and cared for.

"We checked on maps and found we had walked 100 miles," said Sergt. Wells. "We got back only yesterday, but we are anxious to return to our outfit and get on with the fighting.

"We are feeling stiff and sore but we sure are happy to get out," Raymond said. "That was one tough go."

Anderson nodded silently. He appeared too weary to speak.

'Observe, Fire, Fight':

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

With U. S. Forces in Tunisia, Feb. 21 (Delayed) (AP).—"You must observe, you must fire, and you must fight for your lives."

That was the order to an American artillery unit in a ravine before Mount Rihana late today by Lieut. Col. George E. Wrockoff, of Lake Geneva, Wis., as the German army launched a large-scale attack in a drive across the plains from Kasserine Pass toward Tebessa, key railroad junction.

The order came amid the thunder of 105-millimeter shells as a battery let go at a German concentration of half-tracks. Only a few hundred yards from the half-tracks, an American tank outfit, fighting its seventh battle of the North African campaign, waited grimly for the onrush of Nazi armored and infantry units.

Beautiful, But—

Just then the cry rang through the ravine: "German planes coming—they're stukas—get to your foxholes."

Scores of soldiers manning heavy guns ran to cover, anti-aircraft batteries ripped hundreds of shells and machine gun bullets skyward at eight gray planes roaring out of a cloud patch.

Heedless of bursting flak, planes began to peel off, their wings glinting with silver. They did it so gracefully that I thought: "How beautiful!" And then a rushing thought: "But they are coming toward me and they're loaded with death."

I threw myself down in a dirt-walled crevice and looked up to see little black dots falling from planes. They seemed to swing crazily, so far away it was hard to think of them as anything but harmless.

"Is This the One?"

But they grew larger and suddenly came the realization they would hit somewhere near. And I had the same thought that was in the minds of a hundred soldiers for a half mile around: "Will this one get me?"

I buried my head, seeing in a last glimpse that machine gun bullets had cracked through an engine of one stuka and it was smoking.

Then the earth came alive as the ravine rocked and ear-splitting concussions made my ears ring.

Explosion followed explosion. Earth and sand sprayed over your helmet, dust clogged your nose. Debris spattered around me. I knew most of it was gravel, but flying through the air above were razor-edged chunks of shrapnel that shred flesh and rip metal.

Chased Into Clouds.

Then the pattering died away and for the moment there was the breathless silence that follows all bombings, while black smoke blew up, acrid with smell of cordite.

Turning quickly, I could see eight stukas climbing out of the dive. Their black crosses looked strangely like deathheads. One plane smoked badly as it climbed and I hoped it would fall and smash.

They swung into clouds as four Spitfires sped after them like embattled dragon flies. Those stukas would drop no more loads this day—they would be lucky to reach home, but clouds hid the result of the sky chase.

In the ravine, soldiers crawled quickly out of hiding, medics called out: "Anybody hurt, anybody hurt?" They patched up a few wounded by shrapnel. One boy, shell shocked by a near miss, was led away. One self-propelled gun got a shrapnel hit in the radiator.

A Good Melody.

"Back to your guns," yelled a dust-covered sergeant. "They'll have to do better than that to stop us."

Fifteen minutes after the first stuka appeared, the thunder of the 105-mm. battery reopened and the ravine shook again—this time with vibrations of American shells being sent on their way to shellack Jerry, grown arrogant with recent success. It was the sweetest battle melody ever.

Walking over 150 feet from where I lay, I saw a huge crater dug by a stuka bomb and less than 25 feet from it a crew pouring shells from the 105-mm. self-propelled gun — a piece of American artillery which German ground units have learned to dread.

"Throw it all back at 'em," grinned the gunner, ramming a shell. It went Jerryward with a great roar of defiance. I thought again of Col. Wrockoff's order:

"You must observe, you must fire, and you must fight for your lives."

I knew these boys would carry out that order while there was breath to do it.

U. S. Rangers Smash Italian Base in Tunisia

Lose Only One Man in First Thrust on New Front

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN TUNISIA, Feb. 12 (Delayed) (AP).—Red-eyed with fatigue but with dust-caked lips grinning in victory, American Rangers returned triumphant today from their first raid on the Tunisian front after smashing an Italian stronghold and seizing seven Italian prisoners.

Battle-hardened soldiers, many of them veterans of the famous Dieppe raid, they marched thirty-two miles during a two-day sortie into enemy territory. They destroyed much Axis equipment, lost only one man and left the battlefield littered with Italian dead after a ferocious night attack.

As quickly as they had struck, the Rangers withdrew in Indian silence before the panic-stricken Italians could organize a counter-attack. Bringing out every wounded American soldier—all but two of whom insisted on walking unaided—they marched at the double-quick through desert blackness to the safety of a secret bivouac, guided only by the stars.

ADVENTURE SEEKER FINDS IT IN AFRICA

Girl Psychiatric Case-Worker From Chicago Gets Taste of War in Red Cross

IN PATH OF FOE'S ADVANCE

Acting Field Director of Hospital in Tunisia, She Has to Rough It Like Army Nurses

By RUTH COWAN

Associated Press Correspondent

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Feb. 21 (Delayed)—Pretty Barbara Brandon, 30 years old, of Indianapolis and Chicago, was looking for adventure when she joined the American Red Cross as an assistant field worker—and she has been getting it.

In recent days she has been in the path of the advancing enemy. She has seen the evacuation hospital to which she was attached become a front-line hospital overnight as American forces dropped back in one sector of the Tunisian front. She has helped her unit to take down its tents, place the wounded on trucks and flee to safer ground in the rear. She has heard the sound of enemy shells and enemy planes overhead.

Miss Brandon attended Antioch College, was graduated from Indiana University and has a master's degree from the University of Chicago. She is trained as a psychiatric case-worker and has worked in Chicago with the United Charities, Travelers' Aid and the University of Chicago Child Guidance Clinic. She joined the Red Cross last August. After two weeks of training in Washington she applied for foreign service.

She came to Africa last December with two other Red Cross girls, Virginia Hamilton of Birmingham, Ala., a recreation worker, and Elizabeth Thornton of Greensboro, N. C., a secretary who has worked in Cleveland. Miss Hamilton and Miss Thornton were assigned to help set up a new Red Cross service club in a North African city near the front.

The three girls, with a group of American Army nurses, spent Christmas at sea. After landing at a Mediterranean port they made a four-day train trip across North Africa. Six girls occupied a typical French train compartment. They bedded down at night by putting seat cushions on the floor. They ate canned Army rations.

Allan Fincke of Tenafly, N. J., Red Cross field director attached to the evacuation hospital, asked Miss Brandon whether she would like to come to the hospital to carry on while he was on other duties.

"It is the very thing I wanted to do," she said. "It was thrilling."

I sat and shivered with her in her unheated tent. She, like the Army nurses, is really having to rough it. The severe cold has made her cheeks rosy. Her enthusiasm for her job is very high.

In the morning she visits hospital wards to see whether any patients need anything that she can supply from Red Cross stores, which are limited because of the difficulty of transportation. She said that the greatest need was for toothbrushes.

"You can't hang onto a tooth brush when being blown out of a jeep," she said.

The next needs are for tooth paste, shaving cream, combs, razors and blades.

She has a small supply of writing paper, which is precious, and she writes short notes home for soldiers.

Reading material is highly prized and rare. November and December copies of magazines from home are the latest here.

Blank

Algerian Improvement Plan Is Announced By Peyrouton

Governor Outlines Program To Help Food Distribution And Survey Wages For Arabs

Algiers, Feb. 22—Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy French Interior Minister whose recent appointment as Governor of Algeria drew strong protest from followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, outlined a broad program for better living conditions in North Africa today in a broadcast aimed primarily at the more than 6,000,000 Moslem Algerians.

While telling his Arab audience of plans to improve food distribution and survey wages in the light of living costs. Peyrouton also welcomed American and British troops in North Africa and said:

"They all made the sacrifice of tearing themselves away from their homes for the cause which is still more vital for us than for them. They have come because they feel they are working for the freedom of the world."

In addition to food and wage changes, Peyrouton's program included:

1. A study of methods to alleviate the mortgage debt of the farm population and increase their ownership of land.

2. Resettlement of surplus city labor in the country.

3. Government construction of housing for workers.

4. Reestablishment of the Financial Delegation and the Superior Council of Algeria to determine and vote the budget.

5. An increase in public health services.

6. Granting of charters for Moslem private schools.

SIX U. S. SOLDIERS DIE HEROIC DEATHS

With the United States Army in Tunisia, Feb. 20 (Delayed) A. P.).—Their own tank aflame, six American soldiers found and destroyed two German Mark IV tanks before they perished in a fiery tomb they could not—or would not—leave. Their soldier-biographer is tall, lank reconnaissance Sergt. Jesse J. Hurtt, 22 years old, of Albia, Iowa, who saw outnumbered United States tankmen knock out twelve enemy tanks during one armored force battle on the plains east of Sbeitla.

"I was on a hill overlooking the battle scene, which was spreading out before me like a motion picture," he said. "It was like nothing I ever saw before in my life.

"We saw one of our medium tanks get hit and start to burn. We watched, expecting any moment to see the crew come climbing out, but they didn't.

"I don't know whether the shell that set them afire had sealed the turret or whether they were just too stubborn to give up the fight. Whatever the reason, those poor guys kept on throwing out shells for fifteen or twenty more minutes, with flames spreading steadily.

"They hit and stopped two Mark IV tanks and the Germans sent three from another direction. The turret of our tank seemed to be jammed.

"The Germans closed in quickly. When we left the hill, that tank was black and smoldering and its ammunition was blowing up, but no one had come out. Right there on the battlefield I took off my hat to those guys, whoever they were. It made me proud to be in the same Army with them."

STUKA ATTACK IS FILMED

Wounded American Cameraman Gets Pictures in Tunisia

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN TUNISIA, Feb. 21 (AP) (Delayed).—German dive bombers came roaring over and straddled an American artillery position with bombs today

"You must fight for your lives," the commander ordered the artillerymen, and they carried out the order.

A dozen American, British and Australia newspaper men were near the position as it was attacked by eight Stukas. All escaped unhurt except Jack Barnett, Movietone Newsreel camera man of Chicago who suffered a slight knee injury. He continued to photograph the battle scene.

Tedder Takes Over RAF In N. Africa

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 22 (AP).—Air Vice-Marshal Sir William L. Welsh, former commander of the RAF in North Africa, has relinquished his command to Air Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, newly appointed comamnder of all Allied air forces in the Mediterranean.

Welsh will proceed to London to take over an undisclosed post, it was said.

Social Reforms For Africans

[By the Associated Press]

Algiers, Feb. 22—Marcel Peyrouton, governor-general of Algeria and former Vichy French cabinet member, outlined today a broad program looking to wage increases and improvement of social services in Algeria and declared that British and French troops were in North Africa "because they feel they are working for the freedom of the world."

In a broadcast, aimed primarily at the Moslem population, he announced formation of a new commission to adjust wages in Algeria to the rising cost of living.

Will Provide Loans

Peyrouton promised natives a chance to become public officials and assured them the Government would provide loans to farmers, better irrigation facilities and increased public health service.

To the French population he appealed for a cessation of "family quarrels" and asked that they unite "to make France a great nation again."

Paying tribute to British and American troops in Africa, Peyrouton said:

"They all made the sacrifice of tearing themselves away from their homes for a cause which is still more vital for us than for them.

"Working For Freedom"

"They have come because they feel they are working for the freedom of the world."

Peyrouton said that President Roosevelt had led his people to arise "in defense of human liberties" and that Prime Minister Churchill "in an indefatigable program . . . once more proclaimed a few days ago his will to carry things to a finish."

ALLIED PLANES HIT PALERMO HARBOR

Cairo, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Allied aerial squadrons set fires in the Sicilian harbor of Palermo on Saturday night, blew up one Axis merchant vessel and damaged three others in a series of Mediterranean sweeps, a British communique said today. Weather conditions again were reported to have hampered aerial operations over the forward areas where the British Eighth Army faces parts of the African Corps along the Mareth line.

One Mediterranean sweep was against a destroyer-escorted convoy. "Despite very bad visibility, smoke was seen rising from a large merchant vessel after the bombers and a hit was scored on the stern of the vessel, it was announced. The vessel last was attacks," the communique said.

Another westbound ship was attacked by torpedo planes and seen stationary on the sea, the communique said.

Melos harbor, on the island halfway between Crete and the Greek mainland, was attacked successfully and one medium merchant vessel was blown up and a smaller ship set on fire, it was announced. Four Allied planes were lost in these operations.

BRITISH RAISE LINER MAJESTIC

Burned Vessel Is Salvaged in Firth of Forth.

London, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—The naval training ship Caledonia, formerly the Cunard liner Majestic, has been raised from a Firth of Forth grave to furnish nearly 40,000 tons of steel scrap for Britain's war effort. She sank after a fire on September 29, 1939, but she was raised on the first attempt after 1,800 portholes and all openings in her hull were sealed for the project. She has been towed in shore.

Already 13,000 tons of high quality steel have been removed from the hull and at her breaking-up berth it is expected that she will yield 25,000 tons more.

Once Queen of Atlantic.

It was just seven years ago today, on February 22, 1936, that the Cunard-White Star liner Majestic sailed from the port of New York for the last time. For thirteen years she had reigned as queen of the Atlantic—the fastest and, according to most experts, the largest ship afloat. (There were some who insisted that the United States liner Leviathan was a trifle larger, but Lloyd's gave the palm, under the usually accepted methods of measurement, to the British boat.)

The previous summer, on June 3, 1935, the great French liner Normandie had entered service—and the Normandie far surpassed the older vessel both in size, speed and luxury.

Dismantling had already begun on the liner when the British Admiralty stepped in and bought her for a naval training ship. Then, renamed the Caledonia, she was taken to the Firth of Forth and anchored. On September 29, 1939, fire swept her, and she sank. The following March, Thomas W. Ward, Ltd., a ship-breaking firm, bought her for scrap, and set about the task of raising her—the task which was announced as successfully accomplished today.

Compared With Normandie.

It is interesting to note that a similar disaster to that which finally sent the one-time Majestic to the bone-yard, overtook the Normandie. Even now, salvagers are laboring at a North River pier to raise the U. S. Lafayette, once the Normandie. On February 10, 1942, the ship, being refitted as a transport after having been taken over by the United States Government, caught fire at her pier and capsized. The job of salvaging her is the greatest and most difficult ever undertaken. Although, because of the war, little comparison can be made between the jobs of raising the Lafayette and that of pulling the Caledonia from the bottom of the Firth of Forth, it is known that some similar technics were used. The superstructure of both vessels were cut away, and all openings were sealed. Then, pumps emptied the Majestic—as, when the naval salvagers are ready, they will be used to empty the Normandie.

The Majestic weighed 56,621 tons, was 915 feet long overall, had a beam of 100 feet and a draft of 38 feet. She captured the mythical blue ribbon for the speediest trans-Atlantic crossing in September, 1923, when she made the trip in 5 days, 5 hours and 21 minutes.

The Normandie, built at a cost of approximately $60,000,000, was launched at St. Nazaire in 1935. She weighs 83,423 tons, and is 1,029 feet long. Her fastest crossing of the Atlantic took 3 days, 20 hours and 7 minutes. Later, the new British liner Queen Mary made the trip in 3 days, 20 hours and forty-two minutes.

Bremen Heavily Hammered

[By the Associated Press].

London, Feb. 22—The German port of Bremen was heavily attacked by RAF bombers last night in a raid from which all bombers returned, it was officially announced today.

The Air Ministry's news service said more than 100 two-ton bombs were rained on the target. The city's defenses were taken by surprise and German ground gunners were reported to have failed to open fire until after the first bomb exploded.

An Air Ministry communique said:

"Last night Bremen was heavily attacked by our bombers. None of our aircraft is missing."

It was the first raid on Bremen since last October 20 when British mosquito bombers struck that city along with Wilhelmshaven and Hannover. Wilhelmshaven has borne the brunt of the RAF's most recent raids on Germany.

The promptness of the Air Ministry's announcement of the raid indicated the great harbor city had been attacked with unusual success.

Raided 100 Times

Germany's second largest port and an important aircraft manufacturing center Bremen probably found itself a renewed target for the RAF principally because of its extensive submarine building yards. It previously had undergone more than one hundred raids, some of them described as "very heavy."

(The German radio said British bombers dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs on a northwestern German coastal area, but said that damage was "slight." The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.)

100 Two-Ton Bombs Hit Bremen in Surprise Raid

All of R. A. F. Planes Return; First Attack Since Oct. 20

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP).—Big British bombers dropped more than 100 two-ton bombs last night on Bremen, second largest German port and an important production center for submarines and Focke-Wulf planes.

All the British bombers returned. The Germans apparently were surprised, the Air Ministry said, because not a gun opened fire until the first bomb had exploded.

It was the Royal Air Force's third raid in four nights on northwestern Germany and the first attack on Bremen since Oct. 20. In all, Bremen has felt the weight of British bombs 102 times.

The German radio said the damage done last night was slight.

British Subs Destroy 2 Axis Supply Ships

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—British submarines operating in the Mediterranean have destroyed two medium sized Axis supply ships, probably destroyed a large tanker and damaged three other vessels in recent operations, the Admiralty announced today.

In addition, a small vessel was declared to have been torpedoed and sunk at anchor.

30.24 — 1389

Britain Extends Women's Job Draft

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—Three million more British women between the ages of 31 and 40 came under the wartime authority of Labor Minister Ernst Bevin today, subject to draft for full or part-time work if they have no children under 14 living at home.

A majority of the new group never before has done outside work. Women between 18 and 30 previously had been drafted for war work.

One of every three war workers in Great Britain now is a woman and their number is expected to be doubled within a few months.

Nazi Troops Reported Moving Toward Spain

London, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Zurich today said trains crowded with German troops, most of them seasoned veterans, were reported pouring night and day through the French Pyrenees district toward the Spanish frontier.

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Col. John Hay (Jock) Whitney today succeeded Major John M. Redding of Chicago as public relations officer for the United States Army Air Forces in Great Britain. Major Redding will remain in London as executive officer of the Public Relations Office of the European theatre of operations.

British Laud Soviets And Voice Hope for Post-War Friendship

Countries Have Agreed On Peace Principles, Eden Declares

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The British people, in Sunday meetings, joined in tribute to Russia's Red Army which observed its 25th anniversary tomorrow and heard their leaders voice hopes of continued co-operation in the place to follow a triumphant war.

At Albert Hall in London, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told a huge crowd that "we are not only agreed to work together for utter destruction of the Axis in war—we are agreed on broad principles which underlie our collaboration in peace.

"We are agreed to build up a post-war system which shall be a negation of all Hitler's new order stands for."

His address was taken as an answer to German propaganda attempts to drive a wedge between the Russian and British peoples. The Russian Ambassador, the wife of Prime Minister Churchill and high government officials were among those who heard the address and later stood for the singing of the "Ode to the Red Army" and the "Internationale." Mr. Churchill himself was confined to his home by an attack of catarrh.

Propaganda Pointed Out.

Mr. Eden declared that "where Hitler's generalship has failed, the wiles of Goebbels (Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels) are now in play; every effort has been made and will be made to foster suspicion and encourage dissension between the Allies."

"All the old paraphernalia is out again," Mr. Eden said.

"A part in this puppet show is played by the bogey of bolshevism."

But he added, "We do not find it hard to recognize this highly colored figure. He is an old friend—a survival from the earliest days of the Nazi regime."

At a similar commemorative rally in Cardiff, Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, declared, "Above all, I hold that the British Commonwealth, the United States and Russia should continue in peace as in war together as good comrades in the great adventure of civilization."

Cites Aid to Russia.

At Newcastle, Production Minister Capt. Oliver Lyttleton revealed that between October, 1941, and December, 1942, the United States and Britain between them had sent Russia nearly 6,200 tanks, 5,600 planes, 85,000 trucks—these mostly from the United States—and 70,000,000 rounds of small caliber ammunition, besides precious rubber and metals.

The United States had furnished 3,200 of the tanks and nearly 2,600 of the planes, he said.

Premier Joseph Stalin in a message to the British people, thanked them for celebrating the Red Army's birthday.

Stalin said the demonstration "strengthens our confidence that the moment is near when the armed forces of our conutries, by joint offensive operations, will smash our common enemy."

King George, in a congratulatory message to President Kalinin of Russia, said he would present a sword of honor to Stalingrad "as a token of admiration not only of the British people, but of the whole civilized world."

Girl Corporal Coaches Superiors

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—Margaret Young is an 18-year-old ATS corporal who tells off army officers, including generals.

Known as "the girl who never forgets," this slender dark-haired girl coaches her superiors in identification of radio and signal parts. Margaret can remember all the names of the tiny gadgets. In civil life she was a drugstore clerk.

NEW JERSEY MEN HONORED

5 Receive Air Medals in Britain for Meritorious Service

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Award of Air Medals to five New Jersey men was announced during the week-end by the Eighth United States Army Air Force. The recipients were:

"For exceptionally meritorious service": First Lieutenant Robert J. Nolan of Trenton, Sergeant Stanley F. Milik of Carteret and Staff Sergeant Allen Middleton of Camden.

"For meritorious achievement": Major Paul D. Brown of East Orange and Second Lieutenant Victor H. Prendinger of Jersey City.

Nazi Pays Left-Handed Tribute To Red Army

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen Kurt Dietmar, one of the top Nazi military commentators, was quoted by the Berlin radio today in a left-handed tribute to the Soviet army, twenty-five years old tomorrow. The Associated Press heard the broadcast.

Warning the German people of struggles still to come, he said: "The Russian war machine is the most perfect instrument of destruction there is. What strength it possesses we have learned in these past weeks."

German propaganda in recent weeks has been hammering at the idea that the danger of the Russian armies was not only to Germany but to the rest of Europe and the world. Dietmar's "tribute" appeared to be another effort to get that idea across.

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, suffering from an acute attack of catarrh, was described by friends today as "the world's worst patient."

They said he was restive and cantankerous, always reaching for cigars which have been forbidden him, and demanding the privilege of carrying on his work at home so insistently that it could not be denied.

This is his first illness in years in which he has been deprived of his cigars. Even when he suffered from paratyphoid fever in Austria in 1932 he demanded one cigar daily, and smoked it while wearing an icepack on his head.

His secretaries are in attendance along with nurses. And as usual, they are likely to be called at any hour.

Yesterday the Prime Minister saw Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden before Mr. Eden's address in tribute to the Russian Army. Today he conferred with various Cabinet Ministers and called for all of the State papers with which he would normally deal.

"Churchill misses nothing," one friend said, "and when it is necessary to talk to a particular Minister he send for him. He refuses to have anything shelved."

Another friend said it took a great deal of urging to get him to take his present condition seriously. Only when his breathing began to trouble him did he consent to go to bed.

Nazis Again Rip Allied Lines

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—British submarines operating in the Mediterranean have destroyed two medium-sized Axis supply ships, probably destroyed a large tanker and damaged three other vessels in recent operations, the admiralty announced today.

BRITISH OBSERVANCE

London, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Eighty American and British soldiers paid tribute to George Washington today at Sulgrave Manor, the beautiful Northhamptonshire home of Washington's ancestors.

Prof. Arthur Newell of Harvard, president of the "American Outpost in Great Britain," which he formed in 1940 to support the British war effort, said during a discussion of British and American relations which were part of the ceremonies:

"We are not going to shout about how we are going to clear up this war.

"We know we are the junior partner in this enterprise and we are willing to learn and share your experience, and not adopt any cocky attitude."

Major-Gen. the Honorable E. F. Lawson, public relations officer of the British War Office, said in reply to Mr. Newell:

"We are in this together and that is all that matters."

Nazi Labor Draft Begins In Holland

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—Labor conscription was introduced openly in occupied Holland today with a decree issued by Reich Commissar Seyss-Inquart and broadcast by the German-controlled Dutch Hilversum radio, the Netherlands news agency, Aneta, reported.

Coupled with the leading of the decree was a warning to all Dutch people that refusal to cooperate with the German warning to all Dutch people that refusal to coopeate with the German war effort would be considered sabotage—punishable by death, the Aneta dispatch added.

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that Vidkun Quisling, puppet premier of Norway, had decreed a mobilization of labor, closing down non-essential firms and transferring labor to war purposes.

CAMP GRIFFISS OPENS IN ENGLAND

London, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Camp Griffiss, named in honor of Lieut.-Col. Townsend Griffiss of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the first Americans killed in the European theater of operations in the current war, was formally handed over by the British today for use as headquarters of the United States Army Air Forces.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Courtney presented the camp, saying: "I hand over to your temporary keeping this piece of England."

Major-Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of United States Air Forces in the European theater, formally accepted the field, which is one of the reverse lend-lease projects executed by the British.

Clipper Crashes at Lisbon; 4 Aboard Killed, 20 Missing

Many of Other 16 Passengers and Crew Members in Craft, the Yankee Clipper, Landing From U. S., Are Injured

By The Associated Press.

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 22—A Clipper flying boat arriving here on a flight from the United States crashed in landing on the Tagus River today. Four were killed and twenty missing of the forty persons aboard.

The remaining sixteen passengers and crew members were brought ashore alive, but many were injured.

The score of persons missing were believed buried at the bottom of the river.

There were four women passengers aboard, and all were saved.

The transatlantic flying boat was the Yankee Clipper, under command of Captain R. O. D. Sullivan, and had come here by way of the Azores. It carried twenty-seven passengers and thirteen crew members.

The Yankee Clipper, now buried at the bottom of the Tagus, is the plane that inaugurated Pan American Airways' New York-Lisbon line.

Captain Sullivan, an experienced senior pilot, is among the injured in the hospital. He was unable to explain the cause of the disaster.

Other persons hospitalized include the first officer, whose name was not learned, John Bouner, 25, the fourth pilot; W. H. Manning, the second engineer; Oster Huot, 25, the navigator; David Sanders, 36, and Robert John Rouvan, 22, wireless operators; and Clifford Heldon and Spicle Lee, both listed as passengers.

William W. Butterworth Jr., first secretary of the American Legation here, managed to walk from the rescuing boat to an ambulance and even helped the other injured persons, although he was suffering from shock.

Yvet Silver, the least seriously injured of the women, was carried ashore with her clothing in tatters, but clutched tightly in her hand was a lipstick which she used as soon as she was placed on a stretcher.

Another rescued passenger was Jean Froman, radio singer, who was injured and whose husband was reported missing. Ignoring her own pain, she wanted to return to the Tagus and try to find him.

Yvet Silver, least seriously injured of the women, was carried ashore with her clothing in tatters, but clutched tightly in her hand was a lipstick she used as soon as she was placed on a stretcher.

The cause of the accident remained uncertain hours after the crash.

Dark, stormy clouds hung low over the Tagus as the ship arrived by way of the Azores.

"There was very little wind and almost no rain, but the air was heavily loaded with electricity," port officials related. "They kept talking to us from the ship and all seemed well aboard.

"The last words were, 'We are now turning right to land'. The plane must have fallen in an unusually low airpocket—the right wing touched the water.

"We could see the desperate effort to straighten her up, but flames began coming out and the ship sank in a few seconds."

(Pan-American Airways in New York said it was the first serious accident in 2,225 flights made since the line opened its trans-Atlantic service in June, 1939.)

Germans Hint British Move

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 22 (AP)—

A Le Havre dispatch to the *Tribune de Geneve* reported today that Nazi aerial reconnaissance over England led to the belief "we are on the eve of an English attempt of unsuspected audacity."

(Just what the attempt might be was not indicated in this dispatch, but the quotation may have been intended to refer to a possible invasion thrust across the English Channel or North Sea.)

The dispatch said Nazi flyers were "singularly intrigured by enormous preparations at certain ports" and intensive road traffc, along with unusual activity in industrial areas.

It was because of these preparations that German authorities recently decided to renew air raids upon Britain, the dispatch reported.

GERMANS EXECUTE 13 ALSACE YOUTHS

Berne, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Thirteen young Alsatians who attempted to flee to Switzerland to evade service in the German Army were executed by German officials following a border fight in which three other Alsatians were killed and a guard was shot and clubbed to death, it was reported here.

The escape attempt was made by eighteen armed Alsatians the night of February 12, the Mulhauser Tagblatt said, and three Alsatians were killed in a clash with Nazi guards and a guard also was killed.

Thirteen of the remaining Alsatians were captured and brought before a Strasbourg court on February 16 and were shot the following day, it said.

The Swiss announced last week that nearly 400 young Alsatians had crossed the border to escape service in the German Army.

Quisling Calls All Norse for Labor

Stockholm, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Vidkun Quisling tonight proclaimed the total mobilization of Norway's manpower, according to a dispatch from Oslo. All men 18 to 55 and women 21 to 40 were made subject to call for work, it said.

Nazis Combat Guerrillas

Stockholm, Feb. 22 (AP)—A Zagreb dispatch to the newspaper *Aftonbladet* today said the Germans had declared all of Croatia south of the Rijeka-Sava a military zone in order to combat guerrilla forces more effectively.

All resistance to German or Croatian authorities within the zone now is punishable by death, the report said.

Sweden ... For Special E... With Gunder Haegg

Stockholm, Feb. 22 (AP)—An effort is being made to bring Greg Rice, America's great middle-distance runner, to this country in August to race Sweden's world record-holder, Gunder Haegg.

The Malmoe Athletic Club has taken the initiative and has underwritten a guarantee of $2,500 to defray Rice's expenses, the newspaper *Aftonbladet* said today.

Haegg was invited to the United States to run against Rice and other Americans during the current indoor season, but transportation could not be obtained.

Dan Ferris, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, said in New York that Gerard Rooth, sports editor of the Swedish paper *North Star* had approached him last week regarding the possibility of Rice going to Sweden.

"Any invitation must come from the Swedish Athletic Federation," said Ferris.

GANDHI WEATHERS CRISIS IN HIS FAST

New Delhi, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Mohandas K. Gandhi weathered a crisis yesterday in the twelfth day of his twenty-one day fast and today, a Government bulletin issued in Bombay said, he appeared more comfortable and more cheerful. His heart, however, was weaker.

The report, signed by six doctors, said that the frail Hindu ascetic entered the crisis yesterday at 4 P. M. "He was seized with severe nausea and almost fainted and his pulse became nearly imperceptible," it said, but later he took water and lime juice, rallied and slept well into the night.

The text of the Bombay bulletin covering Gandhi's condition from yesterday afternoon, said:

"After a restless day, Mr. Gandhi entered the crisis at 4 P. M. He was seized with severe nausea and almost fainted and his pulse became nearly imperceptible.

"Later he was able to take water with fruit lime juice. He rallied from the crisis and slept for about five and one-half hours well into the night. Today is his day of silence.

"He appears to be comfortable and is more cheerful. The heart is weaker."

For the second time since Gandhi's condition became alarming, Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, an Indian Congress leader, met today with William Phillips, President Roosevelt's envoy with ambassadorial rank, to discuss the situation. Their first meeting last Friday produced no tangible results.

Appeals for Gandhi.

Appeals continued to pour in from all parts of India, meanwhile, for the release of Gandhi, who has been under detention since last August, when his All-India Congress party began a civil disobedience campaign against British rule. He began his fast in protest against the refusal of the Viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow, to release him unconditionally.

At Bombay, members of the Progressive party, the main opposition in the Council of State (the upper house of the Central Legislature), walked out of the chamber as a "protest against the policy of the Government." The nationalist paper, Hindustan Times, edited by one of Gandhi's sons, printed three columns of appeals for his release sponsored by commercial associations, student groups, teachers and church organizations.

An eighty-six-page white book was issued by the Government of India today, apparently designed to fasten responsibility upon Gandhi and the India Congress for the violence which occurred when Gandhi was arrested last August 8. In support of the Government's contention that Gandhi and Congress expected violence to grow out of the Indian nationalist movement, the book quoted from writings by Gandhi before his arrest:

"I don't want rioting as a direct result (of mass action). If, in spite of all precautions, rioting does take place, it cannot be helped." Concluding, the white paper said:

Gandhi's Words Quoted.

"When it has been realized that Mr. Gandhi, the fountainhead of non-violence, knew perfectly well that the Indian masses were incapable of non-violence, new light is shed on events of the six months which have elapsed since his August arrest. It follows that every reference to non-violence in forecasts of the forms the movement would take, made by Mr. Gandhi and his Congress disciples and in post-arrest programs and instructions, is nothing more than a pious hope, or at best, a mild warning which was known to have no practical value."

The White Book disclosed that the two main railway systems in eastern India had been put out of action for some time by sabotage. It quoted Gandhi as agreeing that railway lines, telephone and telegraph systems could be torn down in accordance with the non-violence campaign, providing precautions were taken to prevent loss of life.

A number of bulletins were circulated clandestinely by the All-India party in an attempt to wean native troops away from the British and to discourage recruiting and war contributions, the White Book said.

GANDHI GROWS MUCH WEAKER ON 13TH DAY

Rallies From One Crisis But Indian Leader's Heart Left Feeble

Government White Book Blames Him For Outbreak Of Violence

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Feb. 22—Mohandis K. Gandhi became "progressively weaker" tonight on the thirteenth day of his fast after living through a sharp crisis yesterday that left his old heart feebler for the remaining eight days of his greatest trial of endurance.

To many it became increasingly evident that the Hindu spiritual leader of millions might die if he did not break the fast undertaken to force the British to release him unconditionally from his luxurious prison in the Aga Khan's palace at Poona.

As the crisis deepened, the Government of India published an eighty-six-page White Book which amounted to a prosecution brief to fix the blame for an outbreak of violence which started after Gandhi had initiated a "non-violence" campaignu to force the British to grant India immediate independence. Gandhi was arrested August 9.

Violence Laid To Gandhi

The White Book offered Gandhi's own writings to support its contention that the 7-year-old leader and his All-India Congress political party intended and expected violence to result from its movement—this at a time when the Japanese army had overrun Burma to the eastern frontier of India.

The book accused Gandhi of agreeing that telegraph, telephone and railway lines could be destroyed in the spirit of non-violence provided safeguards were taken to prevent loss of life. Two East Indian trunk railway lines were put out of action for some time for sabotage, the book said. Congress committees were charged, moreover, with attempting to wean troops away from the British and to discourage recruiting and war contributions.

Gandhi was reported in the white book as writing: "I don't want rioting as a direct result (of mass action). If, in spite of all precautions, rioting does take place it cannot be helped.

Rallies From One Crisis

A Government bulletin signed by six doctors said Gandhi had a crisis at 4 P. M. Sunday in which "he was seized with severe nausea and almost fainted and his pulse became nearly imperceptible."

He rallied and sipped water and lime juice and then slept well into the night.

Gandhi observed his weekly day of silence today as usual, except that he was too feeble to scribble conversation on a scrap of paper as he ordinarily does. A small circle of relatives and close friends visited him as usual.

The Government stood firm in its resolve to hold Gandhi, who had been offered his freedom for the duration of the fast.

Call Made On Phillips

Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, a Congress leader, visited William Phillips, President Roosevelt's envoy in India, in connection with the crisis, but no announcement was made. Members of the opposition Progressive party in Bombay walked out of the State Legislature in "protest against the policy of the Government."

Should Gandhi die he would become a martyr to many of his followers. Concern has been expressed that severe internal repercussions might result.

ALLIED FLIERS LASH NEW GUINEA AREA

Blast Enemy at Lae and Many Other Points in Region

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Tuesday, Feb. 23 (AP)—Allied planes, in a wide sweep of New Guinea and New Britain, dropped bombs on at least five Japanese centers yesterday, the Allied High Command reported today. The noon communiqué from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters listed Lae, Buin, Rabaul, Gasmata and Lorengau as having been hit by the bombers.

The raids on the Buin-Faisi area were described as small-scale night operations by medium bombers. The airdromes at Kahili and Ballale were hit again, and fires, visible from a distance of forty miles, were started among aircraft in the dispersal bays. Lorengau, in the Admiralty Islands, was attacked by a heavy reconnaissance unit. The airdrome and surface craft in the harbor were bombed.

Heavy bombers, swinging in over Rabaul, New Britain, just before dawn, unloaded their missles on Lakunai airdrome and shore installations at the north end of the harbor. The airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, also was pounded in a night attack by a flight of heavy bombers.

Medium bombers carried out a "strong coordinated attack" on the Lae area in New Guinea, the communiqué said. The bombers were covered by long-range fighters.

"Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on the airdrome at Malahang and the near-by villages of Wagan, Butibum and Labu, the Waria River mouth area, and on Sappa and Kobo," the announcement said. "Our one-thousand-pound bombs caused the heaviest destruction in the light village construction and many large fires were started.

"There was no attempt at interception and all planes returned."

Allied attack planes also bombed and heavily strafed the trails and villages from Wipaining to Guadapasal.

A small formation of enemy planes lightly raided the Port Moresby area, the communiqué said. There was no damage nor casualties.

Big Fires Set At Buin

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 22—Allied bombers, after plastering Japanese airdromes in the Buin-Faisi area of the north Solomons with twenty-three tons of bombs Saturday, returned yesterday with another load and started fires visible for fifty miles, an Allied communique said today.

At least two Japanese planes on the ground were destroyed, a hangar was demolished and other buildings damaged, it was announced. Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, all the Allied planes returned to their base.

Other heavy bombers attacked the town of Ambon and shipping in the harbor of this enemy base in the Netherlands East Indies and shot down two of six Japanese planes which attempted to intercept. Two others probably were shot down, the communique said.

Japanese planes attacked the

OPA announced this today, along with a re-definition of infant's shoes to place in the non-rationed classification all baby shoes up to size four. Originally, only soft-soled infant shoes were on the ration-free list. Sizes above four will be subject to rationing, regardless of the type of sole.

30.24 - 1391

73rd Munda Raid

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 22—American bombers started fires at the Japanese airbase at Munda on New Georgia island in a raid yesterday, the navy announced today.

Navy communique No. 289:

"South Pacific: (all dates are east longitude).

"1. On February 21 Avenger torpedo planes, and Dauntless dive bombers with Warhawk and Corsair escort bombed Japanese positions at Munda on New Georgia Island. Fires were started in the target area. One United States fighter failed to return."

Munda, in the central Solomons, is 180 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield. It has been raided at least seventy-three times since last November 23, when American attacks were undertaken in an effort to make it useless.

FEB 23 1943

Australian Wheat Crop

Melbourne, Feb. 22 (AP)—An estimate that Australia's wheat crop this season would total 157,000,000 bushels was announced today. This represented an increase of 12,000,000 bushels over an earlier estimate.

FEB 23 1943

JAPS SWITCH DIRECTION OF YUNNAN DRIVE

Swing To North After 3 Attempts To Cross Salween River Fail

American Planes Start 30 Fires At Enemy Base In North Burma

[By the Associated Press]

Chingking, Feb. 22—Repulsed in three attempts on successive days to force a crossing of the Salween river in western Yunnan province, Japanese forces turned northward yesterday against Mangpeng, only to be intercepted by Chinese forces and engaged in bitter fighting, the Chinese high command reported today.

Severe fighting also was reported in progress southeast of Fengchin in North Kiangsi province, where the Japanese, after suffering initial reverses, brought up reinforcements and again attacked Saturday night.

Offer Stubborn Resistance

By Sunday morning, the communique said, the invading columns had reached Tangpu, Chuntsieng and Huchengpu. The Chinese were said to be offering stubborn resistance.

Japanese units in north Hunan also had received reinforcements, the report said, and were continuing to attack.

Enemy troops which had been encircled on the north bank of the Yangtze in central Hunan were reported to have received reinforcements and to have launched a counter-attack in an effort to break out.

FEB 23 1943

CHINA STOPS JAPS AT SALWEEN RIVER

Chungking, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Chinese troops have halted the third Japanese attempt in as many days to cross the Salween River and strengthen their hold on the Burma Road, China's already broken supply line to the outside world, the Chinese High Command announced yesterday.

The Japanese, on the West Side of the river, which runs northward from Burma into China, reached Mongyungkai on February 2, but there they were halted and suffered many casualties, the Chinese communique said. The Japanese, it was announced, have made gains in a thrust toward Manienkwan and heavy fighting is progressing east of that twon.

In northern Kiangsu province, in the area north of Shanghai, the Japanese have been frustrated in an attempt to encircle and smash Chinese forces, it was announced. The communique said the Chinese withdrew before converging columns and carried out a "counter encircling movement and at present are sandwiching the enemy with considerable success."

FEB 23 1943

New Delhi, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—R. A. F. bombers, continuing their attacks on Japanese communications in Central Burma, blasted targets near Mandalay and Myingan on the Irrawaddy River last night in a quick follow-up to a series of daylight raids along the valley, a British communique announced today. Large fires were reported left burning in the night assaults.

Main target of the daylight forays was the important Taungup Highway, which was raided both morning and afternoon by Blenheim bombers, causing gaps in at least two places, the bulletin said.

Prome and Sinbaik, further south along the Irrawaddy, also were reported attacked from a low level by British fighters. One R. A. F. plane was listed as missing.

FEB 23 1943

Yanks Set 30 Fires In Burma

[By the Associated Press]

Bombay, Feb. 22—Fighter planes of the Tenth American Air Force carried out a destructive raid on Japanese headquarters at Sahmaw, in northern Burma, on Saturday, starting more than thirty fires, a headquarters communique announced today.

Armed with light bombs in addition to their multiple machine guns, the swift fighters destroyed or severely damaged buildings, barracks, oil tanks and railroad installations before swinging back toward their base.

Second Raid Made

A second formation of fighters concentrated on a railroad defile near Meza in Burma, where a landslide had been caused by bombing the previous day, the communique said. Tools and equipment assembled to clear the tracks were machine-gunned and hits made on a locomotive.

Near Kamaing, the raiders swooped to strafe a Japanese cavalry station, sending one hundred enemy riders dashing for cover and stampeding their mounts.

On the previous day, the communique said, American bombers scored direct hits on rolling stock and railroad installations at Sagaing, in central Burma. Not a plane was reported missing from the two-day operations.

FEB 23 1943

Foresees U. S. Trade In China After War

Chungking, Feb. 22 (AP)—Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance H. H. Kung tonight implied that China's post-war markets would be fully opened to American trade.

Minister Kung made known China's hopes for American co-operation after the war in addressing a dinner audience of the Chinese-American Institute for Cultural Relations, of which he is president.

He said he hoped American industry would take advantage of vast Chinese markets after the war, and that American capital would contribute to the development of China's great resources.

The gathering heard broadcasts specially directed to the dinner meeting by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Lend-Lease Coordinator Stettinius. United States Ambassador Gauss and many Chinese leaders were present.

FEB 23 1943

Japs Move Into French Area

New York, Feb. 22 (AP)—Japanese imperial headquarters announced today, in a broadcast picked up by the Associated Press, that Japanese army and navy forces moved into the French concession in Kwangchow Bay yesterday "with the full understanding of the French Government."

Kwangchow Bay is on the east coast of the peninsula of Lai-chow, which projects southward from the Chinese province of Kwangtung toward the island of Hainan.

France leased a considerable territory on the bay in 1898 under a ninety-nine-year lease with China and in 1902 made it a free port.

FEB 23 1943

Chiang Applauds Red Army On Anniversary

Chungking, Feb. 22 (AP)—In a telegram to Joseph Stalin on the eve of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Red army, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told the Russian Premier today that he was "overwhelmed by the news of the continued successes your army achieved in the past few weeks."

"The successful recovery of your big cities and the annihilation of enemy forces foreshadow the collape of the Axis gangsters and further facilitate the execution of the United Nations' plan for a counter-offensive," the generalissimo said.

Extending his best wishes for further victories, the Chinese leader continued: "It is our belief that only through the destruction of the military might of the Axis partners in the East and West can a lasting world-peace be established. "Hence the mission of the United Nations is one and the same and victory is indivisible. I have confidence in your country, and my country will co-operate with a spirit of mutual assistance in laying the foundation for world justice and peace at an early date."

FEB 23 1943

British-Turk Mutual Aid

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Turkey, Feb. 21 (Delayed)—Premier Sukru Saracoglu declared in a broadcast address to the nation tonight that the recent Adana conference between President Inonu and Prime Minister Churchill would bear the most useful fruits for both countries.

Saracoglu said the Adana meeting "should long live in Turkish memories" and spoke enthusiastically of England as this nation's "sincere friend and real ally."

Confidence Reaffirmed

The talks, the Premier said, resulted in a reafirmation of mutual confidence and recognition by Britain of the necessity of arming Turkey fully.

He added that Churchill's arrival in Turkey coincided with the arrival of an important shipment of war materials constructed in Allied factories.

FEB 23 1943

Iran's Premier Wins Big Vote

Teheran, Iran, Feb. 22 (AP)—Premier Ali Soheily received a strong vote of confidence today after a speech in which he said "there is no reason to be alarmed because the Americans came to execute works to help their Allies."

Soheily, in his first appearance before Parliament since he was named to office a week ago, said:

"The United States Government and people belong to those unselfish and liberal peoples and governments which never refused to give all assistance to others in trouble."

Eighty-nine of the ninety-nine Deputies present voted confidence in the new Government.

FEB 23 1943

RULING GIVEN ON NEWSPRINT

Further Curtailment On Use Of Paper Is Held In Abeyance

Newspapers Already Cut Ten Per Cent In Amount They Could Use

Toronto, Feb. 22 (Canadian Press)—"No further curtailment of print paper is contemplated for the second quarter of 1943," says a statement of John Atkins, administrator of printing, publishing and allied industries under the Canadian Prices Board.

Atkins, at present in Washington, authorized the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association so to inform its members.

This is in line with a Washington announcement Saturday of a reprieve from additional newsprint curtailment which had been discussed as likely to take place April 1, 1943.

Already Cut 10 Per Cent.

The Washington announcement said an additional ten per cent. reduction, which had been scheduled would be "held in abeyance for the time being." Newspapers already had been cut about ten per cent. in the amount of paper they could use.

New information on Canadian supplies of pulpwood, which is the raw material for seventy-five per cent. of the paper on which United States newspapers are printed, made deferment of the further restriction possible.

FEB 23 1943

CANADIANS WARNED OF GREATER ORDEAL

Mackenzie King Bases Forecast on Rising Tempo of War

OTTAWA, Feb. 22 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said today that, with the increasing tempo of the war, Canadians would face during 1943 a more severe ordeal than at any previous stage of the conflict.

Mr. Mackenzie King, who spoke to representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, warned against any impression that the war was nearing a close.

"We of the free countries now may feel that our power is evenly matched with that of the Axis, but I doubt if we can say more than that," he said. "I can see where this year the need for a cooperation of all classes of our country will be greater than at any stage. We will have to face a more severe ordeal because of more intense warfare and the larger part our armed forces will play.

"We know the menace of the submarine is so great that we cannot begin to get across the Atlantic what we would like to at the present time.

"I was never more concerned in my life than when the steel industry recently threatened cessation for a time."

The Prime Minister alluded to the recent strike of steelworkers at Sydney, N. S., Trenton, N. S., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. If steel were not available for ships the situation might become "appalling," he added.

FEB 23 1943

Canada To Seek O

Ottawa, Feb. 22 (AP)—Al previously unexplored territo now made accessible through construction of the Alaska highway will be prospected for oil this summer, geology officials of the Canadian Mines and Resources Department said.

Carole Landis Reaches Natal

NATAL, Brazil, Feb. 22 (AP).—Carole Landis, American film actress, arrived here by clipper today on her way to the United States after a tour of Army camps in England and North Africa. She said she found the morale of all American fighting men excellent everywhere she went.

U. S.-Cuban Sugar Deal Made

HAVANA, Feb. 22 (AP).—It was announced officially tonight that Cuba and the United States had reached a "satisfactory agreement" for purchase by the United States Government of 2,700,000 tons of raw sugar at 2.65 cents a pound.

Bahamas Honor Washington

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 22 (AP).—The ban here on social events was lifted tonight for a Washington Birthday ball at the Bahamas Country Club, for the benefit of the Malta Hospital Fund. The Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas, and the duchess were expected to attend.

Argonaut Is 6th U. S. Sub Lost

[By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, Feb. 22—America's largest submarine, the 2,710-ton Argonaut, has been sunk in action in the South Pacific with the probable loss of 102 lives—but a companion submarine exacted swift vengenance by sinking two of the heavily escorted Japanese transports the Argonaut had been stalking.

The Argonaut itself, before it suffered a mortal wound, had sent a torpedo into an enemy destroyer, with unknown results.

The transports, one of 10,000 tons and the other of 7,000 tons, were sunk within two hours after the Argonaut had gone down off the southeast coast of New Guinea. The action occurred more than a month ago.

Heavily Guarded

(A Washington navy communique yesterday said the Argonaut had failed to return from patrol operations and must be presumed to be lost.)

The two transports sunk and the one other troopship in the convoy apparently were highly prized and contained high ranking [illegible] for they were escorted by six destroyers and by aircraft.

Squalus Survivor

The Argonaut's commanding officer was Lieut. Com. John Reeves Pierce. The executive officer was R. W. Robertson, of Portsmouth, N. H., a survivor of the submarine Squalus, which sank off Portsmouth in May, 1939, with a loss of twenty-six lives.

The Argonaut, sixth American submarine announced as lost in this war and the fourth lost by combat operations in the Pacific, originally was a mine-layer but later was fitted with new engines to give it the high speed of fleet submarines.

Largest In World

Published records gave the Argonaut the distinction of being the largest submarine in the world. It was 381 feet long and carried six torpedo tubes and two six-inch guns.

With the Argonaut lost, America's largest submarines are the Narwhal and the Nautilus, built about the same time as the Argonaut but of slightly less tonnage.

VESSELS STRUCK AT NIGHT FOUR DAYS APART; MOST OF VICTIMS SERVICEMEN

Twin Blow Described As Worst American Disaster In Battle Of Atlantic—Torpedoes Sent Each Target Down In 30 Minutes

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 22—More than 850 persons were lost in the North Atlantic early this month, the navy announced today, when enemy submarines torpedoed two American passenger-cargo ships taking military personnel and civilian war workers overseas.

This twin blow constituted the worst disaster, measured in loss of life, suffered by the United States in the battle of the Atlantic.

Most Of Victims Servicemen

Most of the 850 casualties were army and navy officers and men or members of the Marine Corps and Coast Guard. They were listed by the navy as "known dead or missing," but there was little hope that many of the missing could have survived the wintry gales and violent seas of the North Atlantic at this season.

The two ships were sunk in a four-day period. The submarines attacked under cover of the night. The torpedoes hit with deadly accuracy and each ship went down within thirty minutes.

Weather conditions at the time were not reported but storms may have hindered the successful launching of lifeboats and this, coupled with the swiftness with which the vessels sank, may have accounted, at least in part, for the heavy loss of life.

900 On First Ship Attacked

The first ship attacked had more than 900 persons aboard, including the crew. More than 600 were lost—either killed by the torpedo explosion or otherwise, or considered officially to be missing.

There were about 500 persons aboard the second ship. More than 250 of these also are dead or missing.

A navy spokesman said he lacked any amplifying detail as to the loss of the vessels. He was unable to say whether they were traveling in convoy or alone. The names of the ships were not made public.

Ships Privately Operated

The spokesman said the vessels were not navy or army transports, at least in a technical sense. They were privately operated passenger-cargo ships not under the direct control of either of the armed services.

Thus it was not possible to say accurately, without further details, how these losses affect the navy's boast, made particularly with reference to World War I operations, that no troopships had been lost while under the protection of American naval escort.

The British and some other United Nations have suffered heavy casualties from U-boat attacks in the Atlantic, but losses of life aboard American merchant ships have been invariably small in relation to the number of troops and civilian war workers transported by ship.

One Sinking Recalled

One sinking which American naval officers recall is that of a middle-sized merchant vessel which went down off the east coast last June and in which eighty-eight persons were lost. They could no recall he sinking of any American merchantman with a loss of life running into the hundreds.

The navy's record with regard to transport losses has been similarly marked by low personnel casualties. Few were killed when the transports Bliss, Scott, Rutledge, Hewes and Leedstown were torpedoed off Africa in November and there was likewise little loss of life in the sinking of the transports Elliott, Little, Gregory, Calhoun and Coolidge in the Solomon Islands area of the Pacific.

One of the worst tragedies of Atlantic operations occurred in March, 1941, when a naval supply ship, the Pollux, and an escorting destroyer, the Truxtun, ran aground in a gale off Newfoundland and broke up. Ninety-two officers and men were lost on the Pollux and ninety-seven on the Truxton.

Roosevelt, Hull Hail Red Army On Anniversary

President Says Reversal of Nazis Won Admiration of the American People

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army, President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, addressed messages of congratulation today to Premier Josef V. Stalin.

The President, who paid tribute also to the Russian people, said that the Red Army and the Russian people "have surely started the Hitler forces on the road to ultimate defeat and have earned the lasting admiration of the people of the United States." He expressed "profound admiration" for the army's "magnificent achievements, unsurpassed in all history."

Mr. Hull declared that the people of this country could understand the pride which the Soviet people have in their armies and "we rejoice with them in the ever-growing tide of success which is crowning their arms."

Roosevelt's Message

The President's message follows:

"On behalf of the people of the United States, I want to express to the Red Army, on its twenty-fifth anniversary, our profound admiration for its magnificent achievements, unsurpassed in all history.

"For many months, in spite of tremendous losses in men, supplies, transportation and territory, the Red Army denied victory to a most powerful enemy. It checked him at Leningrad, at Moscow, at Voronezh, in the Caucasus; and finally, at the immortal battle of Stalingrad, the Red Army not only defeated the enemy but launched the great offensive which is still moving forward along the whole front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The enforced retreat of the enemy is costing him heavily in men, supplies, territory, and especially in morale.

"Such achievements can only be accomplished by an army that has skillful leadership, sound organization, adequate training, and above all, the determination to defeat the enemy, no matter what the cost in self-sacrifice.

"At the same time, I also wish to pay tribute to the Russian people from whom the Red Army springs, and upon whom it is dependent for its men, women and supplies. They, too, are giving their full efforts to the war and are making the supreme sacrifice.

"The Red Army and the Russian people have surely started the Hitler forces on the road to ultimate defeat and have earned the lasting admiration of the people of the United States."

Hull's Message

Mr. Hull's message reads:

"Tomorrow marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army, which since June, 1941, has successfully withstood a savage Nazi assault. During this period the would-be conquerors have had ample opportunity to learn to their cost the degree of progress achieved by the Soviet government and peoples in the realm of national defense.

"The heroic Red Army, backed by the self-sacrificing devotion of the men and women of Russia, has met and hurled back the picked legions of Nazi Germany. There is not one of us who does not remember the heroic battle of Stalingrad, which ended in utter rout for the invaders. It is not the first time in this war nor in history that the aggressor's dreams of world conquest have been shattered by the calm determination of brave men and women.

"We can fully understand the pride which the Soviet people have today in their armies, and we rejoice with them in the ever-growing tide of success which is crowning their arms."

Roosevelts, Mme. Chiang Visit Heroes' Graves

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 22—President Roosevelt and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek visited today two of America's foremost shrines—the tombs of the Unknown Soldier and of George Washington.

Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, they drove to Arlington National Cemetery, where a wreath was placed against the Unknown Soldier's marble tomb on behalf of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Then they rode sixteen miles southward along the Potomac to historic Mount Vernon to pay homage at the burial place of the first American President on the two hundred and eleventh anniversary of his birth. Wreaths from the Generalissimo, the President and the Chinese Embassy were placed on the graves of Washington and his wife, Martha.

Given Corsages

Afterward Mrs. Roosevelt showed the First Lady of China the home where Washington lived on the hill overlooking the river. They signed the register and received corsages of tiny white flowers and greens. Mr. Roosevelt chatted with Governor Darden, of Virginia.

A twenty-one-gun Presidential salute sounded as the party reached the gates of Arlington Cemetery. A guard of honor of men in khaki were drawn up at the tomb of the unknown soldier. The army band played the Chinese national anthem and Mme. Chiang stood immobile listening, a breeze ruffling her mink coat and the black net veil which covered her head.

As the anthem ended, her nephew, L. K. Kung, stepped forward with the wreath of red carnations and white lilies.

Taps Sounded

The band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." As its notes died away across the wooded hillside where thousands of America's soldier and sailor dead are buried, a bugler sounded taps.

The Chinese and Presidential flags streamed from mounts at the front of the official car as it proceeded to Mount Vernon.

The party drove directly to the red brick tomb where Washington lies. Its iron gates were ajar, and Mrs. Roosevelt stepped through them, bearing the President's wreath of palm fronds, draped with a red, white and blue bow. Mme. Chiang and Kung went in next with the generalissimo's wreath of red roses, white carnations and greens, also set off by a red, white and blue bow.

Pass Lincoln Memorial

The party retraced its route to Washington by way of Memorial

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Boulevard, passing by the Lincoln Memorial on the way.

In the Capitol Hill observance of Washington's Birthday the Senate heard Senator Millikin (Rep., Col.) read Washington's Farewell Address—a reading which has been an annual custom since 1901.

They said that liberty and equality were idle dreams that could not come true—just as today there are many Americans who sneer at the determination to attain freedom from fear, freedom from want.

Today, the great successes on the Russian front have led thousands of Americans to throw their hats in the air and proclaim that victory is just around the corner.

Texts of Roosevelt and Wallace Speeches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).—The texts of the addresses delivered here tonight by President Roosevelt and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace at the George Washington dinner under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee follow:

The President

Today this nation, which George Washington helped so greatly to create, is fighting all over this earth in order to maintain for ourselves and for our children the freedom which George Washington helped so greatly to achieve. As we celebrate Washington's birthday, let us remember how he conducted himself in the midst of great adversities. We are inclined, because of the total sum of his accomplishments, to forget his days of trial.

Throughout the Revolution, Washington commanded an army whose very existence as an army was never a certainty from one week to another. Some of his soldiers and even whole regiments could not or would not move outside the borders of their own states. Sometimes, at critical moments, they would decide to return to their individual homes to get the plowing done or the crops harvested. Large numbers of the people of the colonies were either against independence or at least unwilling to make great personal sacrifice toward its attainment.

And there were many in every colony who were willing to cooperate with Washington only if the co-operation was based on their own terms.

Some Americans during the War of the Revolution sneered at the very principles of the Declaration of Independence. It was impractical, they said—it was "idealistic"—to claim that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights."

The skeptics, the cynics of Washington's day did not believe that ordinary men and women have the capacity for freedom and self-government.

They said that these are ideals which can never be realized. They say that it is ordained that we must always have poverty and that we must always have war.

They are like the people who carp at the Ten Commandments because some people are in the habit of breaking one or more of them.

We Americans of today know that there would have been no successful outcome to the Revolution, which gave us liberty, had it not been for George Washington's faith and the fact that that faith overcame the bickerings and confusion and the doubts which the skeptics and cynics provoked.

When kind history books tell us of Benedict Arnold, they omit dozens of other Americans who, beyond peradventure of a doubt, were also guilty of treason.

We know that it was Washington's simple, steadfast faith that kept him to the essential principles of first things first. His sturdy sense of proportion brought to him and his followers the ability to discount the smaller difficulties and concentrate on the larger objectives. And the objectives of the American Revolution were so large—so unlimited—that today they are among the primary objectives of the entire civilized world.

It was Washington's faith, and, with it, his hope and his charity, which was responsible for the stamina of Valley Forge—and the prayer at Valley Forge.

The Americans of Washington's day were at war. We Americans of today are at war.

The Americans of Washington's day faced defeat on many occasions. We faced, and still face, reverses and misfortunes.

In 1777, the victory over General Burgoyne's army at Saratoga led thousands of Americans to throw their hats in the air, proclaiming that the war was practically won and they could go back to their peace-time occupations and "normalcies."

Other among us still believe in the age of miracles. They forget that there is no Joshua in our midst. We cannot count on great walls crumbling and falling when the trumpets blow and the peoples shout.

It is not enough that we have faith and that we have hope. Washington himself was the exemplification of the other great need.

Would that all of us could live our lives and direct our thoughts and control our tongues as did the father of our country in seeking day by day to follow those great verses:

"Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up.

"Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil:

"Rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in the truth."

Most of us Americans seek to live up to those precepts. But there are some among us who have forgotten them. There are Americans whose words and writings are trumpeted by our enemies to persuade the disintegrating people of Germany and Italy and their captives that America is disunited — that America will be guilty of faithlessness in this war and will thus enable the Axis powers to control the earth.

It is perhaps fitting that on this day I should read a few more words spoken many years ago—words which helped to shape the character and the career of George Washington.

"Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

"Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

"Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

"Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

"Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

"Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

"Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

"Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

"Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you."

Those are the truths which are the eternal heritage of our civilization. I repeat them to give heart and comfort to all men and women everywhere who fight for freedom.

Those truths inspired Washington and the men and women of the thirteen colonies.

Today, through the darkness that has decended upon our nation and our world, those truths are a guiding light to all.

We shall follow that light, as our forefathers did, to the fulfillment of our hopes for victory, for freedom and for peace.

The Vice-President

American boys in North Africa tonight are fighting mad. Remembering those who have fallen, they will not be satisfied until they chase the Nazis out of Africa, Italy and Berlin. They are eager to finish the job.

Men in position to know believe that if the people of the United States and England put forth the same unified, all-out effort that now is being displayed by the magnificent Russians, Germany can be defeated in 1943. But this will not happen in 1943 if we allow our policy to be dictated by those who believe that the Russians are going to win the war for us without further help from us. Our sons, brothers and nephews on the fighting front and their relatives at home know better. We can knock out Hitler and the Japs in the second round of this fight, but we shall have to harness every spiritual and material resource to this purpose.

Here is an example of what I mean. In October of 1917 one of our leading statesmen, who is now a member of the loyal opposition, urged that we send to our allies in Europe food and munitions, but that we avoid dislocating our civilian life at home by sending men. His advice, if it had been followed, would have allowed Germany to win that war in the summer of 1918. This man in perfectly good faith is giving similar advice today. He would cut down the size of our army, regardless of military necessity.

I am confident that most Americans do not share this point of view. They know that an ounce of effort in 1943 may be worth a pound in 1944. They know that catering to comforts at home would cost the blood of thousands of boys at the front. Real farmers, real workers, real business men, and the women of America are willing to give everything they have, if need be, in this fight for freedom.

This does not mean we can not speak our minds freely. Within the limits of the necessities of war, freedom of speech and freedom of the press prevail as always, and any one has the right to express himself—to criticize those who are conducting the war, or to criticize those who are doing the criticizing.

But I am sure the American public means business, and will have little patience with any political party which puts partisan advantage above the national welfare. That places upon the Democratic majority in our government the responsibility for pushing on to victory in the war, and for abstaining from bitter attacks on partisan opponents. And it places upon the Republican minority the responsibility for really behaving as a loyal opposition, and abstaining from tactics which are purely political. The American public will not forget, and will not condone, any attempts to use the unavoidable shortages and restrictions of war time as a basis for a partisan compaign to undermine confidence in the government.

The Russians, fighting in the snow and bitter cold, say that George Washington, our first commander in chief, set them an example at Valley Forge. He suffered on various chilly occasions, and especially from Tory obstruction and half-hearted support. He never lost courage, and, so today, we have a United States of America.

Our present commander in chief, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, is equally determined that this war for freedom shall be won. He is much more fortunate in the degree of unity in the country today. Even though there still are a few who have not caught the vision of the nation's epic fight, President Roosevelt is backed by the invincible resolve of the great mass of the American people.

No matter how great the price, they will follow his leadership and drive through to the day when the United Nations are victorious. Then we can turn our thoughts to the long-time job of assuring our millions of returning soldiers and sailors, and the millions of workers and farmers at home, of a decent opportunity in a world at peace.

Puerto Rico Inquiry Finds 'Deplorable Situation'

Chavez Sees Abundance Only in Government Employees

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).—Deplorable health conditions and widespread poverty were found by a Senate committee which has just returned from Puerto Rico.

"There is no question in my mind," Senator Dennis Chavez Democrat, of New Mexico, who was chairman of the group, stated, "that thousands of people are not getting even the small amount of food that they are entitled to under the present methods of distribution.

"There is only one commodity of which there is an abundance, and that is government employees."

Notwithstanding "the deplorable situation," Senator Chavez said that "morale as a whole is very good; but even that could be improved upon if a little common sense and everyday Americanism were used by government departments, both national and insular, in meeting the problems."

Overpopulation is the basic reason for prevailing difficulties in the opinion of the Senator, while shipping is the problem of the moment.

The shipping problem "can only be solved in one way," he asserted, "and that is with a clear understanding of Uncle Sam's responsibilities any by approaching the problems of the island with a full knowledge that the people are American citizens and not foreigners, by inculcating American methods, and American methods only, and not by making guinea pigs of the people of the island through the application of the half-baked ideas of government employees, both Federal and insular."

T. V. Soong in Capital After Trip to Chungking

Mrs. Chiang's Brother Brings Air Officers Back to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).—T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, has returned to Washington from Chungking, heightening interest in the program of increased military aid to China being advocated here by Mr. Soong's sister, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Soong, whose cabinet office functions from Washington, was met by the Chinese ambassador, Wei Tao-ming, and was unavailable to interviewers. When he left for China, Oct. 15, he announced he was going home to confer with Generalissimo Chiang and to "brush up" after being away two years.

With Mr. Soong came Major General P. Kiang and Major General P. T. Mao, of the Chinese air force.

PLANE MISSING, 26 ON BOARD, 1 KNOWN DEAD

Army Tells Of Transport Last Reported Jan. 18 Over South Atlantic

Lieut. Col. R. R. Brunner, Of Baltimore, On List Of Lost

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Feb. 22—The War Department announced today that one American officer was known dead and twenty-five members of the American and British air forces were missing in an army transport plane last reported over the South Atlantic January 18.

The body of Major Arthur Mills, of Miami Beach, Fla., was washed ashore in a life raft on the coast of Brazil, near Natal, and personal property of some of the others was found in the raft.

Previously announced by the department as "missing on active service" were Col. Douglas C. MacKeachie, former president of the

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company of Vermont and recently purchasing officer for the European Theater of Operations, and Lieut. Col. Russell Reed Brunner (1303 Ramblewood avenue) Baltimore.

The others now reported missing were:

CAPT. ORVAL EKNES, Scanlon, Minn., pilot of the transport.

CAPT. FELTON B. LANCASTER, Mexia, Texas, copilot.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH F. PEOPLES, Jersey City, N. J., navigator.

MASTER SERGEANT ALVIN A. YOUNG, Bossiter City, La., radio operator.

SERGT. JAMES N. CLAUSS, Washington, Ind., crew member.

SERGT. CHARLES W. MCKAIN, Franklin, Pa., crew chief.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN A. BYLER, Pittsburgh.

FIRST LIEUTENANT HUGH P. MINOR, Miami, Fla.

CORPORAL GROVER K. TREES, Dallas, Texas.

CORPORAL JOSEPH P. BRANIFF, Bronx, N. Y.

Also thirteen members of the British Air Force components.

Tydings And Taft Will Demand Accounting

FEB 23 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 22.— Congress may turn a spotlight on expenditures from a special $631,000,000 fund granted to President Roosevelt for secret war projects as part of a snowballing movement to recapture legislative authority delegated to the Executive in the last few years.

The President's authority to use this fund will expire next June 30 and two legislators, Senators Tydings (D., Md.) and Taft (R., Ohio), said they intended to demand an accounting of expenditures before considering any attempt to renew it.

Tydings Wants Details

"As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee," Tydings told reporters, "I am going to insist that a searching investigation be made of every proposed expenditure and that Congress be fully informed of the facts in regard to all money which has been spent for secret and public funds in the past. I am against making blanket appropriations."

Taft said he thought that in addition to asking for more information on confidential expenditures Congress ought to eliminate the use of the emergency appropriation as a "revolving fund."

Some Unallocated

In 1940 Congress gave President Roosevelt an appropriation of $100,000,000 and contract authority of a similar amount for emergency expenditures, which he might be called upon to make in carrying out the defense and later the war program. From time to time the fund was reimbursed until the total reached $631,533,000.

In a report covering the last six months, the Budget Bureau told the House Appropriations Committee that as of January 18, $101,000,000 remained unallocated. Requests were pending for $14,000,000 to finance further activities of the Office of Strategic Services, $2,500,000 for the coordinator of inter-American affairs on a Mexican railroad project and $2,000,000 for the payment of royalties on airplane engines.

Among allocations for the last six months of 1942 was $46,780,000 for the Office of Strategic Services, including $28,000,000 "for confidential purposes." The Board of Economic Warfare got $10,000,000 "for confidential purposes" and $9,828,000 was allocated for the Office of War Information.

Injured Yank 1st In Tripoli

FEB 23 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 22—A pilot who bailed out of his crippled plane after a dogfight apparently was the first United States soldier to enter Tripoli after the British took that Libyan base, the War Department reported today.

It told this story of the swiftly moving battle experiences of First Lieutenant Richard W. Kimball, of Minneapolis:

"The series of actions which led to Lieutenant Kimball's entry into Tripoli began with a dogfight in which he shot down a German Messerschmitt on January 20, 1943.

"A few minutes later his plane was riddled by machine-gun and anti-aircraft fire. A bullet pierced his right shoulder. He bailed out and landed between the rapidly advancing British forces and Marshal Rommel's retreating rear guards.

"After making contact with a British advance force he made the final leg of the journey to Tripoli in an American-made General Sherman tank, manned by the British."

65 Names Are Added To Navy Casualty List

FEB 23 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).—The Navy announced today sixty-five casualties in Navy forces, including nine dead, four wounded and fifty-two missing.

This brings to 23,553 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,635 dead, 4,464 wounded and 12,454 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified), included:

NEW YORK

Missing

Bates, John Hall, Lieutenant (j. g.); mother, Mrs. J. E. Bates, 24 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon.

NEW JERSEY

Missing

Brown, Ivan Leffel, Lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Myrtle Viola Brown, 200 White Horse Pike, Collingswood.

McDowell, Charles Alfred; mother, Mrs. Mabel McDowell, 201 Congress Avenue, Oaklyn.

3 Captains, Air Experts, Slated as Rear Admirals

Durgin, of Jersey, Is Named With Price and McFall

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).—Captain Calvin T. Durgin, of Palmyra, N. J., was nominated for promotion to rear admiral by President Roosevelt today. Captain Durgin, now at sea, was one of three captains, experts in air combat, to be nominated. The others are:

John D. Price, of Little Rock, Ark., commander of the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Fla.

Andrew C. McFall, of Ridgeway, S. C., who has a command at sea.

All three men have been assigned naval aviation duty throughout most of their careers.

4 R. A. F. MEN DIE IN CRASH

Plane Falls Near Nashville—5 in Ship Die at Galveston

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22 (AP)—Four men, identified by Army officers as Royal Air Force fliers, died in the crash of their plane on a farm about ten miles southeast of this city today.

Lieut. Col. G. P. Champion, who is in charge of the Army Air Base at the Municipal Airport here, said the men were members of an R. A. F. crew on detached service at the field.

Witnesses said the plane caught fire and burned after the crash..

FEB 23 1943

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 22 (AP)—The plane's crew of five was killed and seven civilians were injured when a medium bomber struck the top of an automobile while attempting a forced landing on the beach near this city yesterday.

Both the plane and automobile veered into the water after the impact, the bomber landing about fifty feet from shore.

Bodies of the plane's crew were removed from the water.

Injured were Francis Gause, 33 years old, and his six children.

The dead were:

First Lieutenant Edwin A. Cranmer, pilot, Pemberton, N. J.

Second Lieutenant James I. Mitchell, bombardier, Weldona, Colo.

Sergeant Samuel Ordenstein, Philadelphia.

Private Roger L. Tassin, Wallace, La.

Private Lemuel B. Tatum Jr., Richmond, Va.

5 DIE ON U. S. MINESWEEPER

13 Others Missing As Navy Craft Capsizes In Heavy Seas Off Oregon

FEB 23 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Marshfield, Ore., Feb. 22—A navy minesweeper capsized in heavy seas off Coos Bay Saturday with a loss of five dead and thirteen missing, the Thirteenth naval district announced today.

Only eleven of twenty-nine aboard reached shore alive. Sixteen were picked out of the tossing pacific by a Coast Guard surfboat and a fishing craft, but seas were running so high they were unable to land for about twenty-four hours. Five of the rescued, injured in the capsizing and suffering from exposure in the open Coast Guard boat, died during the night.

Commander Rescued

The mine sweeper's commander, Lieut. Carl F. Leitz, was among the survivors.

Names of the dead and missing were withheld pending information to their next of kin.

The mine sweeper was returning from patrol off the Oregon coast to its base at Coos Bay at 4.45 P. M. Witnesses said it wallowed through mountainous waves to within a quarter mile of the harbor entrance where a huge comber flipped it over.

The fishing boat, Five Brothers, headed for the mine sweeper. Huge breakers stopped rescue by all other craft except the Coast Guard boat.

Planes Seek Survivors

Navy planes from the Coos Bay section base took to search for survivors. That night they dropped medical supplies to the rescue craft by parachute.

The rescue boats tried once to cross the heaving bar into the bay, and again to land south of the harbor entrance at South Cove. Finally they headed south for Port Orford, where the men were landed Sunday.

As waves battered the minesweeper in toward the beach, the craftrighted itself just before it ran aground. It lay in breakers south of the harbor entrance today. Commander W. R. Brust of the section base said an attempt would be made to search the hulk for bodies.

Sayre Says U. S. Has Not Begun To Sacrifice Yet

Receives Honorary Degree From Rollins College at Founders' Day Exercises

FEB 23 1943

WINTER PARK, Fla., Feb. 22 (AP).—Before the war can be won, America "must learn to sacrifice as she has not yet begun to do," Francis B. Sayre, special assistant to the Secretary of State, declared today.

Mr. Sayre was one of five persons who received honorary degrees at Founders' Day convocation exercises commemorating the fifty-eighth anniversary of Rollins College here.

"Obviously, America's first task in the winning of the war," he said. "It is not like 1917, when the odds were all in our favor. Never before in all our history have we had to fight two wars and maintain two battle lines at once. Never before have we had to fight a war on so tremendous a scale as against Germany today. Never before have we had to fight a war on so tremendous a scale as against Japan today.

"Into the battle line to the east of us and into the battle line to the west must be poured men and more men, ships and more ships, munitions and more munitions, supplies and more supplies."

Naming the steps for a durable peace, Mr. Sayre said:

"If I read history aright, such a peace must be built upon at least four underlying principles—first, international co-operation; second, a recognition of the supreme value of human personality and of human rights; third, economic freedom; and fourth, international control and supervision of armament building."

Mr. Sayre, former High Commissioner to the Philippines, received the Doctor of Laws degree. Others receiving awards were:

Jean Hersholt, film and radio actor and author, Doctor of Humanities; Christopher O. Hanaas, director of the Rollins Conservatory of Music, Doctor of Music; George Howard Opdyke, of Hartford, Conn., mining engineer and petroleum geologist, Doctor of Science; the Rev. Tage Teisen, rector of Bethesda-by-the-Sea, Palm Beach, Fla., Doctor of Divinity.

The Rollins Decoration of Honor, given for distinguished service to the college, was awarded to Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, of Cambridge, Mass., who with her late husband anonymously presented Mayflower Hall for Women to Rollins in 1931, and Miss Jeannette Morse Genius, of New York and Winter Park, a member of the board of trustees and donor of the Morse Gallery of Art.

The Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medallion, which Rollins and the New York Southern Society give annually as a tribute to outstanding character and "service to mankind," was awarded to Mrs. Francis Knowles Warren, of Boston, daughter of one of the founders of Rollins College and the donor of the Knowles Memorial Chapel.

4TH TERM SEEN FOR ROOSEVELT

Gov. Neely Predicts Reelection Of President At State Democratic Parley

National And Local Leaders At $25-A-Plate Dinner In Charleston

FEB 23 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 22—West Virginia's Democratic Governor, Matthew M. Neely, flatly predicted a fourth term for President Roosevelt in a speech tonight to 300 party leaders gathered for a George Washington dinner.

Neely, who served in the United States Senate during the first eight years of the New Deal, made his forecast in proposing a toast to the nation's past commanders in chief, naming Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Wilson.

Refers To Roosevelt

He then referred to "the famous third-term President, who next year will be elected President for a fourth term, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who 'never sold the truth to serve the lie.'"

May this great man continue to live and rule and confuse his country's foes," the Governor said in concluding.

Speaking to the West Virginia Democrats at the $25-a-plate dinner to raise party funds, Oscar R. Ewing, National Democratic vice-chairman, told them that it is possible that the United States learned a lesson from the non-lasting World War I peace and then asked:

"But will the enemies of this to profit by it?"

Sees Same Forces At Work

He said the same forces who Roosevelt administration permit us twenty years ago "put over the idea that somehow it was possible for us to navigate the stormy seas in safety in some sort of watertight compartment, are pursuing the same tactics that resulted in the present ghastly happening."

"It is our job to see that they do not succeed this time," Ewing asserted.

A. Hale Watkins, Democratic State Chairman, was toastmaster at the West Virginia dinner, and Arthur B. Koontz, Democratic National Committeeman, introduced members of the Legislature who attended. Other speakers include Senator Harley M. Kilgore and

Representatives Jennings Randolph, Joe L. Smith and John Kee.

Neely in his praise of Roosevelt termed him one who for ten years "kept the Government of the United States out of the hands of lobbyists, the chambers of commerce and the racketeers, and in the heads and hearts and the home of the American people."

Solution of India Problem Is Declared Vital to Allies

Mackenzie, Reporting on Study, Says Nation Is One of Key Military Bases

(With the Indian controversy at white heat, The Star today presents the first of a series of articles on the situation by DeWitt Mackenzie just returned from a five-month tour of most of the war zones. During the last six weeks, Mr. Mackenzie has been in India making an intensive study of developments there. He has been a student of India since 1916.)

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

There are 500 orthodox ways of committing suicide, and then there is the 501st method, which is for the outsider to project himself into the violent controversy growing out of the Indian nationalist demand for purna swaraj—absolute independence from England.

Intrusion in family quarrels is at best a dangerous experiment, and the British-Indian imbroglio is the most volcanic of our time. In undertaking to expose the skeleton in the closet, therefore, I am proceeding with the full knowledge that I am likely to incur the displeasure and censure of both my British and my Indian friends.

When I left home on the 35,000-mile aerial swing, which was to include India, I had no intention of writing in detail on this situation.

Having made an exhaustive study on the ground, however, I'm forced to the conclusion that I should be derelict if I didn't render a full report.

Of Vital Importance to Allies.

This conclusion is based on the knowledge that the great British-Indian problem has ceased to be a family affair. It has developed into a matter of vital importance to the cause of the United Nations.

We can go further without exaggeration and say that it represents one of the major crises confronting the Allies. And to my mind, it is in such state its solution is a matter of great urgency.

This, of course, means it has become interwoven with the destiny of our own country. That's intended literally and not merely as a fine figure of speech. America's destiny isn't to be dealt with in light phrases.

Therefore, you are entitled to know the truth. So I shall try to present all the salient facts of what is one of the most complicated controversies in history. My sole purpose is to do something constructive.

Right here I want to pay tribute to the kindly aid given me by both sides during my research. I criss-crossed the mighty reaches of India, talking with British officials here and with the great Indian leaders there. Nowhere did I encounter anything but fine co-operation.

Talked With Viceroy.

One memorable conversation I had was with the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, who is one of Britain's outstanding personalities. I gave my bond no word of his should be quoted. However, I can say that he was most helpful.

I will admit now that I hurled nationalist anti-British charges at him until by good rights he should have called the guard and had me thrown out. Yet he continued to answer me after his blunt fashion, and when the time of my audience was up he voluntarily extended it 20 minutes despite the fact that his council was waiting for him to appear.

Then when I had concluded my study in India, I walked into the office of the censor at New Delhi and laid down perhaps 150,000 words of notes and printed material on which I intended to base these articles. I asked that this be censored and sealed so that I might take it home with me.

Believe me, there were some notes there which would make any censor's hair curl, and yet the only thing deleted was two sentences, and this was done after the censor had asked my permission. An official who had seen my notes did invite me to his office and there very diffidently remarked in effect that he supposed I realized how much dynamite I was carrying about with me. I laughed.

"Sure I do," I replied. "I've been at this business for over 30 years. However, since you seem a bit uneasy I'm going to tell you a little story.

World War Assignment.

"Back in the last World War the India office in London asked the Associated Press to send me East to investigate whether there was any truth in a widespread report in the United States that there was a bloody revolution in India and that the British empire was breaking up. This story, naturally was most damaging to the Allied cause.

"I was given this assignment, and just before I left London for Bombay the permanent undersecretary of state for India sent for me. Said he:

"'We are throwing India wide open to you at a moment when the Allies are in a life and death struggle. You are leaving here with more official credentials than any newspaperman ever had before. Under the circumstances I'm bound to ask you whether you are going out there to commit assault and battery on us.'

"'Well,' I replied, 'whatever I write from India will be the truth. I don't write propaganda for anybody. However, I recognize that the Allies are in a tough spot, and if I find conditions in India so bad that publication of the facts would disrupt the Allied cause, then I won't write anything at all.'

"The undersecretary laughed and said:

"'I can't ask anything fairer than that. Bon voyoge.'

"And that's the way things stand right now."

Basis of Conclusions.

Thus I came away from India at the end of January with the good will of both officialdom and the Indian leaders, despite the nature of the explosive package which I carried.

Having made sweeping assertions regarding the vital importance of the Indian crisis, and the urgency of settling it in the immediate future, my next duty is to state the premises for such conclusions. Shorn of details they are these:

1. India not only is the arsenal of the Orient, but strategically it is one of the most essential of all the Allied military bases.

This huge subcontinent is the wedge which has divided the Axis from the Japanese.

It is one of the major bases, may be the major base, for initial Allied operations against the Japs when Hitler has been rendered impotent.

It is from India that the Allies will swing a mighty battering-ram across the Bay of Bengal against Japanese-occupied Burma.

That back door to China must be reopened so that supplies may pour through it for the annihilation of the Nipponese on the continent.

Strategically Located.

2. Postwar security for the ideals of the Atlantic Charter makes it imperative that this strategically located India should be a unified member of the United Nations.

India must be a protector against potential enemies of the Allied peace. More than that, she must be the shock absorber if rifts by any chance should appear in the Allied structure in the Orient.

3. As to the urgency of a settlement of the Indian differences, there can be no question. The way I see it there are three cogent reasons for haste:

First, India is a house divided against itself. While the authorities assured me they had things well in hand, they also said there was a continuance of the disturbances which stemmed from the collapse of the Cripps negotiations last summer. There have been bombings and sabotage of various sorts, with casualties among both police and civilians.

Without unity in this stronghold, the Allies must approach the coming offensive against Japan with great uneasiness. The wheels of the arsenal must turn more slowly if at all, and the coming offensive will suffer in striking power.

Food Situation Serious.

Secondly, this land where the great majority of the approximately 400,000,000 people always are hungry is up against an unusual food shortage. This is likely to come to a head in March or April, which is between crop seasons and, therefore, the period of greatest shortage.

Many observers in India regard this situation as even more serious than the political quarrel. They envisage food riots should the government's program of relief fail of fruition.

The greatest anxiety, however, relates to the possibility of the food and political situations combining to provide fuel for a conflagration which it might be hard to stop. I shall deal more fully with this food problem in a subsequent article.

Third, Mohandas Gandhi's hunger strike has injected a new and highly dangerous element into the controversy. There is grave danger that he will die, for he is 73 years old and his 90 pounds of skin and bones have been so tortured with previous strikes that he lacks the stamina to stand much more.

Should Gandhi die under such circumstances the effects might easily be catastrophic. You have to know your India to realize how great an influence is wielded by this diminutive ascetic who, right or wrong, certainly is one of the outstanding leaders of his time.

Unnumbered hosts worship him as a saint. He has to battle to keep some of his followers from prostrating themselves and kissing his feet.

Only actual experience of the event can demonstrate how serious Gandhi's death might be. There can be small doubt that it might present a great threat to the security of state.

ITALY'S SEA BASES FACE SHOWDOWN

Pantellaria and Sardinia Are Key Points in Allies' Move on Europe

GERMANS ARE IN CONTROL

Both Islands Are Dotted With Airfields but Have Few Naval Stations

Two Italian islands that in the near future will loom largely in the news of the United Nations' operations from North Africa are Pantellaria and Sardinia. Both are vital strongholds in Axis strategy, and huge sums have been spent on strengthening their fortifications under the general scheme of Axis war preparations.

The islands have long been forbidden ground for foreigners, as Mussolini has kept their military constructions a strictly guarded secret. In recent months, however, Allied fliers have made repeated inspections of their terrain, and both islands have been bombed on many occasions by ships and aircraft.

Stands Out as Italy's Malta

Pantellaria, already in the immediate war zone, has an important strategic position between Tunisia and Sicily, one of the lines of Allied offensive against the Axis. It is only forty-four miles east of the Tunisian coast and sixty-two miles southwest of Sicily. The island, with an area of forty-five square miles, has been compared with Britain's "Rock," Gibraltar, as it is very hilly, with the mountainsides bristling with gun positions.

Pantellaria is said to be more an air than a naval base. It has no first-class harbor, and only small craft—such as E-boats and minesweepers—can be accommodated.

On the other hand, there are good facilities for land-based aircraft as well as for seaplanes. The building of airdromes in this hilly terrain has been costly and difficult. It is reported that before the war workmen had actually leveled down a mountain to make the flat runways for an airfield.

Il Duce's Island of Secrets

Sardinia is Il Duce's other principal military base in "Mare Nostrum." For many years it, too, has remained an island of secrets. It is known that there are at least two good naval bases and an undetermined number of airdromes.

Large areas of Sardinia, which is 160 miles from north to south and seventy miles across, have long been reserved as military zones. The mountainous and little cultivated land lends itself to hidden military activities. Fairly good highways and railroads permit quick concentrations of troops.

The naval bases are Cagliari in the south and La Maddalina in the north. These and the air bases at Elmas and Alghero have been of great help to the Axis forces for their attacks on the Allied convoys, particularly since they were placed under German control at the time when events in Africa took a serious turn for the Axis.

Apart from its military value, Sardinia is of importance to Italy for its deposits of copper, zinc, lead and antimony. Although in the days of ancient Rome it was one of the granaries of the empire, it is now far from self-supporting, and the garrisons depend on the mainland for food supplies.

NAZI BROADCASTS DIFFER

One Tells of Lull in Russia, Others Stress Dangers

A Berlin broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press yesterday, said the Soviet offensive "has presumably passed its climax" and "there has been no further expansion of the success of the attacks made hitherto."

The German High Command communique, however, indicated continued strong Russian attacks on the northern front and in the Donets area to the south. The broadcast said:

"The provisional results of months of extremely fierce fighting is that enemy attempts to break through between Lake Ilmen and Lake Ladoga [on the northern front near Leningrad] have been frustrated.

"The central sector, particularly between Velikiye Luki and Rzhev, remained stationary.

"In the south, it has been proved in the last three days that the German defense, after methodically retreating to shorten its front line, is now mastering its task."

The German radio, recorded by Reuter, said last night that German bombers attacking the Arctic supply port of Murmansk on Sunday scored direct hits on freight yards and caused considerable destruction in a freight station west of Kandalaksha Bay. Soviet airfields east of Kola Bay also were attacked. The announcer added that five Russian aircraft were shot down.

GERMAN WORKERS TIRED

Reich Paper Upbraids Them for Making Complaints

The drain on German manpower, which has forced one worker to do the work of two in France, is causing German workmen to complain that they are reaching a "state of exhaustion," according to an article in a South German newspaper, the Office of War Information reported yesterday.

The newspaper, the name of which was withheld, said that the workers "should be ashamed" to speak of their "urgent need of rest" and the fact that "they were robbed of every pleasure."

22 U-BOAT VICTIMS CLAIMED BY GERMANS

Ships Reported Sunk in Atlantic and Mediterranean

A special report from Reichsfuehrer Hitler's headquarters, yesterday by the Berlin radio, asserted that German submarines had sunk fifteen ships, totaling 103,000 gross register tons, plus one corvette, one escort vessel, one patrol boat and four sailing transports in the Atlantic and off North Africa and Mediterranean ports.

It said that another freighter had been torpedoed but gave no result.

The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, did not specify the period in which the sinkings were supposed to have occurred.

There was no Allied confirmation of the German claims.

SLAUGHTER OF 20,000 REPORTED BY ROSTOV

City's Letter to Stalin Lists Crimes by German Troops

More than 20,000 civilians of Rostov were slaughtered by the

Germans during their occupation of the city, the Moscow radio reported yesterday, according to a British broadcast recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Here is the text of the British broadcast:

"The Moscow radio today broadcast a letter to Stalin from the people of Rostov describing some of the crimes committed by the Germans while they were in occupation of the city.

"Over 20,000 civilians of Rostov were tortured to death, burned, buried alive or otherwise slaughtered by the Germans. Thousands of Jews were butchered. Trainloads of civilians were sent to slave labor in Germany.

"The Germans destroyed all the theatres and the libraries, razed many educational institutions, nearly all medical institutions and several of the finest buildings in the city.

"The Moscow radio also announced that in Kharkov thousands of citizens died from starvation, disease and at the hands of German executioners during the sixteen months of the German occupation of the city. In one day alone 250 persons were hanged in public in Kharkov."

GUDERIAN CHOSEN AS AID TO HITLER

Adolf Hitler's appointment of Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian to serve as inspector-general of German armored forces "under the Fuehrer's direct command" was regarded by some observers today as an indication that Hitler was retaining personal direction of his armies in the East. The Berlin radio announced the appointment last night in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

The broadcast said that Gen. Guderian was "joining a group of those men who are endowed with special powers by the Fuehrer for concentrating all their respective spheres for a victory of German arms." The new appointee retired from the central Russian front in November, 1941, "for his health," the Berlin radio said, adding that now he had completely recuperated.

A veteran of the campaign of Poland, he also directed German armor in the invasion of Belgium and helped to pierce the Maginot Line. He is 54, round-faced, and is noted for riding his panzer vehicles into battle.

He was chief of staff in 193 when the new panzer troop corp was formed.

Italy Lists Allied Attacks

The Italian High Command said yesterday that Allied planes bombed various localities of Calabria, Sicily, and Salerno Province and machine-gunned trains and railway stations in attacks that killed one person, injured eleven and caused "slight damage," according to an Italian broadcast recorded in New York by The Associated Press.

Four of the raiders were declared shot down and four additional Allied planes were said to have been destroyed in African actions.

"From operations of the last two days, three of our planes did not return," the communiqué added.

Italian torpedo planes were reported to have sunk one steamer and damaged two other merchantmen in an attack on an Allied convoy Sunday night off the Algerian coast. This report was not confirmed by Allied quarters.

Pope Receives N. Y. Archbishop

New York, Feb. 22 (AP)—Pope Pius XII received Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, in a private audience yesterday, the Berlin radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Later the archbishop attended the opening of the seventh Pontifical Academy of Sciences at the Vatican, over which the Pope presided. The academy is dedicated to the study of experimental sciences and has seventy members, of whom five are Americans.

FEB 23 1943

"ON THE CONTRARY, THEY HAVE POSTPONED IT EVER FURTHER. THE PRESENT WAR IS BECOMING HOPELESS FOR GERMANY JUST LIKE THE LAST WAR. IT IS CLEAR THAT THE ROUT OF HITLERISM IS INEVITABLE."

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 23-(AP)-PREMIER STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY TO THE 25-YEAR-OLD RED ARMY CAME TOO LATE FOR FIRST EDITIONS OF LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS TO COMMENT ON IT, AND OFFICIAL QUARTERS DECLINED TO REMARK ON HIS REFERENCE TO THE ABSENCE OF A SECOND FRONT.

TWO PAPERS, THE DAILY EXPRESS AND DAILY MIRROR, HEADLINED THE STALIN STORY WITH "WE BEAR THE WEIGHT OF WAR ALONE," AND THE DAILY HERALD'S HEADLINE WAS "MASS EXPULSION OF THE ENEMY FROM SOVIET COUNTRY HAS STARTED, SAYS STALIN."

FEB 24 1943

ALL NEWSPAPERS PLAYED THE STORY PROMINENTLY.

LATER EDITIONS FEATURED STALIN'S FIGURES ON GERMAN CASUALTIES.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EXPRESS, WHICH USED STALIN'S QUOTE IN A SUBHEAD, NO PARTICULAR EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON THE "SECOND FRONT" ISSUE.

THE LATE EDITIONS STILL CARRIED NO EDITORIAL COMMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 22-(AP)-PRESIDENT KALININ OF RUSSIA, WRITING IN THE PUBLICATION "SOVIET WAR NEWS" DISTRIBUTED BY THE SOVIETY EMBASSY, SAID TODAY THAT "NOTHING CAN ALTER THE FACT THAT THE SITUATION IN HITLER'S GERMANY IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF WAR IN MANY WAYS IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE KAISER'S GERMANY IN 1918.

FEB 23 1943

"THIS REMAINS SO IN SPITE OF THEIR VAST TERRITORIES.

"EARLY MILITARY SUCCESSES AND TERRITORIAL GAINS HAVE NOT BROUGHT FASCIST GERMANY ANY NEARER TO THE END OF WAR.

Blank

30.24-1397

LONDON--4TH ADD FIRST LEAD STALIN X X X ALIVE."

MEANWHILE, THE RUSSIAN MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THE SOVIET OFFENSIVES WERE CONTINUING ON THE BROAD UKRAINIAN FRONT, WITH MORE TOWNS FALLING TO THE RUSSIANS, BUT WITH GERMAN RESISTANCE APPARENTLY STIFFENING WITH NUMEROUS TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTER-ATTACKS.

THESE WERE HURLED BACK, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE AS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, AND IN THE CAUCASUS THE RED ARMY DROVE A SPEAR HEAD TO WITHIN 25 MILES OF NOVOROSSISK--WHERE THE GERMAN REMNANTS ARE TRAPPED AT THE KERCH STRAITS--WITH CAPTURE OF AKHTIRSKAYA, ALONG THE MAIN RAILROAD FROM KRASNODAR TO NOVOROSSISK. AKHTIRSKAYA IS 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF NOVOROSSISK, AND 37 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KRASNODAR.

FEB 24 1943

THE RED ARMY, STALIN SAID, COMES TO ITS ANNIVERSARY "AT A DECISIVE MOMENT IN A PATRIOTIC WAR AGAINST HITLERITE GERMANY AND ITS ACCOMPLICES, THE ITALIANS, HUNGARIANS, RUMANIANS, AND FINNS."

HE REFERRED TO THE ABSENCE OF A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE BY SAYING: "TWENTY MONTHS X X X 4TH GRAF ORIGINAL.

LONDON,FEB.22-(AP)-THE VATICAN RADIO BROADCASTING IN GERMAN TONIGHT TO GERMANY SAID "WE HAVE TO START SERIOUSLY WITH DOING AWAY WITH THE FAITH OF FALSE GODS WHICH DOMINATE TODAY'S LIVES."

DISCUSSING MEN WHO "PUT THEMSELVES NOT ONLY NEXT TO GOD BUT ABOVE HIM," THE RADIO SAID SUCH IDEAS STARTED THE "SERVITUDE OF HUMAN LIBERTY, KILLING AND PERSECUTION OF INNOCENT PEOPLE AND FORCING MANY THOUSANDS TO HARD LABOR."

"IF MANKIND LOSES ITS FAITH IN THE REAL GOD, IT IS DOOMED AND WILL COLLAPSE," THE BROADCAST SAID.

HW1056PEW

LONDON-FIRST ADD NETHERLANDS LABOR XXX DISPATCH ADDED.

DUTCH ECONOMIC CIRCLES HERE POINTED OUT THAT THE DECREE IMPOSES "TOTAL CONCENTRATION OF ALL AVAILABLE FORCES," IN HOLLAND IN THE SAME WAY HITLER HAS IMPOSED THE SAME CONCENTRATION IN GERMANY ITSELF, ANETA REPORTED.

QUOTING THE SAME DUTCH CIRCLES, THE DISPATCH SAID THAT SEYSS-INQUART (CQ) AND HIS GERMAN COMMISSARS HENCEFORTH WILL DIRECT NETHERLANDS INDUSTRY, GOODS DISTRIBUTION AND LABOR, DOING AWAY WITH EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB.22-(AP)-COMMANDER WILLIAM R.HOLLINGSWORTH TODAY RECEIVED THE UNITED STATES NAVY CROSS FOR EXTREME HEROISM AND COURAGEOUS DEVOTION TO DUTY AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF A BOMBING SQUADRON OFF THE CARRIER ENTERPRISE IN AN ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS A YEAR AGO.

FEB 23 1943

HOLLINGSWORTH, WHOSE HOME IS AT CORONADO, CALIF., RECEIVED THE CROSS FROM ADMIRAL HAROLD R.STARK, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS, TO WHOSE STAFF HE NOW IS ATTACHED AS SPECIAL NAVAL AIR OBSERVER.

THE 39-YEAR-OLD BOMBING EXPERT WON THE CROSS FOR A SUCCESSFUL ATTACK FEB.1, 1942, AGAINST AN ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT CRUISER AND THE DESTRUCTION OF FOUR JAPANESE BOMBERS AND THREE FIGHTERS BY BOMBING AN AIR FIELD. BOTH ATTACKS WERE MADE AGAINST INTENSE OPPOSITION.

AFTER THE CEREMONY, HELD IN THE PRESENCE OF HIGH-RANKING NAVAL OFFICERS, HOLLINGSWORTH EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT DIVE-BOMBING WAS "ONE OF THE MOST ACCURATE AND FORMIDABLE SUPPORTING WEAPONS OF MODERN WAR AND HAS BEEN SO PROVED BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY IN THE

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC."

HOLLINGSWORTH WAS GRADUATED FROM ANNAPOLIS IN 1922. HIS WIFE, THELMA STALLWORTH HOLLINGSWORTH, AND THREE SONS LIVE IN CORONADO (555 ALAMEDA BLVD).

LONDON, FEB. 22-(AP)—THE CHINESE MILITARY MISSION WHICH RECENTLY CONCLUDED A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES HAS ARRIVED IN GREAT BRITAIN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FEB 23 1943

(Censorship effective to be not published)

London, Feb. 22-(AP)-The admiralty announced tonight the loss of the corvette Hyacinthe.

London, Feb. 22-(AP)-Labor ministers discussed in secret tonight the "crisis" in their party arising from last week's debate and vote on the Beveridge social security plan and it was understood that the result would be a maintenance of the all-party solidarity with the government.

FEB 23 1943

A correspondent of the British press association predicted confidently that there would be NO breakaway by labor. He added that such was NOT the desire of anybody—not even the most belligerent.

The crisis arose because 97 labor members of parliament—a majority of the party—opposed the government's proposals on the plan of Sir William Beveridge on the ground that they were NOT nearly definite enough.

At tonight's session the ministers considered the serious question of whether they will remain in the coalition, now that the rank and file have voted against the policy as inadequate. Twenty-three of the 24 labor ministers attended.

LONDON, FEB. 2[illegible] MESSAGES FROM MRS. ROOSEVELT, SECRETARY OF STATE HULL, AND OTHER OFFICIALS INCLUDING SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON, HARRY HOPKINS, AND TREASURY SECRETARY MORGENTHAU PRAISING THE RED ARMY WERE BROADCAST TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE TODAY. RUSSIA'S ARMY OBSERVES ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY TOMORROW.

FEB 23 1943

"TODAY EVERYONE WANTS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO THE COURAGE AND LOYALTY OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY," MRS. ROOSEVELT'S [illegible] AS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE, SAID.

"THE DEFENSE OF STALINGRAD WHICH DISPLAYED UNPRECEDENTED LOYALTY OF ITS DEFENDERS WILL BE REMEMBERED BY THE WHOLE WORLD AS AN EXTREME TEST SUCH AS NO HUMAN BEING EVER HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO.

30.24-1399

"THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES PAY HER THEIR TRIBUTE TO THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND WISH IT SUCCESS."

MANY WOMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN ARE TAKING THEIR OWN SILK SCARVES TO MILLINERS TO HAVE THEM MADE UP IN FANCY HEADGEAR TO AVOID THE SPECIAL TAX WHICH IS TO BE CHARGED ON HATS TRIMMED WITH FUR, SILK OR VELVET. (END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, FEB. 22).

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, FEB. 22)

BY EDWARD ROBINSON (400)

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, FEB 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS BACKED BY THE TEXTILE PRESS IN ASKING THE INDUSTRY TO TURN ITS ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY TO POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

THE BOARD OF TRADE THIS WEEK WAS QUIZZING VARIOUS INDUSTRIES ON SUCH POINTS AS: WHAT OBSTACLES ARE EXPECTED IN RETURNING TO FULL-TIME ACTIVITY UNDER PEACE-TIME CONDITIONS? WHAT WILL BE THE STATE OF CAPITAL EQUIPMENT AND WHAT NEW PRODUCTS AND VARIETIES ARE CONTEMPLATED? WHAT ARE THE EXPORT POSSIBILITIES?

"WOMEN'S WEAR NEWS" SAID 1918'S TRAGEDY WAS THAT THESE PROBLEMS WERE IGNORED AND THAT IT WAS UP TO THE TRADE TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO REVIEW THE "CHANGE-OVER FROM WAR TO A PEACE ECONOMY," IF THE "DISASTROUS INFLATIONARY PROCESS" IS NOT TO BE REPEATED.

--DASH--

COTTON: MANCHESTER THIS WEEK REPORTED MORE ORDERS WERE BOOKED DURING THE PAST FORTHNIGHT THAN IN ANY SIMILAR PERIOD FOR A LONG TIME. MILLIONS OF YARDS WERE BOUGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT AND SOME CONTRACTS WILL NOT BE COMPLETED UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR.

MOST BUSINESS WAS IN COARSER GOODS AND THERE WAS A GENERAL WIDESPREAD DEMAND FOR YARNS, ESPECIALLY HEAVY BUYING IN QUALITIES FOR HOSIERY AND SURGICAL GOODS FOR DELIVERY UP TO THE END OF JUNE. THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY IS TAXED TO THE LIMIT TO MEET WAR-TIME REQUIREMENTS.

--DASH--

RAYON CIRCLES SAID PRESSURE FOR FILAMENT YARNS WAS INCREASING SLOWLY BUT STEADILY. STAPLE FIBRE YARNS WERE BEING USED MORE FREELY FOR HAND-KNITTING.

GOVERNMENT DEMAND FOR SPECIAL CLOTHS WAS INCREASING AND UTILITY FABRICS WERE MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

--DASH--

WOOL: SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS WERE EMPLOYED TO THE LIMIT OF THEIR LABOR CAPACITY ON CIVILIAN ORDERS AND THEY WERE TURNING DOWN NEW CONTRACTS. THE TENDENCY WAS TO HOLD OFF UNTIL THE NEW RATION IS ANNOUNCED FOR MARCH-JUNE--WHEN A CUT IS EXPECTED.

THE YARN MARKET WAS QUIET WITH ONLY OCCASIONAL TRANSACTIONS MADE IN WEAVING YARNS FOR THE HOME AND CIVIL SECTION. THRE WAS NORE BUSINESS ON OFFER FOR H

WEAVING YARNS FOR THE HOME AND CIVIL SECTION. THERE WAS MORE BUSINESS ON OFFER FOR HOSIERY YARNS IN WOOL-COTTON AND WOOL-FIBRE THAN SPINNERS WERE ABLE TO ACCEPT.

--DASH--

ULSTER: THE TRADE WAS FEARING THE DRASTIC REDUCTION IN THE ALLOCATION OF RAYON STAPLE FIBRE, WHICH WILL BE A SEVERE BLOW TO BOTH SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS. THIS IS BECAUSE A SPECIAL TECHNIQUE HAS BEEN EVOLVED FOR SPINNING RAYON STAPLE YARNS ON FLAX MACHINERY AND GIVING A GOOD DEAL OF WORK TO MACHINERY WHICH OTHERWISE WOULD HAVE BEEN IDLE.

--DASH--

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 22-(AP)-A Swiss Telegraph Agency dispatch said Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York was received in audience by Pope Pius XII this afternoon for the third time since the archbishop's arrival at Vatican City.

FEB 23 1943

Spellman's visit continued to be coupled in some circles with various peace rumors but Vatican sources insisted that its only significance was of a religious character.

madrid, feb. 22-(ap)-- signature of a sweeping commercial agreement between spain and portugal was announced today by the foreign office.

the agreement was described as putting an economic punch into the iberian bloc accords negotatiated in lisbon last december. to keep the two countries out of war.
antonio ferro, portuguese propaganda minister, signed for portugal, and [redacted] gen. count francisco gomez jordana, spanish foreign minister, for spain.

(STOCKHOLM-GOD QUISLING)

QUISLING WAS [redacted] QUOTED AS [redacted] DECLARING IT WAS EVERYONE'S "DUTY TO PLACE THEMSELVES AT NATIONAL DISPOSAL.

[redacted] IN SECONDING QUISLING'S SPEECH, JOSEPH TERBOVEN, GERMAN COMMISSAR IN NORWAY, ASSERTED THE ACTION WAS TAKEN ON QUISLING'S [redacted] INITIATIVE, THE DISPATCH ADDED, AND THAT THE [redacted] GERMAN GOVERNMENT "WITH IT'S WHOLE AUTHORITY" SUPPORTED THE DECISION.

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NL RUSSIAN XXX INTEND TO STAND.

MIDWAY BETWEEN KHARKOV AND MOSCOW, THE RUSSIANS WERE APPROACHING OREL FROM THREE DIRECTIONS. ALONG THE BLACK SEA LITTORAL BELOW ROSTOV, THE ISOLATED AXIS FORCES WERE COMPRESSED CLOSER TO NOVOROSSISK. FIVE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS WERE REPORTED REPELLED IN THE KURSK SECTOR BEFORE THE RUSSIANS FINALLY DISLODGED THE ENEMY FROM STRONG POSITIONS.

FEB 20 1943

SOVIET TANKS WERE DECLARED BEATING THEIR WAY WEST FROM KHARKOV SHATTERING RESISTANCE OF GERMAN FORCES INCLUDING SSS DETACHMENTS.

IN THE RICH KUBAN FARM LANDS OF THE CAUCASUS WHERE EARLY SPRING ALREADY HAS TURNED ICE FIELDS INTO MUD, SOVIET COLLECTIVE FARMERS WERE REPORTED REPAIRING THEIR TRACTORS AND PLOUGHS FOR SPRING PLANTING WHICH WAS SAID TO HAVE STARTED IN SOME OF THE DRIER REGIONS.

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH U.S.FORCES IN TUNISIA, FEB. 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE THIN LITTLE LIEUTENANT'S VOICE BROKE WITH ANGER TODAY AS HE TOLD HOW HE HAD BEEN FORCED TO DESTROY HIS THREE LIGHT TANKS TO SAVE THEM FROM CAPTURE AND HIKE 35 MILES IN ZIG ZAG FASHION THROUGH ENEMY LIN

WITH FATIGUE FROM DAYS OF BATTLE SHOWING ON HIS FACE, HE STILL WAS TOO RESTLESS FOR SLEEP AS HE SPRAWLED OUT IN YELLOW SAND UNDER A CACTUS PLANT.

BUT EVEN WEARINESS COULD NOT WASH HATRED FROM HIS PURPLE-RIMMED EYES.

"IF ONCE--JUST ONCE--THEY WOULD MEET US ON A MAN-TO-MAN BASIS," SAID THE LIEUTENANT, TRUMAN O.BOYD, 23, AN AIDE-DE-CAMP, OF (1255 SECOND ST.) LONG BEACH, CALIF.

HE KEPT REPEATING: "IF JUST ONCE--OH, BUT THEY WON'T --THEY WON'T COME OUT UNTIL ALL THE ANGLES ARE THEIR WAY."

THE LIEUTENANT'S ANGER EASILY WAS UNDERSTANDABLE. HE DIDN'T LIKE THE MEMORY OF HAVING SET FIRE TO HIS THREE TANKS AFTER A RUNNING FIGHT WITH SIX GERMAN MARK IV'S WHICH ARE TWICE AS BIG AND FAR MORE HEAVILY ARMED.

FEB 20 1943

"WE WERE WITHDRAWING," HE SAID, "FIRING ALL THE TIME AS WE KEPT MOVING FROM THEM. BUT THEY COULD STAY OUT OF OUR REACH AND STILL SLUG AT US AND IT WAS HOPELESS FOR US TO TRY TO CLOSE WITH THEM IN VIEW OF THE ODDS IN THEIR FAVOR.

"FINALLY THEY PRESSED US BACK AGAINST A MOUNTAIN. WE DROPPED INTO A WASH, HOPING THAT RELIEF WOULD COME. SOON I SAW THAT THE SITUATION WAS BEYOND HELP--THAT NONE OF OUR HEAVIER TANKS COULD GET THROUGH TO SUPPORT US--AND IT THEN BECAME NECESSARY TO GET OUR MEN OUT.

"TO PREVENT OUR TANKS FALLING INTO ENEMY HANDS, WE HAD TO PUT THEM AFIRE WITH THERMITE GRENADES. I NEVER IN MY LIFE HATED TO DO ANYTHING WORSE. AS SOON AS THEY WERE BURNING WE STARTED OUT ON A THIRTY-MILE MARCH ACROSS COUNTRY. WE MADE MOST OF IT AT NIGHT, ZIG-ZAGGING

30.24 - 1401

THROUGH ENEMY LINES.

"WE MARCHED THE WHOLE WAY WITH GRENADES IN ONE HAND AND OUR PISTOLS IN THE OTHER. WE BUMPED INTO ONE ENEMY PATROL, BUT THEY RAN FROM US.

"I GOT ALL MY MEN SAFELY HOME AND ON THE WAY IN WE PICKED UP FOURTEEN OTHER SOLDIERS WHO HAD BECOME SEPARATED FROM THEIR UNITS DURING THE BATTLE.

FEB 20 1943

"ONE THING WE DID NOT WAS TO KEEP THOSE MARK IV'S BUSY FOR AN HOUR," HE SIGHED.

"THEY JUST OVERWHELMED US--THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT. BUT ON AN EQUAL BASIS WE COULD KNOCK HELL OUT OF THEM AND THEY KNOW IT.

"SOMEDAY, SOMEWHERE, WE ARE GOING TO RUN INTO JERRIES ON A MAN-TO-MAN BASIS AND WHEN WE DO...."

THE LIEUTENANT'S TIRED VOICE TRAILED OFF INTO SLEEP.

WITH U.S.FORCES AT THE TUNISIAN FRONT,FEB. 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CHAPLAIN GENE DANIELS OF ATLANTA,GA., IS A MISSING HERO OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF AN AMERICAN INFANTRY BATTALION WHICH MADE ITS WAY BACK NINE MILES THROUGH GERMAN LINES AFTER BEING CUT OFF AT DJEBEL ESSOUDA BY THE NAZI DRIVE THROUGH FAID PASS A WEEK AGO.

CHAPLAIN DANIELS CHOSE TO REMAIN WITH A 10-MAN MEDICAL DETAIL TO CARE FOR FOUR WOUNDED GERMAN PRISONERS AND ONE WOUNDED AMERICAN--ALL STRETCHER CASES--WHOM THE BATTALION FINALLY HAD TO LEAVE BEHIND BECAUSE OF THE ROUGH TERRAIN.

THE BATTALION, WHICH ALMOST BECAME "THE LOST BATTALION OF ESSOUDA," CAME BACK 500 STRONG UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MAJ.ROBERT MOORE OF VALLISCA, IA., WHO SAID THE OPERATION WAS "ONE OF THOSE 100-TO-1 CHANCES THAT CLICKED."

CUT OFF TWO DAYS ON THE MOUNTAIN NEAR SIDI BOUZID, THE MEN FINALLY ABANDONED THEIR POSITIONS BY NIGHT AND CAUTIOUSLY MADE THEIR WAY WESTWARD TOWARD SBIETLA IN COLUMN OF TWOS. THE BATTALION CAME THROUGH WITH A DOZEN NAZI PRISONERS, AND ALL BUT ONE OF ITS WOUNDED.

LESS THAN 100 MEN WERE LOST DURING THE BATTLE AFTER THE FAID PASS BREAKTHROUGH, THE TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS UNDER FIRE DURING THE ENCIRCLEMENT AND THE LONG WITHDRAWAL. THE UNIT IS NOW BEING REFORMED AND REEQUIPPED BEHIND THE LINES.

(EDITORS: ATTENTION IS CALLED TO NOLAND NORGAARD'S DISPATCH ON THE BATTALION'S WITHDRAWAL, MOVED IN THE SUNDAY NIGHT REPORT.)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB 22-(AP)-POUNDED OUT OF THEIR POSITIONS AT KASSERINE PASS BY FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL'S VETERAN TANKMEN, UNITED STATES TROOPS REINFORCED BY BRITISH ARMORED UNITS WITHDREW INTO THE SCRUBBY HILLS TO THE WEST TODAY TO MAKE ANOTHER STAND IN THE ALGERIAN FRONTIER AREA AGAINST THE AXIS TUNISIAN ARMY.

FEB 23 1943

GAMBLING FOR TIME AGAINST THE GREAT ALLIED PINCERS THREATENING HIS ARMY, ROMMEL SENT HIS INFANTRY AND ARMORED UNITS PLUNGING INTO KASSERINE PASS AND FORCED THE AMERICANS TO MAKE A NEW WITHDRAWAL OVER THE WEEKEND.

BUT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, 150 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST IN FRONT OF THE MARETH LINE, WAS REPORTED IN CAIRO TO BE MOVING RAPIDLY INTO ACTION IN A NORTHWARD THRUST WHICH MAY SOON DEMAND ROMMEL'S URGENT ATTENTION.

THE EIGHTH ARMY, THESE REPORTS SAID, MOVED INTO MEDENINE, AN IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER IN FRONT OF THE MARETH LINE AND ONLY 40 MILES SOUTHEAST OF GABES, AND THEN THRUST NORTHWESTWARD TOWARD THE VILLAGE OF MARETH.

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(THESE REPORTS WERE NOT CONFIRMED BY THE COMMUNIQUE OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, BUT A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM BEN GARDANE SAID THE OUTPOSTS OF THE MARETH LINE WERE CRUMBLING UNDER THE ATTACK OF GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS. OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS OF PREVIOUS DRIVES BY THE EIGHTH ARMY USUALLY HAVE BEEN DELAYED UNTIL THE OPERATIONS WERE WELL UNDER WAY.)

THE GERMAN FORCES WHICH CRACKED THE AMERICAN DEFENSES AT KASSERINE PASS APPEARED TO BE AIMING AT THE IMPORTANT ALLIED BASE OF TEBESSA IN ALGERIA, 35 MILES NORTHWEST OF KASSERINE. BUT ROMMEL HAS NOT YET WON FREE SAILING INTO THIS IMPORTANT CENTER.

TWENTY MILES BEHIND THE KASSERINE SECTOR IS ANOTHER GAP IN THE MOUNTAINS, HAINRA PASS, WHICH WILL PROVIDE GOOD DEFENSIVE POSITIONS FOR THE ALLIED FORCES. AND NINE MILES WEST OF HAINRA IS ANOTHER PASS TO BE NEGOTIATED BEFORE ROMMEL CAN BRING HIS POWER TO BEAR ON TEBESSA.

FEB 23 1943

ALTHOUGH THE ALLIES HAVE LOST SOME OF THEIR FORWARD LANDING FIELDS THROUGH THE RECENT SETBACKS IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, ALLIED PLANES CONTINUED TO ATTACK AXIS SUPPLY LINES AND DUMPS, SOME FIGHTER PLANE GROUPS SKIMMING OVER THE BATTLEFIELD AT TREE-TOP LEVEL.

ONE GROUP OF 12 AMERICAN P-39 FIGHTERS KNOCKED 23 TRUCKS OUT OF TWO GERMAN CONVOYS MOVING SUPPLIES UP TO THE ADVANCED GERMAN TROOPS.

THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT AXIS FORCES ATTACKED THE FRENCH-HELD SBIBA GAP, 30 MILES NORTHEAST OF KASSERINE, BUT WERE COMPLETELY CHECKED SIX MILES EAST OF SBIBA. FOUR AXIS TANKS AND 12 ARMORED VEHICLES WERE DESTROYED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE HARD-PRESSED AMERICAN TROOPS HAD ONLY A FEW HOURS TO SELECT THEIR MOUNTAIN POSITIONS AT KASSERINE WHEN THE AXIS STORM STRUCK. ROMMEL FIRST SENT HIS INFANTRY UP THE MOUNTAIN TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR HIS ARMORED FORCES.

KASSERINE IS ONLY 16 MILES EAST OF THE ALGERIAN BORDER.

TUNISIA ADD BOYLE x x STARS.

THE RAID WAS LED BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM O.DARBY, OF (47 HIGHLAND HILLCREST) FORT SMITH, ARK., WHO DESCRIBED IT AS "HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL."

FEB 23 1943

"WE BROUGHT BACK 11 ITALIAN PRISONERS," SAID DARBY, HIS VOICE EXULTANT DESPITE HIS WEARINESS.

"WE BLEW UP ONE 47-MILLIMETER GUN POSITION, DESTROYED FIVE MACHINE GUN PILLBOXES, AND INFLICTED AT LEAST 30 TO 40 CASUALTIES.

"WE ALSO SPRAYED ENEMY VEHICLES IN THE AREA WITH 216 ROUNDS OF 60-MILLIMETER MORTAR. WE REALLY LAID IT ON THICK. THERE WAS GREAT CONFUSION, BUT IT WAS TOO DARK TO SEE THE RESULT OF OUR MORTAR FIRE.

"OUR OWN LOSSES WERE SMALL. ONLY ONE MAN WAS KILLED---HE WALKED INTO A 47-MILLIMETER SHELL--AND TWO OFFICERS AND 15 MEN WERE WOUNDED, NONE SERIOUSLY. THE MEN WERE SIMPLY MAGNIFICENT.

AS DARBY SPOKE FROM THE FLOOR OF A SHELTER WHERE HE HAD THROWN HIMSELF FOR A FEW HOURS OF SLEEP, SOME OF THE RANGERS WHO HAD ACCOMPANIED HIM ON THE RAID COULD BE SEEN OUTSIDE BOILING EGGS IN A CAN OVER AN OPEN FIRE AND TALKING OVER THEIR MISSION, STILL TOO ELATED BY THEIR SUCCESS TO THINK OF REST, ALTHOUGH THEY HAD BEEN ON THEIR FEET TWO DAYS.

OTHERS WERE SLUMPED ABOUT CAMP IN TORPOR OR COMPLETE FATIGUE.

IN TELLING THE STORY OF THE RAID, DARBY SAID, "THIS JOB IS THE RESULT OF A FINE PIECE OF RECONNAISSANCE BY A UNIT OF THE BRITISH

30.24 - 1403

ARMY, THROUGH WHICH WE WERE ABLE TO GET AN OBSERVATION POST WITHIN FOUR OR FIVE MILES OF THE ENEMY.

"THE ITALIANS THOUGHT THEY WERE IN AN INACCESSIBLE PLACE, BUT IT DIDN'T WORK OUT THAT WAY FOR THEM. WE SET OUT WEDNESDAY NIGHT IN TRUCKS AND AFTER DRIVING THROUGH A SECTION OF NO MAN'S LAND WE GOT OUT AND WALKED EIGHT MILES TO THE BIVOUAC AREA, ARRIVING THERE STILL IN DARKNESS.

"WE STAYED THERE ALL DAY," INVISIBLE FROM THE AIR, AND "LATE IN THE AFTERNOON WE MOVED FORWARD A FEW MORE MILES BY FOOT TO ANOTHER OBSERVATION POINT. WE STUDIED THE POSITIONS UNTIL NIGHT. THEN WE SHIVERED IN THE DESERT COLD WITHOUT LIGHTING FIRES OR CIGARETTES UNTIL THE MOON WENT DOWN. THEN WE STARTED OUT IN THE BLACKNESS.

"WE FOLLOWED WHAT LOOKED LIKE AN OLD CAMEL ROAD. OUR RELATIVELY SMALL FORCE WAS TO ATTACK FRONTALLY A SERIES OF FIVE HILL TOPS WHICH THE ITALIANS HAD FORTIFIED.

FEB 23 1943

"JUST AS WE WERE ABOUT 200 YARDS SHORT OF THEIR POSITIONS, THEY APPARENTLY WERE TIPPED IN SOME WAY OF OUR APPROACH AND THEY OPENED UP ON US WITH EVERYTHING FROM 47-MILLIMETER CANNON FIRING TRACER SHELLS TO MACHINE GUNS, RIFLES AND GRENADES.

"FOR THE MOMENT, THEIR FIRE PINNED US TO A SPOT, BUT GUN FLASHES AND TRACER FIRE CLEARLY SHOWED THEIR POSITIONS. WE RUSHED THEM WITH BAYONETS AND KNIVES AND GAVE THEM EVERYTHING WE HAD.

"WE WENT IN PARTICULARLY FOR BAYONET WORK, BUT WE ALSO CAUGHT A LOT OF THEM IN THEIR UNDERGROUND DUGOUTS WITH OUR TOMMY GUNS AND HAND GRENADES. AFTER WE HAD SHOT UP THE PLACE AND ACHIEVED OUR OTHER OBJECTIVES ON ALL FIVE HILLS, WE PULLED OUT QUICKLY--WE HAD TO GET THE HELL OUT OF THERE AND GET OUT FAST, BECAUSE THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NO COVER ON THE PLAINS.

"WHEN WE PULLED OUT THERE WASN'T A GUN FIRING OR A SOUND TO BE HEARD FROM THE ITALIAN CAMP. THE WHOLE SHOW WAS OVER IN LESS THAN AN HOUR. AFTER WE GOT ABOUT THREE MILES AWAY, WE HEARD A FEW RIFLE SHOTS, BUT DIDN'T BOTHER ABOUT THEM.

"WE FEEL THE RAID WAS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF A SUSTAINED AND COORDINATED NIGHT ATTACK. I NEVER SAW BETTER FIGHTING IN MY LIFE. OUR BOYS WENT IN LIKE WILDCATS--RIGHT SMACK DAB THROUGH 200 YARDS OF HEAVY FIRE IN PITCH BLACKNESS TO GET AT THEM."

DARBY PRAISED CAPT.WILLIAM A.JARRETT, MEDICAL OFFICER OF GARRISON, N.Y., FOR "A WONDERFUL JOB OF PATCHING UP THE INJURED MEN RIGHT ON THE BATTLEFIELD."

FEB 23 1943

HE ALSO COMMENDED MAJOR HERMAN W.DANNER, OF (43 OCEAN ROAD) GREAT KILLS, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK; LIEUTENANT LEONARD F.DIRKS, 23, OF AKRON, OHIO; CAPTAIN MAX SCHNEIDER, OF SHENANDOAH, IOWA, AND CAPTAIN ROY A.MURRAY, WHO LED THE GROUP WHICH SILENCED THE GUN.

MURRAY, WHO WAS ONE OF THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE DIEPPE RAID, STUMBLED INTO THE GUN POSITION AND FOUND HIMSELF IN THE MIDDLE OF FOUR VERY LIVE AND ENERGETIC ITALIAN SOLDIERS.
WITH THE HELP OF HIS MEN, HOWEVER, HE PUT BOTH THE GUN AND THE ITALIANS OUT OF COMMISSION.

SCHNEIDER SAID THAT WHEN THE ITALIANS FIRST OPENED FIRE "IT REALLY WAS SOMETHING TO SEE." THEY PUT ON SOME SWELL FIREWORKS WHILE THEY LASTED."

MAJOR DANNER, WHO RALLIED THE RANGERS TOGETHER AFTER THE RAID WITHOUT LOSING A MAN IN THE DARKNESS, LED THEM BACK TO THE

BIVOUAC AT DOUBLE QUICK TIME, USING A STAR TO CHART HIS COURSE, LIKE THE 18TH CENTURY AMERICAN WOODSMEN. THE WOUNDED MEN WERE EVACUATED MORE SLOWLY, BUT ALL WERE OUT OF THE DANGER ZONE BY DAYLIGHT.

FEB 23 1943

"THE MEN TOOK ONE HELL OF A TERRIFIC PHYSICAL BEATING," SAID DAMMER. "AFTER 48 HOURS OF PHYSICAL MISERY, THEY HIKED OUT IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS. YOU CAN'T PUT THOSE BOYS DOWN."

AMONG RANGERS WHO TOOK PART IN THE RAID WERE: CORPORAL ROBERT H.HALLIDAY, 23, OF (44 PHILLIPS ST.) HASSENA, NEW YORK; TECHNICIAN JENNINGS B.COOKER, FORMER OIL WELL DRILLER OF (428 NORTHWEST FIFTH ST.) OKLAHOMA CITY, WHO AT 36 IS THE OLDEST MAN IN THE RANGER MEDICAL CORPS; SERGEANT WENDELL E.BRUINGRUD, 19, OF LYLE, MINNESOTA; SERGEANT LAMAR H.LAUNER, 22, OF (232 MILTON ST.) SOUTH BEND, INDIANA; TECHNICAL SERGEANT RICHARD V.PORTER, 21, OF JEFFERSON, IOWA; SERGEANT ROBERT O.JOHNSON, 26, OF ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA; MEDICAL SERGEANT VICTOR HANCOCK, 24, OF CANE VALLEY, KENTUCKY; SERGEANT DENNIS A.BERGSTROM, 24, OF (609 JAY ST.) DULUTH, MINNESOTA; CORPORAL WILLIAM B.BARNES, JR., 23, OF MINTON, KENTUCKY; PRIVATE CHARLES REILLY, 24, OF (272 30TH ST.) BROOKLYN, NEW YORK; MEDICAL PRIVATE ROBERT B.LONER, 22, OF BRINSON, MISSOURI; LIEUTENANT GEORGE P. SUNSHINE, OF (2037 SOUTHWEST 9TH ST.) MIAMI, FLORIDA; CORPORAL WALTER R.POWELL, 23, OF ELIZABETH, WEST VIRGINIA; CORPORAL CLAUDE CRANDELL, 26, OF KENDALL, NEW YORK; MEDICAL SERGEANT STANLEY S.KARDOSKI, 23, OF PARISH, NEW YORK, AND SERGEANT DALE GREENLAND, 23, OF (363 NORTH PROSPECT ST.) MARION, OHIO.

MOSSPEW

WITH U. S. FORCES IN TUNISIA, FEB. 21--(DELAYED) (AP)--

A LITTLE FRENCH CORPORAL, WHO LOCATED DANGEROUS ROAD MINES WITH HIS FEET BY ACTING AS A HUMAN JUMPING-JACK, HELPED CLEAR A MOUNTAIN PASS THROUGH WHICH 75 AMERICAN SOLDIERS ESCAPED A GERMAN TRAP IN THEIR

FEB 22 1943

175-MILE MARCH TO THE SAFETY OF A-[illegible] BIVOUAC AREA.

THEY HAD TO REPAIR A BLOWN OUT HIGHWAY BUT THEY GOT BACK WITHOUT LOSING A MAN ENROUTE, AND BROUGHT ALONG WITH THEM A DAMAGED AMERICAN HALF TRACK (TRACTOR-TRUCK) WHICH THE ENEMY HAD CAPTURED IN AN EARLIER BATTLE AND WHICH STILL BORE THE GERMAN CROSS.

"WE WERE REALLY KNOCKING THEM AROUND UNTIL WE WERE FLANKED BY A SUPERIOR FORCE," SAID LIEUT. LESLIE P. BRASEL, 28, OF (131 WEST MAIN) ADA, OKLA., A RECONNAISSANCE OFFICER.

[illegible]

"WE HAD TO TRY TO GET THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS TO THE NORTH, AS [illegible] ALREADY HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE [illegible]. IN EXPLAINED. "IN OUR UNIT WERE SEVERAL FRENCH SOLDIERS WHO HAD LEARNED FROM THE ARABS WHERE WE COULD GET THROUGH A MOUNTAIN PASS. WHEN WE GOT THERE WE

30.24-1405

FOUND THAT THE FRENCH [illegible] HAD SET UP [illegible] A MINE FIELD AND BLOWN UP THE ROAD THROUGH THE PASS, WHILE SUCCESSFULLY REPULSING A GERMAN ATTACK. [illegible] WE GOT ALL OF OUR MEN OUT AND BEGAN PROBING THEROAD WITH BAYONETS TO LOCATE MINES. ONE LITTLE FRENCH CORPORAL SAID, "THAT ISN'T THE WAY TO FIND THEM".

FEB 23 1943

"THEN HE BEGAN GOING OVER THE ROAD JUMPING UP AND DOWN WITH HIS FEET. BY THE [illegible] WAY THE EARTH FELT HE COULD TELL WHEN [illegible] HE LANDED ON A ROAD MINE. HE WOULD YELL, "[illegible] (HERE HERE)" AND SCRAPE THE DIRT OFF THEM WITH HIS FOOT AND DIG THEM OUT WITH HIS BARE HANDS.

"AFTER HE CLEARED THE ROAD OF MINES HE CAME BACK AND SAID, [illegible] "OKAY".

" WE THEN REPAIRED A HUGE [illegible] GRATER IN THE ROAD WITH PICKS AND SHOVELS WELL ENOUGH TO GET OUR VEHICLES DOWN INTO IT AND UP THE OTHER SIDE. WE THEN BLEW UP THE ROAD AGAIN BEFORE [illegible] GOING ON.

"WE ALSO PICKED UP IN THE PASS THE AMERICAN [illegible] WHICH THE GERMANS HAD BEEN USING AND WHICH OUR FORESHAD KNOCKED OUT DURING A NAZI ATTACK. THERE WAS A 37-MILLIMETER SHELL HOLE THROUGH IT AND A MORTAR SHELL HAD THROWN ONE TRACK. THE BODY OF THE GERMAN DRIVER LAY BY THE VEHICLE. WE BURIED THE GERMAN, REMOVED THE OTHER TRACK FROM THE VEHICLE AND DRIVED IT OUT ON THE FRONT WHEEL DRIVE.

FEB 23 1943

"BEFORE WE LEFT WE LAID MORE MINES AND CAME OUT WITHOUT LOSING ONE OF OUR 75 MEN. ALTOGETHER WE TRAVELED 175 MILES BEFOR WE FINALLY REACHED OUR BIVOUAC AREA. WE COVERED UP GERMAN CROSSES ON THE HALF TRACK WITH MUD SO OUR OWN SOLDIERS ALONG THE WAY WOULDN'T START TAKING POT SHOTS AT US.

"SIX FRENCH SOLDIERS IN MY PLATOON WERE THE BIGGEST HELP [illegible] OUR WITHDRAWAL. I DON'T WANT TO LOSE ONE OF THEM. THEY'RE REALLY [illegible]DIERS."

SERGEANT JESSE J. HURTT, 22, OF (120 TWELFTH AVENUE E) ALBIA, IA.; SERGEANT WILLIAM J. DOBBIN, 30, OF UNION, ORE.; TECHNICIAN CLYDE KENNEDY, 30, OF RANDOLPH, UTAH; [illegible] PRIVATE HAROLD MOLAREN, 26, OF DAYTON, KY.; PRIVATE NORMAN H. KENNEDY, 24, OF (4416 MEMPHIS)

CLEVELAND, OHIO; SERGEANT VICTOR SMITH, 25, OF NEW CANTON, ILL.; SERGEANT E ESTELL LYNN, 27, OF LIBERTY, KY.; PRIVATE ORLIN FIENE, 23, OF (3953 NORTH 16TH) MILWAUKEE, WISC.; PRIVATE CLARENCE P. DECKER, 22, OF DORCHESTER, WISC., AND PRIVATE ROBERT L. DEAN, 33, OF (61 JOHNSON PARKWAY) BUFFALO, N. Y.

TUNISIA (ADD BRANDON) FEB 23 1943.

("when i think of the chicago traffic i think i'm safer here than i have been in years," she ~~xxxxx~~ says.

(barbara is the daughter of ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ mrs. muriel brandon, who is now in columbus, ohio. mrs.brandon has ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ a son in the pacific war theater.

("yes, mother approved my coming," barbara explains.

WITH U.S. FORCES AT THE TUNISIAN FRONT—INSERT ADD TANK BATTLE (BY HOWARD) X X X GET MORE.

(WITH JACK BARRETT, FOR MOVIETONE CAMERAMAN, I WAS ON A HILL A QUARTER OF A MILE IN ADVANCE OF THESE ARTILLERY BATTERIES WHEN THE STUKAS FLEW OVER, ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ CIRCLED AND THEN PEELED OFF, ONE BY ONE, FOR THEIR DIVES.

WITH U.S. FORCES IN TUNISIA, FIRST ADD BOYLE'S NEWSMAN HURT (AYE) XXX BATTLE SCENE.

AMONG THE ARTILLERYMEN WERE CAPT.GEORGE EARL, 27, BATTERY COMMANDER, OF (1261 E. 143 ST.) CLEVELAND, O., AND LIEUT.HERBERT SALTER, 29, OF (308 W.WASHINGTON ST.) EAST POINT, GA., WHO SAID: "THIS IS THE FIFTH FIGHT OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR OUR BUNCH."

MANNING THE GUNS WERE SERGEANT LEO WALTERICH, 24, OF (198 HERMAN ST.) BUFFALO, N.Y.; TECHNICIAN L.G. LOGENBACH, 25, OF (357 CONARROE ST.) PHILADELPHIA; TECHNICIAN JAMES GOODHEAD, 25, OF (2908 HIGHLAND AVE) CINCINNATI; PRIVATE LUTHER SWEARENGIN, 26, OF PRINCETON, ALA.; PRIVATE HAROLD NIEMITALA, 23, OF KALEVA, MICH.; PRIVATE WILLIAN HAUCK, 30, OF BUTLER, PA.; AND PRIVATE LEROY BROWN, 24, OF (318 MADISON ST.) WEBSTER GROVES, MO. FEB 23 1943

CAIRO, FEB.22-(AP)-THE STORY OF HOW MAJOR JOHN H.TOOMEY OF HOUSTON, TEX., LANDED HISICRIPPLED LIBERATOR BOMBER IN THE SEA OFF THE COAST OF SICILY AND CALMLY AWAITED RESCUE OR CAPTURE BY THE ENEMY WAS RELATED TODAY BY FELLOW PILOTS WHO RETURNED SAFELY FROM A RAID ON MESSINA HARBOR.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE KNOCKED OUT TWO OF TOOMEY'S MOTORS, THEY SAID, FORCING HIM TO SET THE BIG SHIP DOWN ON THE SEA. HE PERSONALLY SAW THAT MEMBERS OF HIS CREW GOT ABOARD THEIR RUBBER RAFTS AND THEN WAVED CHEERFULLY TO HIS SQUADRON MATE, LIEUT.RICHARD MILLER OF EL PASO, TEX., WHO CIRCLED LOW TO DROP WATER AND SUPPLIES TO THE STRANDED MEN.

"WE SAW AT LEAST FOUR, MAYBE SIX, OF THE MAJOR'S CREW GET INTO THE BOATS," MILLER SAID. "THEY DIDN'T SEEM WORRIED, AND WAVED US AWAY AS SOON AS THEY HAD COLLECTED THE THINGS WE DROPPED."

ON THE SAME MISSION LIEUT.WILLIAM STEWART OF BATON ROUGE, LA.,

WAS JUMPED BY TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS. LIEUT.FRED MILAM OF MEROM, IND., BROUGHT HIS SHIP ALONGSIDE STEWART'S TO PROTECT HIM, AND MILAM'S GUNNERS DOWNED ONE NAZI PLANE. THE GUNNERS WERE SERGEANTS RAYMOND MORGAN OF FREELAND, PA., AND JOHN NAPPI OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY INSOUTHERN TUNISIA--FIRST ADD TEDDS TANK (BY BOYLE) ~~BRAVE~~ X X X EMERGING ALIVE.

THE ACTION TOOK PLACE ~~ON~~ FEB. 14 WHEN AMERICAN FORCES OUTNUMBERED MORE THAN TWO-TO-ONE TANGLED WITH MORE THAN 100 GERMAN TANKS IN THE GREATEST BATTLE OF ITS KIND IN TUNISIA.

THE U. S. TANKS SUFFERED SEVERE LOSSES IN BOTH MEN AND EQUIPMENT, BUT INFLICTED ~~GERMAN~~ EQUAL OR GREATER DAMAGES ON THE GERMAN FOE AND KEPT THE NAZIES FROMSPREADING THROUGH THE ENTIRE FAID VALLEY.

FEB 23 1943

THE COMMANDER OF THE EMBATTLED "TEXAS" WAS LIEUT. COL. LOUIS V. HIGHTOWER, 34, NATIVE OF MONSBORO, TEX., WHOSE WIFE LIES AT 121 SOUTH 14TH ST., ALLENTOWN, PENNA. HIGHTOWER, WHO WOULD RATHER FIGHT THAN TALK ABOUT IT, HAD TO BE QUESTIONED OVER A TWO-HOUR PERIOD BEFORE HE WOULD GIVE DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

"THE CREDIT FOR THE SCORE WE CHALKED UP BELONGS TO OUR GUNNER, CORP. AUSTIN H. BAYER OF LAPORT, IND.," HE SAID. "WE PULLED OUT ABOUT 7 O'CLOCK THAT MORNING WITH ABOUT 30 TANKS ~~HOT~~ while WERE ATTACKING US AT A HILL CALLED DJEBEL LESSOUDA NOT FAR FROM FAID.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FIRST ADD THIRD LEAD TUNISIAN X X X WAS LAUNCHED.

GEN. ALPHONSE JUIN HAS RETURNED TO THE FRONT TO ASSUME PERSONAL DIRECTION OF FRENCH TROOPS IN VIEW OF THE RECENT CHANGE IN DEFENSIVE POSITIONS. HE IS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH GEN. SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ALLIED LAND COMMANDER.

UNITED STATES X X X ETC AS BEFORE

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN

POONA, INDIA, FEB.22-(AP)-THREE FAITHFUL WOMEN WHO HAVE NURSED AND ENCOURAGED MOHANDAS K.GANDHI THROUGH HIS PREVIOUS HUNGER STRIKES AGAINST THE BRITISH POWER IN INDIA--INCLUDING HIS WIFE KASTURBAI WITH WHOM HE HAS LIVED UNDER A VOW OF CELIBACY SINCE HE WAS 37--

FEB 23 1943

HAVE BROKEN UNDER THE STRAIN OF THE 73-YEAR OLD INDIAN NATIONALIST LEADER'S SCHEDULED 21-DAY FAST, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

A FOURTH WOMAN FOLLOWER, DR.SUSHILA NAYAR, SISTER OF GANDHI'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, HAS BECOME A TOWER OF STRENGTH IN THE FIGHT TO KEEP LIFE IN THE FRAIL BODY OF THE INDIAN LEADER NOW IN THE 13TH DAY OF HIS SELF-IMPOSED DIET OF WATER AND FRUIT JUICES.

DR.NAYAR IS ONE OF SEVEN PHYSICIANS, FOUR OF THEM FRIENDS OF GANDHI, WHO ARE WATCHING OVER THE AGED INDIAN LEADER IN HIS PLACE OF CONFINEMENT IN THE PALACE OF THE AGA KHAN, WHERE HE HAS BEEN CONFINED SINCE HIS DETENTION BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES LAST AUGUST FOLLOWING INAUGURATION OF A CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN BY HIS ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY FOLLOWERS.

MIRABEN (FORMERLY MADELINE) SLADE, DAUGHTER OF A BRITISH ADMIRAL, AND THE INDIAN POETESS SAROJINI NAIDU, WHO HAVE ALSO TENDED GANDHI IN SOME OF HIS PREVIOUS FASTS, ARE LIKEWISE INCAPABLE OF ACTIVE HELP TO THE INDIAN LEADER AT PRESENT.

MRS.NAIDU, WHO IS ABOUT 56, MANAGES TO COOK AN OCCASIONAL DISH OF INDIAN FOOD FOR GANDHI'S IMPRISONED FOLLOWERS, OF WHICH SHE IS ONE, BUT SEEMS UNABLE TO INFUSE THE PROPHET WITH THE FIGHTING SPIRIT SHE SUPPLIED IN SOME OF HIS PREVIOUS HUNGER STRIKES.

GANDHI'S 71-YEAR-OLD WIFE, ALWAYS BEFORE HIS NUMBER ONE NURSE, CRIES FREQUENTLY AND SEEMS BARELY ABLE TO CARE FOR HERSELF, LET ALONE HER WEAKENING HUSBAND.

FEB 23 1943

WITH GANDHI SHE HAS GONE THROUGH INNUMERABLE POLITICAL BATTLES AND CIVIL DISTURBANCES, CONFINEMENT TO JAIL AND SIX PREVIOUS MAJOR POLITICAL FASTS.

SHE HAS COME THROUGH IT ALL REVERING HIM.

SHE ONCE ENDURED THE AGONY OF SEEING GANDHI FAST ON HER ACCOUNT BECAUSE SHE FORGOT TO TURN IN A 4-ANNA CONTRIBUTION (ABOUT 8 CENTS) GIVEN TO HER HUSBAND'S FUND FOR INDIA'S "UNTOUCHABLES."

SHE AGREED WITH HER HUSBAND THAT THE LIFE OF CELIBACY CAUSED MARRIAGE TO "SOAR TO A NEW SPIRITUAL LEVEL."

FH&ME407PEW

LONDON,TUESDAY,FEB.23-(AP)-THE NEWS CHRONICLE, SAYING EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT "GANDHI IS DYING IN CAPTIVITY," CALLED UPON PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO FREE THE INDIAN NATIONALIST LEADER "AS AN ACT OF HIGH MORAL COURAGE AT A TIME WHEN THE WORLD'S STANDARDS OF MORALITY ARE AT A VERY LOW EBB."

"IF GANDHI DIES IN DETENTION, INDIA WILL NEVER FORGIVE US," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "THE HEAVIEST BLOW YET--AND PERHAPS THE FATAL ONE--WILL HAVE BEEN STRUCK AT THE PROSPECT OF ULTIMATE COOPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND BRITAIN."

FEB 24 1943

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH U.S.FORCES IN TUNISIA, FEB. 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE THIN LITTLE LIEUTENANT'S VOICE BROKE WITH ANGER TODAY AS HE TOLD HOW HE HAD BEEN FORCED TO DESTROY HIS THREE LIGHT TANKS TO SAVE THEM FROM CAPTURE AND HIKE 35 MILES IN ZIG ZAG FASHION THROUGH ENEMY LINES.

WITH FATIGUE FROM DAYS OF BATTLE SHOWING ON HIS FACE, HE STILL WAS TOO RESTLESS FOR SLEEP AS HE SPRAWLED OUT IN YELLOW SAND UNDER A CACTUS PLANT.

BUT EVEN WEARINESS COULD NOT WASH HATRED FROM HIS PURPLE-RINGED EYES.

"IF ONCE--JUST ONCE--THEY WOULD MEET US ON A MAN-TO-MAN BASIS," SAID THE LIEUTENANT, TRUMAN O.BOYD, 23, AN AIDE-DE-CAMP, OF (1255 SECOND ST.) LONG BEACH, CALIF.

HE KEPT REPEATING: "IF JUST ONCE--OH, BUT THEY WON'T --THEY WON'T COME OUT UNTIL ALL THE ANGLES ARE THEIR WAY."

THE LIEUTENANT'S ANGER EASILY WAS UNDERSTANDABLE. HE DIDN'T LIKE THE MEMORY OF HAVING SET FIRE TO HIS THREE TANKS AFTER A RUNNING FIGHT WITH SIX GERMAN MARK IV'S WHICH ARE TWICE AS BIG AND FAR MORE HEAVILY ARMED.

"WE WERE WITHDRAWING," HE SAID, "FIRING ALL THE TIME AS WE KEPT MOVING FROM THEM. BUT THEY COULD STAY OUT OF OUR REACH AND STILL SLUG AT US AND IT WAS HOPELESS FOR US TO TRY TO CLOSE WITH THEM IN VIEW OF THE ODDS IN THEIR FAVOR.

FEB 23 1943

"FINALLY THEY PRESSED US BACK AGAINST A MOUNTAIN. WE DROPPED INTO A WASH, HOPING THAT RELIEF WOULD COME. SOON I SAW THAT THE SITUATION WAS BEYOND HELP--THAT NONE OF OUR HEAVIER TANKS COULD GET THROUGH TO SUPPORT US--AND IT THEN BECAME NECESSARY TO GET OUR MEN OUT.

"TO PREVENT OUR TANKS FALLING INTO ENEMY HANDS, WE HAD TO PUT THEM AFIRE WITH THERMITE GRENADES. I NEVER IN MY LIFE HATED TO DO ANYTHING WORSE. AS SOON AS THEY WERE BURNING WE STARTED OUT ON A THIRTY-MILE MARCH ACROSS COUNTRY. WE MADE MOST OF IT AT NIGHT, ZIG-ZAGGING THROUGH ENEMY LINES.

"WE MARCHED THE WHOLE WAY WITH GRENADES IN ONE HAND AND OUR PISTOLS IN THE OTHER. WE BUMPED INTO ONE ENEMY PATROL, BUT THEY RAN FROM US.

"I GOT ALL MY MEN SAFELY HOME AND ON THE WAY IN WE PICKED UP FOURTE OTHER SOLDIERS WHO HAD BECOME SEPARATED FROM THEIR UNITS DURING THE BATTLE.

"ONE THING WE DID DO WAS TO KEEP THOSE MARK IV'S BUSY FOR AN HOUR," HE SIGHED.

"THEY JUST OVERWHELMED US--THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT. BUT ON AN EQUAL BASIS WE COULD KNOCK HELL OUT OF THEM AND THEY KNOW IT.

"SOMEDAY, SOMEWHERE, WE ARE GOING TO RUN INTO JERRIES ON A MAN-TO-MAN BASIS AND WHEN WE DO...."

THE LIEUTENANT'S TIRED VOICE TRAILED OFF INTO SLEEP.

RQ1214PEW

BY NORMAN BELL

30.24- 1409

ABOARD UNITED STATES [illegible]P,SOUTH PACIFIC,FEB.22-(AP)-IT'S HELL ON WHALES--THIS SOUTH SEA WAR.

THE NAVIGATOR AND SENIOR AVIATION CONCLUDED AS MUCH. THEY WERE ON THE SHIP'S BRIDGE "BATTING THE BREEZE"--TO START WITH, ABOUT A JAP "SNOOPER" PLANE WHICH HAD JUST BEEN SHOT DOWN BY CARRIER FIGHTERS.

FEB 23 1943

"I'D RATHER," SAID THE NAVIGATOR, CONCERNING THE FATE OF THE JAP PLANE'S CREW, "BE KILLED THAN LEFT TO FLOAT AROUND OUT THERE."

THE SENIOR AVIATOR, GAZING ON THE MOUNDLESS BLUE SEA WITH ITS HORIZON FRINGE OF RAGGED CLOUDS, DIDN'T THINK THE JAPS HAD MUCH CHANCE TO SURVIVE.

HE REPORTED, BY WAY OF KEEPING THE "BREEZE BLOWING", THAT HIS GUN RUBBER BOAT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT INCLUDED--IN ADDITION TO SUCH ITEMS AS FORTIFIED RATIONS, SUN TAN OIL AND VARIOUS MEDICINAL PILLS--A COMPLETE SET OF FISHING TACKLE.

"THE FISHING WILL BE GOOD," SAID THE NAVIGATOR. "I HEAR THAT THOSE RUBBER RAFTS--WHEN YOU'RE OUT THERE BOUNCING AROUND IN ONE OF THEM--FIRST ATTRACT ALL THE LITTLE FISH. THE BIGGER FISH COME TO EAT THE LITTLE FISH; THEN, THAT BRINGS THE SHARKS AND THE SHARKS BRING THE WHALES."

THAT'S HOW THEY GOT AROUND TO WHALES.

THE NAVIGATOR SAID THAT, WITH THE WHALING SHIPS GONE, THE WHALES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC MIGHT HAVE STOOD A CHANCE TO INCREASE--IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THE WAR.

MANY, HE EXPLAINED, WERE BEING KILLED BY SWIMMING INTO MINES OR BY SUBMARINE DEPTH CHARGES.

THE SENIOR AVIATOR SAID HE HAD SPOTTED FROM THE AIR ONLY A FEW DAYS BEFORE AN EXPLOSION-DESTROYED WHALE. "IT WAS SURE SHREDDED," HE SAID

NATAL (ADD LANDIS)

She said she found the morale of all North American

ting men excellent everywhere she went. The [redacted] actress

ed [redacted] glibly about the numerous types of planes in

h she traveled but had trouble keeping her eyes off a

tograph of her [redacted] husband, Capt. Thomas C. Wallace

the U.S. army air forces, whom she married in London.

Miss Landis was a member of an entertainment group

ich also included [redacted]

vie STars Kay Francis and Martha Raye. #

HAVANA---FIRST ADD SUGAR AGREEMENT X X X CENTS A POUND.

U. S. AMBASSADOR [redacted] SPRUILLE BRADEN AND PRIME MINISTER RAMON ZAYDIN SAID IN A JOINT [redacted] STATEMENT THAT THE "ESSENTIAL BASES" OF THE AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED AND THAT A CUBAN GOVERNMENT MISSION WOULD GO TO WASHINGTON SOON TO WORK OUT DETAILS AND TO SIGN THE CONTRACT.

THE ARRANGEMENT ALSO INCLUDES OTHER ITEMS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION SUCH AS INTENSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION IN CUBA, IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS.

DETAILS WERE NOT ANNOUNCED, NEITHER ON THE SUGAR DEAL NOR ON OTHER PHASES OF THE ECONOMIC PACT.

IT WAS EXPLAINED, HOWEVER, THAT ONE PURPOSE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS WAS TO PROVIDE [redacted] EMPLOYMENT DURING THE "DEAD SEASON" IN [redacted] CUBA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY. AT THAT PERIOD WHEN SUGAR MILLS ARE NOT IN OPERATION UNEMPLOYMENT IS A PROBLEM IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT ANOTHER PHASE OF THE AGREEMENT IS AN ACCORD BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS TO EXERCISE SUCH CONTROL AS POSSIBLE TO AVOID INFLATIONARY PRICES ON ITEMS WHICH CUBA HAS TO IMPORT AND TO PUT CEILING PRICES ON SUCH ARTICLES ONCE THEY HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN CUBA.

JEUSALEM, FEB. 22-(AP)-THE ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PALESTINE DENOUNCED TODAY WHAT IT CALLED THE LACK OF EFFECTIVE ACTION BY ALLIED AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES TO LIBERATE FROM NAZI-OCCUPIED EUROPE JEWS WHO WERE DESCRIBED AS BEING IN DANGER OF COMPLETE EXTERMINATION.

IT ALSO DEPLORED WHAT IT SAID WAS CONTINUED INTERNMENT OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS IN NORTH AFRICA WHO WERE PLACED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS WHEN VICHY, FRANCE, RULED THE TERRITORY.

IN A SIGN OF MOURNING FOR EUROPEAN JEWRY, THE SESSION ORDERED

30.24-1411

A TWO-HOUR WORK STOPPAGE IN JEWISH SECTIONS OF PALESTINE, A DAWN-TO-DUSK FAST, AND SPECIAL PRAYERS.

ANKARA - FIRST ADD TURKISH X X X ALLIED FACTORIES.

THE PREMIER MADE IT CLEAR, HOWEVER, THAT [redacted] FOLLOWING THE ADANA CONFERENCE "THERE EXISTS N O REASON FOR TURKEY TO DEPART FROM HER STRICT NEUTRALITY FOLLOWING THE ADANA CONFERENCE."

HE SAID TURKY WAS RECEIVING IMPORTANT QUANTITIES OF LEND LEASE SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FEB 23 1943

TURKISH-RUSSIAN RELATIONS ARE FRIENDLY, HE SAID AND "REST UPON OUR CONTRACTUAL ENGAGEMENTS."

U.S. ARMY [illegible]ARTERS IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE-FEB. 22-(AP)-BRIG. GEN.G.RALPH MEYER HAS BEEN NAMED COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE COAST ARTILLERY COMMAND HERE, OFFICIALS OF THE PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MEYER, A NATIVE OF MINNESOTA AND A GRADUATE OF THE U.S. NAVAL (CORRECT) ACADEMY, HAS BEEN COMMANDING THE PACIFIC ECHELON OF THE COAST ARTILLERY IN THIS AREA. IN ASSUMING HIS NEW CANAL DEFENSE POST HE SUCCEEDS MAJ. GEN.HOMER OLDFIELD, WHO IS BEING TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES.

MRS.MEYER AND A DAUGHTER, MRS.ROBERT MORAN, ARE NOW IN SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHILE A SECOND DAUGHTER, MRS.WILLIAM DICKINSON, LIVES IN SPOKANE, WASH.

TA1052PEW

NIGHT LEAD POST WAR

WASHINGTON,FEB 22-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CONFERRED FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF TODAY WITH SECRETARY OF STATE HULL AND FIVE OTHER FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPECIALISTS AS RUMORS AND REPORTS INVOLVING FINLAND, ITALY, AND INDIA AROUSED SPECULATION AS TO POSSIBLE IMPENDING DEVELOPMENTS.

FEB 23 1943

NO STATEMENT WAS GIVEN OUT AFTER THE CONFERENCE, BUT SHORTLY BEFORE IT BEGAN, HULL SAID IT MIGHT INCLUDE DISCUSSION OF CERTAIN GENERAL PRINCIPLES RELATING TO THE POST WAR SITUATION.

BESIDE THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE THE PARTICIPANTS INCLUDED UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE WELLES, MYRON TAYLOR, THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL EMISSARY TO THE VATICAN; NORMAN DAVIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS; DR.ISAIAH BOWMAN, PRESIDENT OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, AND DR.LEO PASVOLSKY, HEAD OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S DIVISION OF POST WAR PLANNING.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST WAS THE PRESENCE OF DR.BOWMAN, OUTSTANDING AUTHORITY IN THE FIELD OF GEOGRAPHY, WHO WAS CHIEF TERRITORIAL SPECIALIST OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE IN 1918-19 AND AUTHOR, IN 1921, OF "THE NEW WORLD-PROBLEMS IN POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY".

INCLUSION OF MYRON TAYLOR ALSO ATTRACTED ATTENTION IN VIEW OF ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J.SPELLMAN'S TRIP TO SPAIN AND THE VATICAN AND THE CONCURRENT WIDESPREAD DISCUSSIONS OF SPAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE WAR AND INDICATIONS OF INCREASING WAR WEARINESS IN ITALY.

REPORTERS FOUND TAYLOR UNCOMMUNICATIVE WHEN HE EMERGED FROM THE CONFERENCE. PRESSED TO SAY WHETHER HE EXPECTS TO RETURN TO HIS POST AT THE VATICAN SOON HE REPLIED LACONICALLY: "WHO KNOWS?"

SECRETARY HULL, AT A PRESS CONFERENCE EARLIER N THE DAY, MADE A SIMILAR REPLY WHEN QUESTIONED ON THE FINNISH SITUATION, WHICH HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO THE FORE AGAIN BY RENEWED REPORTS FROM STOCKHOLM THAT LAND HAS DECIDED TO SEEK

BEEN BROUGHT TO THE FORE AGAIN BY RENEWED REPORTS FROM STOCKHOLM THAT FINLAND HAS DECIDED TO SEEK A SEPARATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 23 1943

A GERMAN BROADCAST LAST (MON) NIGHT DECLARED THAT TWO BRITISH COLUMNS SENT TO REINFORCE AMERICAN TRTOPS IN THE SBIBA AND KASSERINE AREAS OF TUNISIA HAD BEEN BEATEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES, ONE AFTER BEING AMBUSHED, AND THAT "IN THE MOUNTAINS ON THE ALGERIAN FRONTIER THE GERMAN ATTACK IS MAKING HEADWAY DESPITE BRITISH HARASSING ATTEMPTS."

ONE COLUMN FROM THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY, COMPOSED OF AN INFANTRY BRIGADE, WAS "BADLY BEATEN" BY MOTORIZED GERMAN DETACHMENTS NEAR SBIBA," CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS, GERMAN MILITARY CORRESPONDENT, SAID IN THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"IT RETREATED IN DISORDER TO SBIBA PASS, FOR WHOSE POSSESSION FIGHTING IS NOW GOING ON," HE DECLARED.

"THE RIGHT COLUMN, CONSISTING OF THREE-QUARTERS OF A TANK DIVISION, CAME OFF EVEN WORSE. IT OBVIOUSLY HAD ORDERS TO RECAPTURE KASSERINE PASS," CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS SATURDAY.

"LONG BEFORE THE TANKS REACHED THEIR GOAL THEY FELL INTO A GERMAN AMBUSH IN THE HILLS EAST OF TEBESSA X X X AND SUFFERED A CRUSHING DEFEAT."

SERTORIUS ADDED THAT "NEWS FROM ALLIED SOURCES ALLOW THE CONCLUSION THAT THE ALLIED CHIEF OF COMMAND IN AFRICA NOT ONLY REGARDS TEBESSA AS SERIOUSLY MENACED, BUT ALSO BEGINS TO DOUBT WHETHER ITS SALIENT POSITION IN NORTHERN TUNISIA JUTTING FORTH TO THE EAST COULD BE HELD."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID LAST (MON.) NIGHT THAT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT TANGIER HAD PASSED FROM FRENCH TO SPANISH ADMINISTRATION AND SAID THAT THIS "MEANS A FURTHER STEP IN THE DIRECTION OF BRINGING THE FORMER INTERNATIONAL ZONE OF TANGIER UNDER SPANISH CONTROL."

"THE ENTIRE CABLE SERVICE BETWEEN CASABLANCA AND ALGIERS AND LONDON AND NEW YORK IS BEING OPERATED BY WAY OF TANGIER, SO THAT THE MEASURE HAS CONSIDERABLE POLITICAL IMPORTANCE," THE BROADCAST SAID. IT ADDED THAT "IT IS LEARNED THAT THE TAKING OVER OF OTHER PUBLIC CONVENIENCES IN TANGIER BY COMPETENT SPANISH AUTHORITIES IS IMPENDING."

UNDATED SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NO ALLIED OR NEUTRAL CARGO SHIP WAS ANNOUNCED AS SUNK BY THE ENEMY IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC LAST WEEK, REPRESENTING THE FIRST SEVEN-DAY PERIOD SINCE PEARL HARBOR WITHOUT LOSS TO SHIPPING IN THOSE WATERS. FEB 23 1943

ONLY FOUR SUCH SINKINGS WERE OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED IN THE THREE PREVIOUS WEEKS. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TABULATION STOOD TODAY AT 614 ANNOUNCED SINKINGS.

V70SAEW

30.24 - 1413

NEW YORK, FEB 20-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION REPORTED TODAY THE RECEIPT OF A FRENCH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST BY THE VATICAN RADIO STATING THAT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH WOULD "NEVER RECOGNIZE A REGIME BASED ON FORCED LABOR" AND ON DECREES WHICH UPROOTED POPULATIONS AND DISPERSED FAMILIES.

FEB 21 1943

"THE BROADCAST COINCIDED," THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID, "WITH ONE BY THE NAZI-CONTROLLED TOULOUSE RADIO TELLING THE FRENCH PEOPLE THAT NEW COMPULSORY LABOR REGULATIONS ORDERED BY THE LAVAL GOVERNMENT CALL FOR THE TRANSFER OF CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS OF FRENCH YOUTHS TO GERMA WAR INDUSTRIES.

NEW YORK, FEB. 22--(AP)--- INTRODUCTION OF

COMPULSORY LABOR THROUGHOUT NORWAY HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED

BY VIDKUN QUISLING, THE LONDON RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT IN A

FEB 23 1943

BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS.

"A NEW LAW IS TO BE INTRODUCED MOBILIZING ALL

WORKERS WHO ARE NOT FULLY EMPLOYED ON THE WAR EFFORT," THE

BROADCAST SAID.

...S: THE FOLLOWING MAY BE USED AS A PRECEDE OR BOX WITH

...RGAARD'S EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF FIGHTING DEVELOPED WEST OF

...INE PASS.)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOLAND NORGAARD, 38-YEAR-OLD AP WAR CORRESPONDENT, GIVES A FIRST-HAND VIEW IN THE DELAYED DISPATCH PRESENTED HEREWITH OF A SUCCESSFUL BATTLE BY AMERICAN TROOPS AGAINST ONE OF THE TWO COLUMNS WHICH MARSHAL ROMMEL ASSIGNED TO DRIVE WESTWARD FROM THE KASSERINE PASS AREA TOWARD TEBESSA YESTERDAY.

DISPATCHES TODAY (MONDAY) FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID A TOTAL OF 50 TANKS WERE USED IN THE TWO THRUSTS--30 ALONG THE HATOB RIVER VALLEY, WHERE NORGAARD WAS AN OBSERVER, AND 20 ALONG A HIGHWAY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ADVICES SAID A TOTAL OF 14 OF THE GERMAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED. SIX OF THESE WERE KNOCKED OUT IN THE BATTLE NORGAARD WITNESSED.

THE TWO ACTIONS, IN WHICH THE AMERICAN TROOPS CANCELLED OUT A GERMAN WESTWARD ADVANCE OF ABOUT 10 MILES, WERE FOLLOWED EARLY TODAY BY MARSHAL ROMMEL'S 70-TANK PUSH NORTHWARD 12 MILES TOWARD THALA WHICH DEVELOPED VIOLENT FIGHTING THAT, AT LAST REPORTS, WAS STILL CONTINUING

MEMPHIS ADDED

NEW YORK, FEB. 22-(AP)---HAROLD V. BOYLE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR

FEB 23 1943

CORRESPONDENT WHOSE COURAGEOUS REPORTING OF THE TUNISIAN FRONT HAS BEEN WIDELY PRAISED, LITERALLY "GREW UP" IN AN AP OFFICE.

AFTER GRADUATING FROM A KANSAS CITY HIGH SCHOOL IN 1928, HE STARTED WORKING AS A COPY BOY IN THE KANSAS CITY BUREAU AND ROSE RAPIDLY THROUGH THE RANKS.

HE WORKED HIS WAY THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, FROM WHICH HE WAS GRADUATED AND AWARDED A SCHOLARSHIP, BY EDITING THREE WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM PLANT.

AFTER SERVING FOR A SHORT TIME AS ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT COLUMBIA, MO., AND AS A MEMBER OF THE ST. LOUIS BUREAU STAFF, BOYLE RETURNED TO KANSAS CITY AS SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION FEATURE EDITOR. IN JULY, 1937, HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE NEW YO...

OFFICE.

IN SEEKING AN UNRESTRICTED ASSIGNMENT AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT, BOYLE SAID: "I FEEL THAT FOR THE NEXT FEW YEARS THE BIG NEWS WILL BE FROM OVERSEAS, AND I SHOULD LIKE TO BE WHERE THAT NEWS IS BREAKING."

BOYLE IS 32 YEARS OLD, STOCKY, HAS BROWN HAIR AND BLUE EYES. HE IS MARRIED.

FMS INTERPRETIVE
BY GLENN BABB

BY HIS DRIVE ACROSS CENTRAL TUNISIA MARSHAL ROMMEL HAS GAINED VALUABLE TERRITORY AND, MORE IMPORTANT IN THE EYES OF HIS MASTER, PRECIOUS TIME. AND WITH THE KASSERINE PASS IN HIS HANDS THERE IS DANGER THAT HE WILL EXTEND HIS GAINS ON BOTH COUNTS. THERE IS NO LONGER ANY DOUBT THAT THE ALLIED SCHEDULE FOR CLEARING THE AXIS OUT OF AFRICA HAS BEEN SET BACK FOR MANY WEEKS, PERHAPS MONTHS. THAT TIME IS SORELY NEEDED JUST NOW BY HITLER AND HIS HIGH COMMAND, WHO FACE THE JOB OF HALTING THE RED ARMY AND STABILIZING THEIR EASTERN FRONT AT THE SAME TIME THEY MUST PREPARE TO MEET THE ALLIED INVASION OF THE CONTINENT. FEB 23 1943

BUT ALTHOUGH ROMMEL SEEMS WELL LAUNCHED ON THE SECOND PHASE OF AN OFFENSIVE THAT HAS OMINOUS TACTICAL POSSIBILITIES, HIS SUCCESSES HAVE NOT YET BEEN SUCH AS TO CHANGE THE FUNDAMENTAL SITUATION OF THE GERMAN-ITALIAN ARMY IN TUNISIA. THE LARGER INITIATIVE STILL RESTS WITH THE ALLIES. ROMMEL--ASSUMING IT STILL IS ROMMEL IN SPITE OF THE MANY RUMORS OF HIS REMOVAL ELSEWHERE--STILL IS FIGHTING A DELAYING, REARGUARD ACTION AND HE HAS BEEN STRIKINGLY SUCCESSFUL. BUT HIS MISSION REMAINS THE SAME, A LAST DITCH STAND FROM WHICH THERE IS LITTLE PROSPECT OF HIS ARMY'S ESCAPE.

HIS THRUST THROUGH THE KASSERINE PASS INDICATES THAT HE IS FOLLOWING THE SOUND TACTICS OF GIVING THE ROUGHLY HAULED AMERICAN UNITS NO REST AND INTENDS TO EXPLOIT THE ADVANTAGE OF HIS SITUATION TO THE FULL. THROUGH THAT GAP HE CAN, IF HE CARES TO TAKE SOMETHING OF A GAMBLE, TURN HIS TANK COLUMNS NORTH AND EAST AND COMPEL A WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENTIRE ALLIED LINE AS FAR NORTH AS MEDJEZ-EL-BAB. OR HE MAY CONTINUE WEST AND TRY TO GRAB TEBESSA, THE HEART OF A NETWORK OF ROADS AND RAILROADS THE LOSS OF WHICH WOULD GREATLY HANDICAP THE ALLIED COMMAND IN ITS REGROUPING OF THE FORCES NEEDED TO WIN BACK THE TERRITORY LOST LAST WEEK. FEB 23 1943

THE FULL EXTENT OF THE AMERICAN LOSSES IS NOT YET KNOWN AND PROBABLY WILL NOT BE UNTIL THE INFORMATION IS NO LONGER OF VALUE TO THE ENEMY. BUT IT IS CERTAIN THAT WE HAVE LOST HEAVILY IN TANKS AND GUNS AND GUNS AND TRANSPORT. THREE VALUABLE FORWARD AIR FIELDS HAD TO BE ABANDONED AND ROADS AND RAILROADS WHICH CONSIDERABLY FACILITATED NORTH-SOUTH COMMUNICATION HAVE PASSED INTO THE ENEMY'S HANDS.

EVEN SO THE GERMAN COMMANDER'S SITUATION IS NOT A [illegible] ONE. THE MAIN FORCE OF THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY UNDER GENERAL ANDERSON REMAINS UNSHAKEN IN THE NORTH, ALTHOUGH IT MAY HAVE TO GIVE SOME GROUND TO CONFORM TO THE WITHDRAWAL ON ITS RIGHT FLANK. IN THE SOUTH ROMMEL'S NEMESIS, GENERAL MONTGOMERY, THE MAN WHO CHASED HIM HALF WAY ACROSS AFRICA, HAS HIS EIGHTH ARMY ALREADY PROBING AT THE MARETH LINE. THE COMMANDER WHO DIRECTED THE OVERALL PREPARATIONS

30.24 - 1415

FOR ROMMEL'S DEFEAT IN EGYPT, GENERAL ALEXANDER, NOW HAS TAKEN OVER COMMAND OF ALL ALLIED GROUND FORCES IN TUNISIA.

THE RAINS AND MUD, WHICH AS MUCH AS ANY OTHER FACTOR ARE TO BLAME FOR THE THINNESS WITH WHICH THE CENTRAL FRONT WAS HELD, MUST SOON COME TO AN END, LIGHTENING SOMEWHAT THE HEAVY TASKS OF SUPPLY AND REINFORCEMENT OF THE ALLIED COMMAND.

THE AMERICAN UNITS WHICH HAVE COME THROUGH THEIR FIRST EXPERIENCE OF THE STUKAS AND THE TIGER TANKS WILL BE, IN SPITE OF THEIR LOSSES, MORE FORMIDABLE NOW THAN EVER BEFORE. THERE WAS A SIMILAR INCIDENT IN WORLD WAR ONE, THE FIGHT AT SEICHEPREY EARLY IN 1918, WHEN THE GERMANS, TO "TEACH THE AMERICANS A LESSON," ATTACKED A SECTOR NEAR ST. MIHIEL AND GAVE THE DEFENDERS A SEVERE MAULING. THE AMERICANS LEARNED A LESSON, BUT NOT THE ONE THE GERMANS INTENDED. IN SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS THE STORY WAS DIFFERENT. AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN RESENT THOSE PRELIMINARY DRUBBINGS. SOME GERMAN GENERAL, PERHAPS ROMMEL HIMSELF, IS LIKELY TO REGRET THAT THE UNITED STATES ARMY HAS A BATTLE OF SIDI BOUZID TO AVENGE.

FEB 23 1943

VRAIAKU

Rommel Halted on Entire Line; Reds 82 Miles West of Kharkov; 24 Lost in Yankee Clipper Crash

THREE-DAY BATTLE STALLS AXIS DRIVE ON THREE SECTORS

British Tanks, American Artillery Repulse Nazis Near Thala Road.

U.S. PLANES ATTACK FOE

Bombers Work in Relays in All-Day Smash at Kasserine Bottleneck.

ALLIES MAY ATTACK

Recapture of Pass Would Isolate Enemy in Central Tunisia.

DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 23—(AP) Hurled back in one sector and stalled in another, the German armored units of Marshal Erwin Rommel relaxed their pressure along the Tunisian front today, giving the stubborn Allied defense forces their first rest of the bitter, three-day struggle to keep Nazi spearheads from cracking their lines.

FEB 24 1943

"The fighting has died down," said a terse dispatch from the front, and both sides apparently prepared to make the most of the lull by regrouping and bringing up supplies and reinforcements.

Rommel's Troops Halted

In the hills north of the Kasserine gap, Marshal Rommel's most dangerous thrust had been halted by British and American tanks and infantry four miles from Thala, the gateway to the strategic Kremansa plateau near the Tunisian-Algerian frontier.

As the Germans tried desperately to gain the Thala road junction 25 miles northwest of Kasserine, British tanks and American gunners held on stubbornly in one of the bitterest battles of the Tunisian war.

At the same time, Marshal Rommel's attack toward the west in central Tunisia was beaten back by Allied troops which were supported by strong American air units.

A Nazi column of 40 tanks, motorized infantry and mobile guns, driving from Kasserine pass toward Tebessa, 12 miles west of the Tunisian-Algerian border, was turned back by American fire late yesterday on the winding road near Djebel Hamma.

U. S. Planes Bomb Foe

While American guns poured a stream of shells into the advancing column, American warplanes bombed it in continuous relays. The force withdrew after losing many tanks and suffering a "considerable number" of casualties.

Fighters and bombers of the 12th U. S. air force participated in more than 20 missions yesterday in an all-day attack on the Kasserine bottleneck.

At least six tanks and 10 trucks were destroyed by Boston bombers which left many other vehicles burning. Lightning and Airacobra fighters shot up enemy guns, trucks and troops.

Billy Mitchell bombers also attacked an important bridge near the Kasserine gap but clouds obscured the results.

As the fighting died down after the Germans had been dealt the severest punishment of the Tunisian campaign, some observers speculated that Marshal Rommel might be forced to give up his plans for establishing a forward line on the Kasserine pass.

Three Attacks Fail

He now has made three armored bids to take Tebessa, all of which have resulted in a mauling of his spearheads.

If Marshal Rommel renews the assault and captures Thala, commanding its network of roads, the Allied line would again be seriously imperiled. But should an Allied counterattack from the direction of Tebessa seal the Kasserine pass while the Nazis still are engaged near Thala, then Marshal Rommel would be presented with prospects of a first class defeat.

Allies May Attack

There was no indication that the Allies on the flank of the pass were going over to the offensive, but this always is a possibility in view of the strong direct support by the 12th air force and the considerable Nazi tanks losses yesterday.

There was no specific report today on the ground activities of the British Eighth army, last disclosed to be attacking outposts of the Mareth line in southern Tunisia, but an Allied headquarters communique, referring to yesterday's action on other fronts, said "our patrols have been active and successfully repulsed the enemy wherever encountered and have taken prisoners in several places."

New Tanks in Action

It was disclosed also that 40-ton British "Churchill" tanks had been brought to the Tunisian front secretly and had been rushed into action in the central sector.

Making their unexpected appearance on the plains before Sbiba, 20 miles east of Thala—much to the surprise of the Germans, nine "Churchills" engaged 14 Nazi tanks and destroyed four of them with a loss of only one of their own.

The Allied communique also announced that bombers and fighters from Allied bases attacked a convoy of two supply ships with naval and air escort off the Tunisian coast yesterday. One of the supply ships was sunk and three of the protecting planes were shot down, the communique said, adding that 11 Allied planes were lost in the day's heavy aerial activity.

HIS FEET SAVE 75 AMERICANS

Little French Soldier Uses Them to Find Mines.

BOYLE

With the United States Forces in Tunisia, Feb. 21 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A little French corporal, who cleared dangerous road mines with his feet by acting as a human jumping-jack, helped clear a mountain pass through which seventy-five American soldiers escaped a German trap in their 173-mile march to the safety of a bivouac area.

FEB 22 1943

"We were really knocking them around until we were flanked by a superior force," said Lieut. Leslie P. Brasel, 28 years old, of Ada, Okla., a reconnaissance officer. "We had to try to get through the mountains to the north, as Speitla had been taken by the Germans.

"In our unit were several French soldiers who had learned from the Arabs where we could get through a mountain pass. When we got there, we found that the French had set up a mine field and blown up the road through the pass, while repulsing a German attack. We got all of our men out and began probing the road with bayonets to locate mines. One little French corporal said: 'That isn't the way to find them.' Then he began going over the road jumping up and down with his feet. By the way the earth felt he could tell when he landed on a road mine. He would yell, 'Ici, Ici,' ('Here, Here'), and scrape the dirt off then with his foot and dig them out with his bare hands. After he had cleared the entire road of mines, he came back and said: 'O. K.'

"We then repaired a huge crater in the road with picks and shovels well enough to get our vehicles down into it and up the other side. And we blew the road up again before going on.

"We found in the pass an American half-track, which the Germans had been using, and which our forces had knocked out during a Nazi attack. There was a 37-millimeter shell hole through it and a mortar shell had thrown one track. The body of the German driver lay by the vehicle. We buried him, removed the other track from the vehicle and brought it out on the front wheel drive.

"Six French soldiers in my platoons were the biggest help in our withdrawal. I don't want to lose one of them. They're really good soldiers."

U. S. Soldiers In Tunisia Declare Army Food Is Good

Woman Correspondent Describes Meals Served At Advanced Bases And At Allied Headquarters

By RUTH COWAN
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the American Forces on the Tuisian Front, Feb. 20 (Delayed)—How are the American fighting forces eating?

In soldier language, the answer is "good!"

I've taken pot luck with troops in the field and in dugouts and at a front-line hospital, and always I found the food plentiful. There are a lot of mess sergeants in Uncle Sam's army who are going to be teaching the little woman culinary tricks after the war.

Coffee Pot Never Empty

The army coffee pot is never empty. Beef may be a little hard to get in the United States but the transport plane on which I flew up here carried 2,600 pounds of frozen beef.

I recall that as our troop transport neared the African shore, I dined on turkey with trimmings and ice cream.

One of the best meals I've ever had since leaving home was in a dugout at one of the most advanced air bases in this sector. The mess sergeant lived up to his standard even though he had been told he might have to pack his pots and pans on a moment's notice . . .the battle line was pushing back.

The menu included little vienna sausages that were getting scarce at cocktail parties when I left home; mashed potatoes and gravy, peas, stewed tomatoes, two big stewed peaches, two thick slices of bread, butter, apple jelly and hot chocolate.

Portions Man-Sized

The food portions are man-sized. Jars of jam, jelly and pean'ut butter are available. At the officers' messes back at Allied forces headquarters you have tea napkins, although you may get somebody else's at the next meal. Out in the field you do without napkins.

Eating out of aluminum mess kits and drinking from an aluminum canteen cup is a new experience for most women, but you get used to it. The WAACs have.

Mess sergeants are insistent that you be on time for meals—otherwise no eat. I've seen a chubby mess sergeant from Philadelphia dubbed "Cupid"—he said if I told you his name I couldn't eat there any more—firmly inform colonels at the Allied headquarters mess: "Sorry, gentlemen, the mess is closed."

Most Of Food From U. S.

Most of the food now is supplied from the United States. It comes over frozen, in cans or dehydrated. Certain foods like fresh oranges and eggs are bought locally, but care is taken not to buy foods which are needed by civilians here.

Most units eat three times a day with supper about 5 P. M. However, the men at the advanced air base found that their mess sergeant did better with two big meals, at 10 A. M. and at 4 P. M. If a pilot wanted a breakfast snack, he could have coffee, butter and jam at 8 A. M.

Field kitchens are set up when troops are in camp. They are mobile and a mess sergeant and his crew can get out a meal as quickly as a bridge-playing wife can do it with a can opener. When troops are on the march or in battle, they are supplied canned rations of scientific concentrated foods.

Sampled On Train Trip

I sampled some when traveling by train across North Africa recently with the first detachments of the WAACS to come overseas.

And I was very glad a couple of midnights ago, after an impromptu dash to mountain terrain ahead of advancing enemy troops, to see that one of the officers in our group had a spare box of the army's "breakfast unit." The canned pork and veal preparation, spread on scientific crackers, tasted very good even if they couldn't spare the water to make coffee.

While I was visiting an evacuation hospital, Jerry took a hand. In the sky there were bursts of ack ack marking the presence of an enemy plane. They fly high and come down out of the sun almost before you can notice them.

Right Beside Field Kitchen

"Quick! Get under the trees!" shouted a soldier. I did and discovered I was in a water purification camp and right beside a field kitchen.

And beneath the camouflage on the mountainside I ate the best chili and beans I've had in ages, salmon salad, stewed tomatoes, bread, butter and apple sauce.

"Sorry we haven't got any pie today," called Private Jessie Ochoya, of San Angelo, Texas, from a field kitchen. "We had some yesterday."

Came the Airacobras—

By NOLAND NORGAARD

With U. S. Forces, Tunisia, Feb. 22 (Delayed) (AP).—Battered throughout the day by American bombers and fighters and pounded by over 2,000 rounds from 105-mm. guns, German panzer units tonight withdrew from the western part of the Hatab River valley and some were reported to be withdrawing though the Kasserine Pass.

The U. S. forces were uncertain whether the German movement southward toward the Kasserine, which began shortly before nightfall, indicated the Nazi command had abandoned hope for a quick conquest of the valley.

American airmen and artillery shared honors in the hammering administered to Axis tanks and gun positions in the day-long bombardment.

German and Italian infantry launched a morning attack on the right flank of American positions in the valley, with close tank and artillery support, but they were finally stopped by heavy fire while American tanks remained on guard in the center of the valley.

Barely Skim Hills.

Then Nazi 88 mm. guns moved into position against the American tanks, with an estimated 10 or 12 Mark VI tanks and many Mark V tanks swinging to the north for a drive on the British sector.

It was then, shortly after noon, that the United States air and artillery power was unleashed. From an observation point on rocky Djebel Hamra mountain, hemming in the valley on the west, I watched A-20 bombers barely skim over the mountain, then sweep low over the valley to blast the German positions.

Simultaneously, batteries of 105's at the base of the mountain opened a terrific bombardment. Through field glasses I saw explosive shells falling on and around the German 88 gun posts and German vehicles quickly moving back. The guns increased their range and continued to shell them relentlesssly.

A gentle drizzle and low hanging clouds failed to impede the American airmen as the day wore on. Spitfires, a dozen at a time, swept over the mountain looking for German aircraft—but found none.

Wave After Wave.

Then came the P-39 Airacobras. They swooped down through Hamra Pass, actually lower than the rocky ridge on which I was stationed, and swept on to strafe German and Italian positions at altitudes of only 30 to 50 feet.

Came the next wave—13 of them—straight over our heads en route to bomb German positions marked by our artillery's smoke shells.

The Spitfires came again; then two P-38's high above us, and after them P-39's hedge-hopping on the final strafing mission. A group of B-26 bombers wound up the assault at dusk by pounding the withdrawing German forces. Observation posts high in the mountains reported they left at least three big fires blazing among Axis vehicles.

Exploit of Tanks Brings Honor On Battalion and Commander

Courage and Discipline Prevent Enemy From By-Passing North African Point

By NOLAND NORGAARD,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Feb. 19 (Delayed).—A commander whose tank battalion covered the withdrawal of United States forces from Sbeitla and who escaped on foot through the German lines after his own tank was destroyed was recommended today for the Distinguished Service Cross and his entire battalion was cited for the "finest discipline, superb leadership and unflinching courage."

The recommendation of the DSC award for Lt. Col. Henry Gardiner of Anaconda, Mont., was announced by Brig. Gen. Page M. Robinett of the Armored Forces to the battalion, whose tough tank men stood in battle-stained and torn clothing on the windswept wasteland while two others among their officers received the DSC for outstanding heroism in the battle of Tebourba December 2.

Today's DSC awards were made to Capt. I. F. Olsen, 32, who before entering the Tank Corps two years ago divided his time between practicing law in Champaign, Ill., and ranching near Havre, Mont., and Lt. James M. Curry, 30, of Pittsburgh, a Princeton graduate.

Under Heavy Fire.

Capt. Olsen was cited for crawling and running 500 yards across the Tebourba battlefield under heavy artillerey and machine-gun fire to bring back a company commander whose tank was knocked out.

In the same battle, Lt. Curry's tank was disabled. Despite burns and wounds, from which he since has fully recovered, he helped two other wounded crewmen from a tank under heavy fire and remained with them until dark, then removed then to safety.

The tankmen, already excited and happy over the return of Col. Gardiner from a harrowing 25-mile hike to escape from a German tank concentration, heard themselves cited for Sbeitla action February 17, in which they "engaged superior numbers of enemy tanks and remained in its forward position despite an uncertain and confused situation in the flank sectors which set elements in those areas into retreat."

The citation added that "with a display of the finest discipline, superb leadership and unflinching courage, the battalion stood like an iron wall to the last vehicle under the perfect control of its commander with no other order than 'When they're close enough, boys, let 'em have it.'

Permits Orderly Withdrawal.

"The hard fighting of this battalion prevented the enemy from by-passing Sbeitla on the south and permitted the orderly withdrawal of the entire command.

"By splendid leadership, maneuver and discipline, the battalion then successfully broke off from the enemy and extricated itself as a unit without material loss in its combat effectiveness."

Col. Gardiner stood proudly at attention at the head of his men, still wearing a battered trench coat which he wore when four German shells disabled his tank and killed his driver. Shapnel fragments had ripped its skirts but missed him, and still noticeable was a hole left in it from an earlier battle when a fragment passed between his legs.

After his tank was knocked out in the Sbeitea withdrawal Col. Gardiner loaded a wounded man in his crew onto another tank. He then tried to escape the German tanks in a ravine but met other tanks there and was forced into open ground, where he concealed himself behind a tiny bush only 60 yards from one tank. Soon another German tank pulled up nearby while others were passing behind him in the ravine. Some of them were the huge new Mark VIs.

Col. Gardiner was compelled to pivot while lying flat as one tank moved forward only 40 yards from him. He repeated the performance as another passed even closer and a third closer yet just as American artillery opened up on them.

"Then three small cars drove up the wadi (ravine) and the men got out and started spreading around," Col. Gardiner said. "I was afraid they were sent to comb the area for any American stragglers, but soon decided it was merely a German commander who had come to look over the battlefield, because all went back to the cars and drove off."

"I spotted the front lane of their advance by flares the leading tanks were sending up and when it got dark I decided it would be best to head due south, then cut southwest, steering by a compass I carried.

"I crossed the wadi within a few feet of the three big tanks and could hear the crews talking. Then a German half-track crossed my path. I thought they saw me but it went on. About then I ran into an exchange of small army fire.

Crosses Tank Tracks.

"Then for 2 miles I kept crossing tracks of Mark Sixes. The tread marks were 27 inches wide and 12 feet between treads."

Near Kasserine, Col. Gardiner was joined by two French soldiers and all three were invited into an Arab hut for the most remarkable meal he ever ate.

"The Arabs ground meal into a pot and then backed a goat up to it and milked it into the concoction," he related. "The dishes they used contained the leavings from many other meals, but I ate my share."

Finally Col. Gardiner encountered an American scout car on the road and it brought him back to his battalion 24 hours after his tank was shot up.

U. S. Arms French Moroccans

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Feb. 22 (Delayed) (AP).—In a flag-decked parade before troops of the United States and French armies, the first delivery of American war materials to the French Moroccan forces was made here on George Washington's birthday.

30.24 - 1417

NEW MARSHAL LEADS R.A.F. IN NORTH AFRICA

CAIRO, Feb. 23—(AP) Air Vice Marshal Harry Broadhurst, who at 37 is the youngest man to hold such rank in the R.A.F., has taken over command of Allied air forces in the western desert, succeeding Air Vice Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham.

After joining the R.A.F. in 1926, Broadhurst went to India.

At the start of the war he commanded a fighter squadron and served as commander of the R.A.F. wing in France. His units participated in protecting the withdrawal from Dunkerque and in the night fighter defenses of Birmingham and Coventry.

After that, Broadhurst led wings of Spitfires in raids over France. He has the Distinguished Flying Cross and bar and has flown over 600 operational hours in fighters.

3,000,000 GALLONS OF AXIS 'GAS' AFIRE

Cairo, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—A large Axis tanker destroyed by the Royal Air Force on Sunday night was today reported to have carried 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline.

Malta-based planes sent four torpedoes into her and she went up in flames, was announced in yesterday's communique.

FEB 24 1943

STALIN'S ORDER TO ROUT GERMANS IS ANSWERED WITH BIG UKRAINE GAIN

Soviet Forces Overrun Sumy, Akhtyrka And Lebedin—Mala-Arkhangelsk, On Kursk-Orel Railway, Also Reoccupied

FEB 24 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 23—The Red army, spurred by Premier Stalin's praise and exhortation to drive the Germans from Russia, marked its twenty-fifth anniversary today by accelerating its smash westward through the Ukraine, recapturing three important Nazi strong points along the route leading from Kharkov to Kiev.

Answering Stalin's order to give the invaders no respite, the "army of avengers," as he termed them, marched into Sumy, one hundred miles northwest of Kharkov; Akhtyrka, forty-two miles to the south, and Lebedin, about halfway between them and twenty miles farther west.

Reds Advance 30 To 50 Miles

Lebedin lies only 175 miles east of Kiev, and the recapture of the three towns, announced in a special communique broadcast by Moscow and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, marked advances of from thirty to fifty miles in the Red army's continuing offensive, freeing hundreds of square miles more of the Ukraine.

The special bulletin also announced the capture of the town of Mala-Arkhangelsk, on the main Kursk-Orel railway, forty miles south of Orel, in an operation some distance to the rear of the advance forces.

The Germans have continued to hold Orel despite the fall of Kursk, Kharkov and other points in their old strong defense line and despite the fact that the Russians have closed in from three sides and stand only a little more than a score of miles away.

Sumy Lies On Path To Konotop

Sumy, a provincial capital, lies seventy-five miles east and slightly south of Konotop and on a railway to that stronghold which appears to be the Soviet army's next big objective in that region.

Violent fighting continued on the southern front, with Red army troops advancing west of Rostov and southwest of Voroshilovgrad, and beating off "fierce enemy counterattacks" in the Krasnoarmeisk area, the midnight communique declared.

Without naming them, this war bulletin said that one Soviet unit captured a fortified populated point in hand-to-hand fighting in the drive west from Rostov, killing 200 Germans, and that other Russian units drove into several populated places southwest of Voroshilovgrad. Stubborn enemy resistance was overcome in that sector, and 180 Germans killed, the war bulletin said.

Nazis Use Large Tanks

The Germans concentrated large tanks and mobile infantry forces in the Krasnoarmeisk area in bitter counterattacks and "frantic attempts to retrieve certain important communication lines."

But the Soviets said these charges were beaten back with heavy losses, with 40 German tanks disabled or burned out and about 100 trucks carrying troops destroyed in one day.

West of Kharkov, a German garrison which refused to surrender was wiped out on the approaches to Lebedin, and another fortified enemy key point was captured after a hard-fought engagement, the Russians said.

In still another sector 400 Germans were killed, and large quantities of war material were captured, the communique reported.

It named more railway stations taken in the advances to Sumy and Akhtyrka, among them Boromlya, 22 miles south of Sumy, and Krasnopole, 22 miles east of Sumy.

The Germans threw large forces into the defense of Mala-Arkhangelsk in "efforts to retain this important base at all costs," the Soviets said, but Russian troops drove into the town and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in manpower and material.

Soviet Air Force Busy

Soviet airplanes destroyed or damaged about 200 German trucks with troops and supplies and silenced 15 enemy artillery and mortar batteries during the day, and dispersed or wiped out a battalion of enemy infantry, the communique added.

Capture of Akhtyrka carried the Russians to a point 50 miles northeast of the big town and rail junction of Poltava. Soviet forces already had advanced to within 50 miles of Poltava from the southeast.

Twice-threatened Poltava lies just a little more than 50 miles from the wide Dnieper river, a natural defense line along which the Nazis may elect to try to make a stand in this region.

Moscow dispatches reported that the people—who had been told by Stalin in his order of the day celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Red army that that army alone was "bearing the whole weight of the war" in the absence of a second front in Europe—had gone to work this morning through streets in which the military display of other years was lacking.

The tone of information from Russia indicated that Stalin's sober appraisal of the vast work yet to be done in defeating Germany had found firm longement among the Russians.

Here in London, the Soviet ambassador, Ivan Maisky, followed up Stalin's point about the lack of a second European front by declaring, in an address opening an exhibition of Russian arts and crafts, that while great successes had been achieved they had cost much in Russian lives and property.

"It is natural therefore," he added pointedly, "that the U.S.S.R. expects an early realization of military decisions taken at Casablanca."

Demands Second Front

In the House of Lords, Lord Beaverbrook renewed his demand for a second front with the declaration:

"Whatever may be the plans of the Germans, we should strike and strike now before they can regroup their divisions. . . If another attack is made on Russia, June may be the date, so we must strike quickly if we are to be ready. We must invade northwestern Europe now. We must invade in the Mediterranean, too, but certainly from a British base as well as an African base."

The midday Russian communique stated that the Russian armies of the far south meantime reported continued advances, respectively, west of Rostov and southward toward the Azov Sea in the continuing effort to throw up an envelopment of German troops in the lower Donets basin.

The German high command, abandoning the melancholy line that had been taken for several weeks, asserted in its regular communique that "the far-reaching aims of the enemy"—that is, the entrapment of vast German forces—had been frustrated on the southern Russian front.

"Enemy Shifting Attack"

The Germans added that "since weather conditions already are alternating between blizzards and thaw and in the near future large-scale operations will be impossible, the enemy is shifting his attacks to the region north of Kharkov and to the central and northern sectors of the eastern front."

region from the northwest.

The Russian war bulletin said that in one sector west of Kursk eighteen tanks supported a German infantry column in a counter-attack which was thrown back with heavy loss to the enemy in men and machinery. In another sector of that front a number of towns were taken, it was declared.

Noon Bulletin Reported.

The Russian offensive north of Kursk, where Red Army units menace Orel from three sides, progressed with the capture of a number of strongly fortified towns, the midday communique recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor said.

More than 600 Germans were killed in the engagements, and another enemy outfit was forced to retreat when it was threatened with encirclement, the Russians said.

The war bulletin also told of the capture of more towns in the Kuban Valley, where the Russians had pushed farther west of Krasnodar in recent conflict, including the advance that took in Akhtyrskaya.

The Red Army air force brought down twelve enemy planes in duels along the northwest front and destroyed three more by anti-aircraft fire, the war bulletin said.

It was the fourth successive official statement that omitted mention of the fighting on the approaches to the Dnieper Valley.

Russians Drive Into Sumy, 100 Miles Beyond Kharkov

Fall of Railway Junction Brings Reds Within 75 Miles of Great Nazi Base Konotop.

FEB 24 1943

London, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio tonight announced the capture of the provincial capital and railway junction of Sumy, in the continuing Russian offensive west of Kharkov in the direction of Kiev. Sumy is roughly 100 miles northwest of Kharkov. Its capture, announced in a special communique recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor, brings the triumphant Russians to within seventy-five miles of the German-held railway junction and strongpoint of Konotop.

Other Russian troops pushing down the railroad from Krasnodar toward the Black Sea port of Novorossisk have advanced through Kholmskaya into the village of Aktyrskaya, only twenty-five miles from the sea, the Russians announced earlier.

The early communique said the Red Army also was pressing its offensives west of Rostov, southwest of Voroshilovgrad and in the Krasnoarmeisk area in the Donets Basin, and west of Kursk.

[The German High Command's communique today said that in the winter battle on the southern sector of the eastern front the "far reaching aims of the enemy had failed." The communique declared that the Russians had been unable to pierce the German front along the eastern rim of the Donets Basin and were thwarted in an attempted encirclement of the

Red Troops 25 Miles From Black Sea in Novorossisk Push

Offensives Also Pressed On Other Fronts, Soviet Communiques Report

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Russian troops pushing down the railroad from Krasnodar toward the Black Sea port of Novorossisk have advanced through Kholmskaya and captured Akhtyrskaya, only 25 miles from the sea, the Russians announced today.

The early communique recorded by the Soviet radio monitor here said the Red Army also was pressing its offensives west of Rostov, southwest of Voroshilovgrad and in the Krasnoarmeisk area in the Donets basin, and west of Kursk.

It was the third successive communique which omitted mention of the Soviet offensive aimed at the Dnieper River from recaptured Krasnograd and Pavlograd, both southwest of Kharkov and within striking distance of major industrial objectives ni the Dnieper valley.

Tank Counterattack Repulsed.

In the area west of Kursk, the communique listed the capture of Trostynets, only 32 miles south of Sumy and a path on the railroad toward another important German base at Konotop.

Through the latter city passes the main railway from Moscow to Kiev, which is a major German base on the Upper Dnieper River.

The Russian war bulletin said that in one sector west of Kursk 18 tanks supported a German infantry column in a counterattack which was thrown back with heavy loss to the enemy in men and machinery. In another sector of that front a number of towns were taken, it was declared.

Stalin Says Reds Bear War's Burden; Notes Lack of Second Front

Four Million Nazis Slain, He Says in Anniversary Talk Predicting Victory

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Feb. 23.—Premier Joseph Stalin, hailing Russia's military forces on their 25th anniversary as "an army of avengers," said today that "in view of the absence of a second front in Europe the Red Army alone is bearing the whole weight of the war." He ordered a fight to the death against the German invaders, 4,000,000 of whom he said the Russians had killed in 20 months.

"Death to the German invaders," was his exhortation in a lengthy order of the day which he signed as supreme commander in chief.

In it he reviewed both Russian defeats and successes since the German invasion in June, 1941, assayed the shrinking German chances of success, derided German strategy, and then warned his people that a bitter fight remained.

"The enemy has suffered defeat but he is not yet conquered," Stalin said. "The German Fascist Army is experiencing a crisis because of the blows it has received from the Red Army, but this does not yet mean that it cannot recover.

Severe Struggle Ahead.

"* * * The Red Army has before it a severe struggle against the cunning, cruel and as yet strong enemy."

But, said Stalin, "The fact is Fascist Germany is becoming more and more exhausted while the Soviet Union is more and more developing its reserves and becoming even stronger. Time is working against Fascist Germany."

Since the beginning of the war, the Russians have put out of commission about 9,000,000 German officers and men, "of which no less than 4,000,000 were killed on the field of battle," he declared.

"In the last three months alone, 112 enemy divisions have been routed by the Red Army, 700,000 men have been killed and more than 300,000 have been taken prisoner," Stalin said. He also listed huge German equipment losses.

He pointed out that the Russians began their offensive three months ago on the approaches to Stalingrad.

"Since then the initiative in military operations has remained in our hands," he asserted, with the Russians advancing in difficult weather conditions over a 900-mile front.

Germany's "accomplices" in the Rumanian, Italian and Hungarian armies had been defeated, he added.

Manpower reserve, Stalin declared, was the weak spot of the German Army now, and he said it was unknown how they could make up the loss in either men or time.

"And time will not wait," he said.

The Soviet commander in chief paid high tribute to the flexibility of strategy and tactic shown by Red Army officers and spoke scornfully of German "stupid linear tactics" and rule-book warfare.

The order of the day praised the Red Army as having been created to defend the frontiers of Soviet land and not for conquest of foreign countries, but after noting that "the beginning of the massed drive of the enemy from Soviet lands has begun," Stalin specifically ordered the army:

1. To strengthen its discipline.

2. "To strengthen the blows on the enemy troops constantly and stubbornly and give him no chance to consolidate a defense line, to give him no rest by day or by night, to cut enemy communications, to surround enemy troops and annihilate them if they refuse to lay down their arms."

3. "To fan more extensively the flames of guerrilla warfare in the rear of the enemy * * *."

(President Roosevelt, in a congratulatory message to Stalin said "The Red Army and the Russian people have surely started the Hitler forces on the road to ultimate defeat and have earned the lasting admiration of the people of the United States.")

MAISKY WARNS RUSSIA WANTS ALLIED ACTION

Declares Moscow Expects Results Quickly From Casablanca Meet.

CALLS FOR EUROPEAN FRONT

Stalin Says Lack of Allied Drive on Continent Puts Burden on the Reds.

London, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky, in a stiff follow-up to Premier Stalin's warning that "the enemy has not yet been defeated," declared in a speech here today that Russia "expects an early realization of the military decisions taken at Casablanca."

"The sooner Anglo-American forces begin to deliver hard blows against Nazi Germany in Europe, the sooner will Nazi Germany be placed between two powerful hammers knocking at her from east and west and the sooner will come our common victory and the smaller will be the sacrifice needed for it," Mr. Maisky said in an address opening an exhibition of Russian arts and crafts.

"In some quarters the people are beginning to think that the Germans are already on the run, that victory is just around the corner and that in consequence we can relax a bit and go back to our habits, feelings and interests of peacetime. Nothing is more dangerous than this mood," he said.

While granting that the successes of the Soviet Army were very encouraging, Mr. Maisky pointed out that they were being achieved at a tremendous cost of Russian lives and property.

"It is natural, therefore," he added, "that the U. S. S. R. expects an early realization of military decisions taken at Casablanca."

Lord Beaverbrook renewed demands for a second front in a speech in the House of Lords, declaring, "Whatever may be the plans of the Germans, we should strike and strike now before they can re-group their divisions."

Lord Simon replying for the Government declared, however: "I shall have to say that I do not intend to say one single word" on where an attack on Europe might be made. He added that discussion would be ill-timed.

Saying that the country seemed of the opinion the war already was won, though some fighting remained to be done, Lord Beaverbrook remarked: "I take a very different view—the war is not won."

Advocating the Crete-type of air, sea and land invasion, rather than the Dieppe model, Lord Beaverbrook said: "If another attack is made on Russia, June may be the date, so we must strike quickly if we are to be ready."

Premier Stalin's renewed concern about the lack of a second front in Europe and President Roosevelt's warning that "there is no Joshua in our midst" were given prominence in the British press today.

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard, which was among the first of the insistent second-front advocates, said Stalin "recalls us to the stern task of joint offensive operations with the Red Army to smash our common enemy."

"The terrific trial of strength is imminent. The moment is near. We must brace ourselves to grasp it—and the chance of victory," the editorial declared.

The Evening News emphasized the warnings of the Premier and of the President against complacency and declared that the Nazis' bold and threatening offensive in Tunisia is not a stroke of an enemy who considers himself beaten.

"It is the stroke of an enemy who is fighting cleverly for time and is confident he can use that time to his own advantage," it said.

Russia Will Accept Sword From George VI Gratefully

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The sword of honor that King George VI plans to present to the city of Stalingrad will be accepted with gratitude, President Michael Kalinin of Russia said today.

His answer to King George's offer was made public by the Soviet radio monitor, which quoted Kalinin as saying the blade would be received as "a symbol of the comradeship in arms between the peoples of Great Britain and the Soviet Union."

The most ancient swords of honor forged in England were in memory of great heroes—Jellico, Beatty and French. Only about a dozen of England's famed swordmakers remain and one of them will fashion the military tribute of a style used between the 13th and 15th centuries.

Germans Throw In Large Tank and Infantry Units

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 23.—British and American tanks and infantry in the hills north of the Kasserine Gap have stopped Marshal Erwin Rommel's most dangerous thrust within 4 miles of Thala, while Allied troops with strong American air support have beaten back his attack toward the west in Central Tunisia.

One of the bitterest battles of the Tunisian war still raged today near Thala, 25 miles north of Kasserine and the gateway to the strategically-located Kremamsa plateau near the Tunisian-Algerian frontier, where British tanks and American gunners stubbornly held off desperate Nazi attempts to gain the Thala road junction and crack the Allied front.

Making another stab from Kasserine Pass toward Tebessa, 12 miles west of the Tunisian-Algerian border, a Nazi column of 40 tanks, motorized infantry and mobile guns ran into a murderous American fire on the road winding past the Djebel Hamma.

Considerable Casualties.

Bombed by continuous relays of American warplanes and shelled by American guns, this column late yesterday turned back toward its rally port after suffering a "considerable number" of casualties and losing many tanks.

(The employment of 40 tanks in this jab represented a two-fold increase of the force with which Rommel first was reported to have launched the attack toward Tebessa.)

United States 12th Air Force fighters and bombers attacked the Kasserine bottleneck all day yesterday, participating in more than 20 missions. Boston bombers destroyed at least 6 Nazi tanks and 10 trucks and left many other vehicles blazing, while a large formation of Lightning fighters poured devastating cannon fire into trucks, guns and troops trying to move forward through the twisting valley to reinforce Rommel's spearheads.

Airacobras also were thrown into the heavy air counteroffensive.

A vital bridge near the gap also was attacked by a formation of Mitchell twin-motored bombers, but clouds prevented observation of the results.

May Force Change in Tactics.

Although the outcome of the battle still was undecided, the fact that the Nazis were being punished more severely than ever before in Tunisia made some observers believe that the Axis marshal might have to abandon his daring drive and establish his forward line on the Kasserine Pass.

Rommel's armored bids to take Tebessa had resulted in a mauling of his spearheads, and a possible threat of the Allies to capture the gap itself made uncertain the situation in the rear of his column menacing Thala.

(Meanwhile, no specific report on the activities of the ground forces of the British 8th Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, last announced attacking outposts of the Mareth Line, in Southern Tunisia, was made today.

(The British War Office in London said the 8th Army's operations in Tunisia would no longer be covered in communiques from Cairo since these actions were a part of the command covered by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa.

(A part of the North African communique referring to patrol actions "in all other sectors" possibly was intended to cover activities in the southern sector.)

Day of Heavy Fighting.

Today's communique said Allied troops "successfully held the enemy on all points" in the area north and northwest of Kasserine, through a day of heavy fighting in which Rommel threw in large tank and infantry forces.

It added that "in all other sectors our patrols have been active and successfully repulsed the enemy wherever encountered and have taken prisoners at several places."

Indicating that Rommel has not yet given up hope of smashing the entire Allied front back into Algeria, one strong patrol in the northern sector attacked British positions 3 miles east of Robaa, 75 miles northeast of Kasserine.

Accurate gun fire scored direct hits on the Nazis and they broke off the action but not before losing a large number of men in killed, wounded and prisoners, it was reported.

It was announced that British Churchill tanks, presumably with 6-pounder guns, had been in action in the Sbiba area, 20 miles east of Thala, where the Germans have made at least three unsuccessful thrusts in recent days.

11 Planes Are Lost.

American air support, thrown wholeheartedly into the battle the moment the weather finally permitted, cost the 12th Air Force 11 planes. Four of the enemy's machines were shot down.

The British 1st Army in the north had become an Allied organization with Americans and British fighting side by side.

(The German high command in its communique today, said heavy losses in men and tanks had been inflicted on Allied forces attempting to regain lost ground. The Italians said Allied counter-attacks had been repulsed, and claimed that 845 prisoners had been taken, and 66 tanks, 74 armored cars and 58 guns destroyed or captured.)

Bombers and fighters from Allied bases made a swift sea sweep off the Tunisian coast and attacked a convoy of two supply ships with a naval and air escort, the war bulletin said. One of the supply ships was sunk and three of the protecting planes were shot down. Another supply ship hit in a previous attack on February 21 was found to have been sunk within 10 miles of Sicily by Malta aircraft, the communique added.

The check, at least temporary, to Marshal Rommel's armored spearheads attempting to drive a wedge between American and British forces was foreshadowed late yesterday when an Allied spokesman said the Germans were "showing signs of exhaustion" under the heavy pounding from Allied tanks and artillery in the hills, after Rommel approached to within 4 miles of Thala.

Three-Way Nazi Drive.

Another German column was pointed at Tebessa and still another apparently was assigned to take Sbiba, where French forces have been holding firm despite German thrusts to within six miles of the town.

Making a fierce gamble on the ability of his forces behind the Mareth line to hold the British 8th Army at bay in the south, Rommel apparently was throwing everything available into his three-way drive to split and demoralize the Allied defenders in central Tunisia.

The British 1st Army would be in great peril should Rommel succeed in breaking through the looping Allied line running roughly from west of Feriana to Thala, Sbiba and just west of Pichon. The loss of Kasserine Pass was a serious blow to the Allies, and Rommel was exploiting his advantage with every trick he could play.

American artillery and British tanks were smashing back at the Nazi tanks and motorized infantry in full realization of the situation, but the Germans were reported developing their attack slowly over the rugged and muddy terrain, thrusting out even in darkness.

Threat to Railway.

Should the mountain town of Thala, threatened by a 16-mile German advance yesterday, fall, Rommel's forces would be in a position to threaten the railway linking the big American base at Tebessa with Bou Arada and the main British forces in the north.

Discussing the earlier German drive toward Tebessa, a competent source at headquarters said the Germans "met an American combat team which had plenty of battle experience and were knocked back toward Kasserine gap."

American forces, it was reported, lost considerable equipment in withdrawing from Kasserine Pass under the guns of the Germans.

British Minister Injured

Harold Macmillan Hurt Slightly in North Africa Plane Crash

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 23 (AP).—Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister in North Africa, was injured slightly recently in an aircraft accident in North Africa, it was announced today. "His condition is satisfactory and he will be at work again shortly," the announcement said. "There were no other casualties."

Macmillan's plane had just taken off when it developed motor trouble and made a crash landing. The British Minister and the crew members were able to walk away from the plane unaided.

30.24-1419

Salvage of Yankee Clipper Hampered by River Current

15 Survive Crash at Libson, 20 Missing, Believed Trapped in Plane.

LISBON, Feb. 23 — (AP) Swift waters of the Tagus river today hampered work crews attempting to lift the shattered wreckage of the Yankee clipper and recover the bodies of 20 missing passengers and crewmen.

Four persons were known dead, and there were 15 survivors, all but two of them still hospitalized, in the crash of the plane yesterday after a flight from New York.

The American legation here said in an official announcement that "16 persons were landed alive, but one died during the night in a hospital. Three bodies were recovered yesterday during rescue work.

20 Passengers Missing

"Twenty persons are missing and believed buried in the clipper or washed away by the current of the Tagus. Only during the salvage work which began this morning shall we be able to identify the victims."

In New York, Pan American Airways said that officials were hopeful that some of those missing might have been rescued by Portuguese boats known to have been in the vicinity of the crash.

The Civil Aeronautics board in Washington said two of the dead had been tentatively identified as H. F. Rush of Jackson Heights, New York, a crew member, and Manuel Diaz of Pelham Manor, N. Y., a passenger.

It identified the six surviving passengers as Walton W. Butterworth, of Washington, first secretary of the American legation at Lisbon; the radio singer Jane Froman, of New York; Olga Whitkowska, an accordionist, known professionally as Gypsy Markhoff, of New York; Grace Genevieve Drysdale, New York; Jean Muriel Rognan of New York, a member of a professional dance team known as Lorraine and Rognan, and Elsa Harris Silver of New York, a professional singer known as Yvette.

Two Survivors Not Identified

Two other surviving passengers were not identified.

Surviving crew members identified as:

Capt. R. O. D. Sullivan of Sanford, N. C., skipper of the flying boat; D. M. Sanders of Port Washington, Long Island; R. J. Rowan, of Flushing, Long Island; W. H. Manning of St. Albans, New York; J. C. Burn of Jackson Heights, New York; A. Casperini of New York, and M. W. Osterhaut of Jackson Heights.

Among passengers not listed as identified survivors were Frank Cuhel, former Iowa track star, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; T. W. Lamb, Wayne, Ill.; Arthur Lee, Harrison, N. Y.; Ben Robertson of New York; Roy Rognan, New York; H. G. Seidel of Kingston Hill, Surrey, England; Tamara Swann, New York singer, and James N. Wright, Washington, D. C.

Crew members not listed among survivors were C. Robinson, New York; L. A. Ingels and A. R. Freeland, Jackson Heights, and J. F. Vaughn, Flushing, Long Island.

The CAB said seven of the passengers were entertainers travelling to entertain U. S. troops on foreign duty. These included Rognan, a dancer; Miss Drysdale, a puppeteer, and Tamara Swann. They were under auspices of U.S.O. Camp Shows, Inc.

The wreckage of the clipper was exposed at low tide today, with the two main pieces lying hundreds of feet apart and debris scattered about. Part of the cockpit came to the surface this afternoon.

Captain Sullivan, a veteran of trans-Atlantic flights, was unable to explain the accident.

The clipper plunged suddenly into the water as it c[illegible] to land, and sank within a few seconds. The air was heavily loaded with electricity, port officials said, but there was little wind and almost no rain at the time.

"They kept talking to us from the ship and all seemed well aboard," they reported. "The last words were, 'We are now turning right to land.' The plane must have fallen in an unusually low air pocket—the right wing touched the water.

"We could see the desperate effort to straighten her up, but flames began coming out and the ship sank in a few seconds."

The strong current interfered with the first search for bodies, and one unidentified body was found at Pacodarcos, seven miles down-river.

Two Mail Bags Found

Two mail bags were reported found by maritime police, and special care was being taken to recover one diplomatic pouch, which still was missing.

Another report said an empty leather case with the initials "J. R." had been found at Cacilhas, opposite Lisbon and "had signs of being forced open, with the contents stolen."

President Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona and Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar sent their secretaries to visit the survivors in the hospital and offer their sympathy and assistance.

Washington Has Partial List

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board, announcing the names of persons aboard the Yankee Clipper that crashed at Lisbon yesterday, listed today six known surviving passengers and seven surviving crew members.

The board said two of the known dead had been tentatively identified as H. F. Rush of Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y., a crew member, and Manuel Diaz of Pelham Manor, N. Y., a passenger.

The six identified surviving passengers are: William W. Butterworth Jr. of Washington, first secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon; Ellen Jane Ross, a radio singer known as Jane Froman of New York; Olga Witowski, an accordionist known professionally as Gypsy Markhoff of New York; Grace Genevieve Drysdale of New York; Jean Muriel Rognan of New York, a member of a professional dance team known as Lorraine and Rognan, and Elsa Harris Silver of New York, a professional singer known as Yvette.

The identity of two other surviving passengers was not given.

The surviving crew members were listed as Captain R. O. D. Sullivan of Sanford, N. C., in charge of the Pan American flying boat; D. M. Sanders of Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.; R. J. Rowan of Flushing, L. I., N. Y.; W. H. Manning of St. Albans, N. Y.; J. C. Burn of Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.; A. Casperini of New York, and M. W. Osterhaut of Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

The C. A. B. list carried the names of only fifteen passengers and twelve crew members, whereas reports from Lisbon said twenty-seven passengers and thirteen crew members were aboard. In announcing the accident last night, the C. A. B. had said there were twenty-seven passengers.

A spokesman for the board, declining to answer questions, said that any discrepancies in the announcement were due to the "exigencies of war."

Names of passengers not listed as identified survivors included:

Frank Cuhe of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; T. W. Lamb of Wayne, Ill.; Arthur Lee of Harrison, N. Y.; Ben Robertson of New York, Roy Rognan of New York, H. G. Seidel of Kingston Hill, Surrey, England; Tamara Swann of New York and James N. Wright of Washington, D. C.

Crew members not listed among the survivors were C. Robinson of New York, L. A. Ingels and A. R. Freeland of Jackson Heights and J. F. Vaughn of Flushing, N. Y.

The C. A. B. listed seven of the passengers as entertainers who were traveling under the auspices of U. S. O. Camp Shows, Inc., to entertain United States troops on foreign duty.

THE CLIPPER'S PASSENGERS

Entertainers Going to Troops and Reporters in Lisbon Crash

Men and women prominent in the amusement world, who were going under the auspices of the USO Camp Shows to entertain American troops overseas; foreign correspondents and business men were among the passengers of the Yankee Clipper in the crash at Lisbon on Monday night.

With reports of the casualties still incomplete, officials of Pan American Airways, the operating company, said here yesterday they were hopeful some of the persons now listed as missing had been rescued by Portuguese boats known to have been in the vicinity of the crash.

One of the known dead was First Officer H. Stanton Rush Jr., of the flying boat. He was born in Mindanao, the Philippines, on Oct. 31, 1915, the son of a United States Army officer. He was graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1940 and after flight training as a member of the Army Air Corps and at Parks Air College in East St. Louis, he joined Pan American Airways on July 7, 1941. He is survived by his wife and a small daughter who lives at 19-12 Eightieth Street, Jackson Heights.

Manuel Diaz of Essex House, New York, was one of the passengers known to have been killed. Believed to have been about 50, he was born in Spain and came to New York City at the age of 14. After working in Spanish and South American importing houses he became a partner in the steamship agency of Garcia & Diaz about 1916. His widow, the former Edith Gilmour, was born in Brooklyn. A son, Manuel Diaz Jr., is in the Army and a daughter, Mrs. Vernon Eads, resides in Silver Spring, Md.

Miss Froman's Condition "Poor"

Two of those reported rescued are said to be in "poor condition." They are Ellen Jane Ross, better known to American radio audiences as Jane Froman, who lives at 210 East Sixty-eighth Street, New York, and Grace G. Drysdale, whose address was given as "care of J. Singer, 1701 Seventh Avenue, New York."

A native of St. Louis, Mo., Miss Froman is 32 years old and a popular singer, who at one time is said to have appeared on twenty-two radio programs weekly. Earle Ferris, a radio agent, said he believed Miss Froman was on a tour sponsored by the USO Camp Shows. The nature of her injuries was not disclosed.

Two war correspondents and an executive of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were among those listed as missing. Ben Robertson, 37-year-old correspondent of The New York Herald Tribune, and Frank J. Cuhel, 38-year-old reporter for the Mutual Broadcasting System, were both on their way to war assignments. H. G. Seidel, Standard Oil official, was bound for his war post in London.

Mr. Robertson joined The Herald Tribune only a month ago after having covered the war since 1940 for the newspaper PM. Born in Clemson, S. C., Mr. Robertson was graduated from the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. Before joining The Associated Press in New York in 1934 he had worked for papers in Australia and Honolulu. After serving with The Associated Press in Washington and London Mr. Robertson left in 1936 to free-lance.

In 1940 Mr. Robertson joined the staff of PM and went to England, Russia and India for that paper. Colleagues of Mr. Robertson who served with him in England during the Blitz of 1940 said he was one of the ablest and most popular war correspondents in Great Britain.

Mr. Cuhel, a native of Ceda Rapids, Iowa, had been a track star at the University of Iowa during his college days and was a member of the 1928 Olympic track team. He was in Batavia, Java, as a representative of a commercial firm in 1942 when the Japanese invaded the island. After escaping to Australia he was the Mutual correspondent in Sydney until his return to the United States last December. He was on his way to a war assignment in North Africa.

Mr. Seidel, of Standard Oil of New Jersey staff, was in charge of all the general interests of the company in Europe, including all marketing matters outside of the United States and Canada. Born June 16, 1890, at Fitchburg, Mass., he was graduated from Brown University in 1912 and joined the oil company a few months later. He had spent most of his thirty-three years with the company abroad and had a home in Surrey, England.

Mr. Seidel is survived by his wife, Mrs. Rosmond Harris Seidel; one son, H. G. Seidel Jr., a United States Army air cadet, and two daughters, Rosmond Jr. and Frances.

Tomara Among the Missing

Two of the passengers listed among the missing were well known to the entertainment world. They were Tamara Swann, known simply as Tamara and a star of Jerome Kern's "Gowns by Roberta," who lived at 15 West Seventy-third Street, New York, and Roy Rognan of the comedy dance team of Lorraine and Rognan, 48 West Forty-eighth Street, New York.

Other passengers reported missing were James N. Wright, whose address was listed as the State Department, Washington, D. C.; Arthur A. Lee of Lawrence Lane, Harrison, N. J., and Theodore W. Lamb of Wayne, Ill.

Members of the crew listed as missing were Third Officer Andrew R. Freeland, 35-33 Seventy-second Street, Jackson Heights; Joseph F. Vaughn, engineering officer, 56-25 197th Street, Flushing; Craig H. Robinson, steward, 248 East Seventy-seventh Street, New York City, and Leonard A. Ingles, navigator, 34-35 Eighty-third Street, Jackson Heights.

Mr. Freeland, who was born in Regina, Canada, April 30, 1915, attended Drexel Institute in Philadelphia and was a flying instructor before joining Pan American last October. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Freeland, live at Elkins Park, Pa.

24 Dead and Missing After Yankee Clipper Crashes at Lisbon

Singer Jane Froman Among 15 Rescued From Tagus River

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, Feb. 23.—Salvage crews worked at the bottom of the Tagus River today attempting to lift the shattered hulk of the Yankee Clipper which crashed yesterday at the end of a flight from New York.

Twenty of the 39 persons announced by the United States Legation to have been aboard the great flying boat when it caught fire and smashed into the water remained sealed in its cabin or had been swept away by the swift current of the Tagus.

Three bodies were recovered yesterday and one person died last night in a hospital here, bringing the total of dead and missing to 24.

Of the 15 survivors, all but two still were in hospital, but their injuries were not serious.

Four Women Saved.

One of them was Jane Froman of New York, radio singer.

All four women passengers aboard were saved. One, listed as Yvet Silver, escaped unhurt.

The American Legation refused to reveal either the names of the dead and missing or those of all the survivors, saying the information would have to come from the State Department at Washington.

Capt. R. O. D. Sullivan, who was in command of the flying boat, was among the injured at hospitals here, but he was unable to fix the cause of the disaster. A pilot of long experience, Capt. Sullivan had flown the Clipper here by way of the Azores.

Port officials said there was little wind and almost no rain as the plane arrived, but that the air was heavily loaded with electricity.

"They kept talking to us from the ship and all seemed well aboard," the officials said.

May Have Hit Low Airpocket.

"The last words were, we are now turning right to land." The plane must have fallen in an unusually low airpocket—the right wing touched the water.

"We could see the desperate effort to straighten her up, but flames began coming out and the ship sank in a few seconds."

Among the crew members taken to hospitals were the first officer, whose name was not learned; John Bouner, 25, the fourth pilot; W. H. Manning, the second engineer; Oster Huot, 25, the navigator; David Sanders, 36, and Robert John Rouvan, 22, wireless operators.

Pan-American Airways in New York said the crash of the Yankee Clipper at Lisbon was the first accident on its trans-Atlantic service, which was established May 20, 1939.

Since that time, the company said, "1,225 flights have been made to and from Europe and more than 44,000 passengers and 2,500,000 pounds of mail have been carried without accident." This amounted, it was explained, to an accumulated total of 6,600,000 flight miles.

The company described Capt. Sullivan, who was in charge of the clipper, as its "No. 1 trans-Atlantic commuter." He had made approximately 150 trans-Atlantic crossings and 55 trans-Pacific flights.

Ben Robertson Covered World Battle Fronts

Rejoined Herald Tribune Staff After Service in Britain, Africa, Russia

Ben Robertson jr., correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, who is listed among the missing in the crash of the Pan American Airways flying boat Yankee Clipper at Lisbon, Portugal, had heard bombs fall in Great Britain and had seen the war at first hand in the Middle East and Russia.

As a correspondent for PM he saw the 1940 German aerial blitz against England and later was sent to Egypt and Russia. In October of last year he went to India for PM and "The Chicago Sun." On his return he became associated with the New York Herald Tribune, where he had worked on the city staff from 1929 to 1934. In New York, his home was at 69 Horatio Street.

Mr. Robertson was born on June 22, 1908, in Clemson, S. C. He was the son of B. F. Robertson and the late Mary Bowen Robertson and was a great-great-great-great-nephew of Daniel Boone. A great-great-grandfather, Alfred Clayton, built the first house with glass windows in Pickens County, S. C. His maternal grandfather, W. Thomas Bowen, sponsored in the South Carolina Legislature in 1896 the bill that made South Carolina a dry state.

Graduate of Clemson

Mr. Robertson received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1923 from Clemson College and three years later took a degree in journalism at the University of Missouri. On graduation he set out for Hawaii, where he obtained his first newspaper job as a reporter for "The Honolulu Star-Bulletin."

In 1928 he left Hawaii and traveled through Borneo and India, settling down for a time as a clerk in the American consulate at Surabaya, Java. Later in the year he journeyed on to Adelaide, Australia, where for a year he worked on the news desk of "The Adelaide News."

In 1929 Mr. Robertson returned to the United States and went to work for the Herald Tribune as a reporter, specializing in human interest stories. He left the paper in 1934 for a job with The Associated Press, which sent him to Washington and London. Three years later he gave up his job for a period of free-lancing.

In spite of his having traveled to the ends of the earth, Carolina, its traditions and problems, remained uppermost among his interests. His first book, "Travelers' Rest," published in 1938, was a fictional history of a South Carolina family, based on records of the Robertsons and their kin-folks. His last book, "Red Hills and Cotton," published last year, was a nostalgic recounting of the history of the Robertson clan and of their way of life.

In between he wrote "I Saw England," in 1941, with the sound of bursting German bombs still ringing in his ears. It was written from notes and diaries jotted down during his service in Britain for PM and elicited from Robert E. Sherwood the following review: "I herewith and with utmost satisfaction push his book into the teeth of those literary snobs who draw a distinction between good reporting and good 'creative writing.'"

War Changed His Thought

Mr. Robertson was a sunny person by nature with a fondness for the trivial and whimsical in human behavior, but the sights he saw in the all-out Nazi air assault on the British changed the tenor of his thought and writing.

After he had gone down to Dover in 1940 to get personal experience of what it meant to live in the "hot corner" of the British Isles, he wrote of the change it had made in him as a man.

"It lifted a tremendous weight off your spirit," he said, "to find your self willing to give up your life if you have to. I discovered St. Matthew's meaning about losing a life to find it."

His last article to appear in print was published in yesterday's edition of PM. It recounted an interview with General Archibald Wavell in India.

Mr. Robertson was a member of the National Press Club, of Washington, and of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. At the time of his first association with the Herald Tribune he contributed several articles to "Asia," "Travel," "Scribner's," "Current History" and other magazines.

Surviving are his father, who is the retired state chemist of South Carolina, and two sisters, Mrs. Julian Longley, of Dalton, Ga., and Mrs. Frederick Wagener, of 44 Prospect Park South, Brooklyn. The father lives with Mrs. Longley.

SIKORSKI TRIP TO MOSCOW PUT OFF FOR TALKS

Poland's Premier Delays Visit Pending Outcome of Negotiations.

DISPUTED AREA IN QUESTION

Anti-Russian Tone of Polish Press in London Impedes Full Understanding.

London, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in Exile, has postponed a projected trip to Moscow pending the outcome of what was described as very delicate negotiations over Russian-Polish problems, it was learned today on reliable authority. The name of the informant could not be disclosed.

Polish Ambassador Thaddeus Deromer, former envoy to Tokio, was said to be conducting the talks.

Prior to the present conferences, the Polish Government in London had exchanged four notes with the Soviets regarding the status of 1,300,000 persons evacuated from eastern Poland when Russian troops occupied that area in 1939, shortly after the German attack on Poland.

The Russians referred to this area as White Russia and part of the western Ukraine and indicated they considered it Russian territory. The population was reported to have been removed to Siberia and its citizenship changed to Russian. Diplomatic sources said the Poles had asked that the evacuees' Polish citizenship be restored and had offered to provide funds for their relief.

Political observers believe the main factor complicating the current negotiations is the alleged anti-Russian tone of some Polish newspapers printed in England. Sources close to the Soviets say these resemble German papers more than Allied papers in their treatment of the news, charging that they attack Russia editorially, omit news of Russian victories and carry anti-Jewish articles.

Several small Polish organizations in England are in opposition to the exiled Government. They split from the main group over the Russian-Polish alliance signed after both countries had become involved in war with Germany. Informed quarters said the latter group was mainly responsible for the newspaper policies at which the Soviets were objecting.

NAZIS RAZE DUTCH CITIES FOR DEFENSE

Londan, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—A Dutch source said today that the Germans were pushing their fortification of the Netherlands coast, removing another 100,000 civilians from the Hague, Ijmuiden and other areas and razing large sections of cities nearest the coast for the construction of forts.

This source, who would not allow his name to be used, said that through private letters from the Netherlands he had learned that "the Hague looks worse than Rotterdam." The heart of Rottedam was destroyed by the German Air Force in 1940. His report coincided with a report in the German newspaper National Zeitung of Essen containing an alleged description of defense works in Holland.

The newspaper said: "Fortifications, minefields and traps for armored cars and tanks have expelled all civilian life from the coast. All houses have been demolished. The streets are in ruins."

Imbel, Belgian news agency, reported that the Germans also had extended their defense zone along the Belgian coast and ordered the withdrawal inland of all former members of the Belgian Army.

The defense zone was said to extend twenty miles in from the coast.

Briton Suggests New Deal Plan In West Indies

Stockdale Report Calls for System of Improvement at Cost of $24,000,000

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP).—A New Deal for the British West Indies was envisaged today in a British government White Paper which disclosed proposals designed to solve many social and economic problems of the islands. The paper, the report of Sir Frank Stockdale, comptroller for development and welfare in the West Indies, suggested improvements to cost nearly $24,000,000.

The Stockdale report comes at the end of a two-year medical, agricultural, educational, labor and economic survey. It found the main problems are:

Health — Inadequate medical facilities, low level of sanitation, housing shortage, high incidence of tropical disease and need for improved standard of mid wifery.

Agriculture—Soil erosion, overproduction of sugar, and disease in cocoa and banana plants.

Social welfare—Low wages, irregular employment and "looseness in family structure" (75 per cent of births are illegitimate).

Education—Insufficient accommodation in schools and shortage of more than 3,000 teachers.

Labor—color and racial questions, dangerous drift from the country to towns and need for training in trade-union procedure.

The report called for gradually improved medical services, and public health organizations.

Development of an improved system of production and mixed farming were suggested as aids to agriculture, along with plans to counteract soil erosion.

Attention has been called to the need for filling the gaps in the workmen's compensation and factory law in Jamaica, and in Trinidad and British Guiana a British trade unionist is to help the local labor department, the report said.

To relieve social conditions provision has been made for appointment of more welfare workers. Provision will be made also for development of new industries and handicrafts.

Provision is to be made for construction of new children's homes and industrial schools on farm school lines. Aid will be directed to building new schools and reconstruction of others, sanitation, free provision of books, training of teachers and pre-vocational training. It is proposed that in country districts mixed farms should be attached to the schools.

Recommendations for eventual establishment of regular British passenger service to the West Indies and an inter-island steamer service also were made.

60 TITLED BRITISH KILLED

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP) The 1943 edition of "Debrett's Peerage" today listed 60 peers, 12 baronets, and 3 other titleholders as killed while serving with the British armed forces during 1942. Six other peers were killed in air raids.

Churchill Still Confined to Bed

London, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, confined to his bed since last [illegible] by acute catarrh, had a comfortable night and his condition is about the same.

Asks Warning to Reich on Gas

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Reginald Purbrick, Conservative Member of Parliament, has asked Prime Minister Winston Churchill to notify the German people that Great Britain has "sufficient stocks of deadly poison gas to destroy the whole population of Germany, civilian as well as military." He made the request in a written question drawing attention to Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbel's speech in which the latter said the Germans intended to wage total war "beyond any extent that can be imagined."

Czech Coming for Lend-Lease

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP).—The Czech government-in-exile here decided today to send Dr. Ladislav Feierabend, Minister of Finance, to Washington to seek lend-lease aid.

No 8th Army News From Cairo

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The daily Cairo communiqués that have recorded the progress of the British Eighth Army will no longer be issued, the War Office stated today, since its operations in North Africa are now under the single command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

UNREST IN FIAT WORKS

London, Feb. 23 (A. P.)—Reuters reported the Milan radio as saying today that troops had been called to suppress disturbances at the Fiat Works in Milan, Italy, where the workers were said to be demanding peace. The Fiat Works, vital to the Italian war industry, have been a main target of R. A. F. raids on northern Italy.

King George Approves U. S. Medal for Briton

London, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—King George VI has approved acceptance of the Distinguished Service Medal which was personally conferred by President Roosevelt on Brig. Vivian Dykes when on the British Army staff in Washington. The officer was listed as killed on active service on February 2.

The decoration was in recognition of his services in the Allied cause.

LAVAL THREATENS TO WITHHOLD FOOD UNLESS MEN WORK

Enrollment of Workers Pressed by Collaborationist, Laborers Aiding Nazis.

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 23.—(AP) Striving to meet a Nazi demand for [illegible] French workmen, Pierre Laval's government has threatened to refuse food cards to men who do not register for such work.

This threat was voiced in French newspapers, and meanwhile the Geneva Journal said that many French workers were already engaged by the Germans in building fortifications along the Atlantic coast and the Russian plains.

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Difficulty in Meeting Demands

Laval's controled press lauded his "accomplishments," but indicated there were difficulties in complying with German demands for more workers in exchange for certain concessions.

The Petit Dauphinois of Grenoble yesterday and today warned soldiers, sailors and airmen demobilized last Nov. 10 that failure to register for work would mean refusal of food cards and make them liable to a fine up to 1,000 francs and prison sentence of a month to a year.

The same threat was made against youths 20 to 22 years old who were first called up for work under the mobilization law that afects all men 18 to 50, and unmarried women 21 to 35. The youths are compelled to present registration cards showing what work they are doing when they apply for food cards each month.

Workers Flee Country

Earlier it was reported that more workers appeared to be fleeing to the country to avoid the police, and Laval's government threatened punitive action against persons who helped hide skilled workmen wanted for labor in German factories.

The Geneva Journal said it was apparent that the second contingent of 250,000 workers was not limited to skilled workers, but can include men capable of doing any work whatsoever.

Supplying workers appears to be the chief manifestation of Laval's "collaboration," the Geneva paper continued, and shows that the Reich considers France to be a "reservoir of laborers of all kinds" and that this appears to be the reason why "Laval continues in power while Doriot (Jacques Doriot, another French collaborationist leader) whose star has faded has decided to go to the eastern front."

Laval, it added, has not yet convinced Frenchmen that they should aid Germany to fight Bolshevism.

In Alsace, the Nazi authorities were reported to have warned the people that the period of grace in which all firearms and ammunition must be surrendered would expire Feb. 25, after which those failing to comply would be liable to death or forced labor.

Laval Will Punish Persons Hiding Skilled Workers From Nazis

Paris Economic Life Reported Hampered by German Demands

BERN, Feb. 23.—Pierre Laval's Nazi-supported regime in France has threatened punitive action against persons, especially rural residents, who help hide skilled workmen wanted for labor in German factories.

The announcement that reprisals would be taken against any one helping workers to avoid conscription has created a marked uneasiness, a Lyon dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve said. It added that workers fleeing to the country to avoid police appeared to be "more numerous."

Economic life in Paris was reported to be partly paralyzed by "the more and more pressing" campaign to meet a quota of 250,000 workers wanted for Germany. Paris stores, it was said, were forced to furnish several hundred workers and hundreds of girls in the needlework industry were drafted.

Even along the Pyrenees, a Toulouse dispatch said, youths eligible for recruitment were "taking to the bushes" and the guard along the new demarcation line there was said to be most rigid.

The Netherlands news agency Aneta said yesterday that a new decree issued by Reichscommissar Arthur Seyss-Inquart in Holland and broadcast by the Hilversum radio had introduced labor conscription in that Nazi-occupied country. Coupled with the decree was a warning that refusal to co-operate with the German war effort would be regarded as sabotage, punishable by death, Aneta said.

A Stockholm dispatch, quoting reports from Oslo, said Vidkun Quisling had proclaimed total mobilization of Norway's manpower, with all men between 18 and 55 and women from 21 to 40 subject to a call for work.

Pope Sees Hungarian And Argentine Officials

New Impetus Is Given to Rumors of Peace Plan

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 23 (AP).—Pope Pius XII received the secretaries of the Hungarian and Argentine Legations at the Vatican today in a continuance of conversations which, since the arrival of the Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, have given new impetus to rumors of a hope for a separate peace by the small nations of Europe.

Archbishop Spellman, who has seen the Pope three times in as many days, carried on discussions privately, dispatches from Vatican City said, but the names of the conferees were not disclosed.

Whether the visits to the Pontiff by the Hungarian and Argentine secretaries were connected with the archbishop's mission remained for speculation, but Vatican observers considered this conclusion logical. It was pointed out that Hungary is one of the nations desiring peace, and Argentina is one through which negotiations could be carried on.

[In Washington, President Roosevelt told a press conference that the primary objective of Archbishop Spellman's trip to Europe was to visit military and naval units. Asked whether the archbishop was on a mission for him or carrying any message to the Vatican, the President said that he could not comment, but that he had seen the archbishop before his departure. The President said the churchman was making the journey in his capacity as a chaplain-bishop.]

FINNS SEEN GROWING WEARY

New Cabinet Expected to Be Formed of Elements Ready to Make Peace.

Finland Seen Ready for Peace.

Stockholm, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Finland, wearied by a war she was ill-prepared to support, is believed by reliable sources here to be about ready to make peace with Soviet Russia—but only on terms which would guarantee her people the freedom and independence they have enjoyed since the first world war.

Reports reaching Stockholm through various channels indicate the situation in Finland is rapidly developing to the point where the Finns would like to contact the Russians through some intermediary — preferably America.

Exactly what proposals the Finns might advance for a settlement with Moscow is a question, but this much seems certain: Finland will not place herself in the position of suing for peace.

No Ties with Germany.

As far as her relations with Germany are considered Finland is said to feel that she is not bound to Germany by any scrap of paper and that a move for a separate peace on her part could not be interpreted by the Axis as a stab in the back. The Finns doubtless, however, are fully conscious of the tremendous psychological effect such an action would have on Germany's eastern European satellites — Hungary and Rumania.

The composition of the cabinet which President Risto Ryti is expected to announce prior to his inauguration for a second term March 1, may go far in determining the speed with which the Finns are able to withdraw from the war in which they maintain they have no part.

JAPANESE WARSHIP BOMBED AT RABAUL

Flying Fortresses Score Three Hits on Cruiser in Harbor.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—(AP) Flying Fortress crews planted three 500-pound bombs on a Japanese cruiser or large destroyer at Rabaul in New Britain yesterday, while low-flying Douglas Havocs forced the enemy to retire farther toward Mubo on New Guinea.

The day saw Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men attacking Japanese bases and positions along an arc extending from Timor to New Britain.

The only enemy retaliation, the noon communique added, was a light raid over the Milne bay area which caused insignificant casualties.

Waterfront Blasted

After dropping a number of 500-pound bombs on shopping at Rabaul, the Fortresses braved intense anti-aircraft fire and dazzling searchlights to blast the waterfront area.

In New Guinea Allied planes made morning and afternoon sweeps over enemy-occupied territory, and "our air attacks are forcing the enemy back from his forward positions in the direction of Mubo," the war bulletin declared.

"Our heavy bombers attacked enemy shipping and shore installations just before dawn, scoring three direct hits with 500 pound bombs on a cruiser or large destroyer, and hits within 25 feet of a 7,000 ton cargo vessel," General MacArthur's noon communique reported on the Rabaul raid.

"Fires were started along the waterfront and, in Ataliklikun bay, two schooners were strafed from low altitude. Intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered throughout the attack."

A single heavy Allied bomber fought it out with 10 Jap fighters, shooting down two and perhaps three, over Portuguese Timor, and successfully carried out its task of bombing the Penfoei airdrome at Koepang.

Two waves of Allied bombers started fires among buildings at Ttoeal, a Japanese-occupied town on the Kai islands.

Other planes carried out morning and afternoon coastal sweeps in the vicinity of Lae, New Guinea.

Gen. MacArthur's "mobile artillery," planes which engaged almost daily in harassing flights, swarmed all around the approaches to Lae and Salamaua, New Guinea, raiding villages which the Japs might use for a variety of purposes, including supply.

Allies Drop 15 Tons Of Bombs on Enemy Areas in New Guinea

New Britain, Solomons And Admiralty Islands Targets Also Blasted

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 23.—Fifteen tons of bombs, including some 1,000-pounders, were dropped on Malahang Airdrome and nearby villages in the Lae area of New Guinea yesterday as Allied planes made a wide offensive sweep over New Guinea, New Britain, the Solomons and the Admiralty Islands, an Allied communique said today.

"Our 1,000-pound bombs caused the heaviest destruction in the light village construction, and many large fires were started," the communique said.

The raid against Japanese installations in the Lae area was described as "a strong, co-ordinated attack," and the bombers were escorted by long-range fighters.

In the Buin-Faise region of the Solomons, large fires were started at two enemy airdromes, the airfield at Lorengau in the Admiralty Islands, and surface ships in the harbor there were attacked by a heavy reconnaissance unit, the communique said.

Rabaul, in New Britain, took another pounding as heavy bombers attacked Lakunai Airdrome and shore installations at the north end of the harbor, it was announced. The airport at Gasmata also was attacked.

Small formations of Japanese planes made a light raid on Port Moresby last night, but the communique said no damage or casualties were caused.

Allied Convoy Downs 5 of 8 Jap Planes And Escapes Unhit

Torpedo Craft Felled In 15-Minute Night Battle South of Guadalcanal

By the Associated Press.

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, Feb. 23.—An Allied convoy shot down five of eight attacking Japanese torpedo planes and escaped without receiving a single hit in fighting off a night torpedo attack south of Guadalcanal February 17.

The convoy was made up of transports and escorting destroyers.

The Japanese attackers tried tactics which were successfully used in sinking the cruiser Chicago, but paid the price for attempting the repetition, said an eyewitness account which censorship approved for use today.

(The Tokio radio, heard in London February 20, broadcast a Japanese communique which claimed Jap Navy planes sank two destroyers and one large transport in an attack February 17 on escorted convoys near San Cristobal Island, southeast of Guadalcanal.

(The cruiser Chicago was sunk January 30 south of Guadalcanal in the vicinity of Rennell Island. It was crippled by two torpedoes launched from planes in an attack the night of January 29 and finished off by four aerial torpedoes the following day.)

Flares Illuminate Convoy.

The Japanese took elaborate pains to illuminate the convoy as they did during the terrific battle off Savo Island November 10 to 14, 1942. Reconnaissance planes had been tracking the convoy all day. When dusk turned into blackness, flares were dropped, lighting up the ocean like a stage setting. Other flares were dropped which floated outside the edges of our convoy. The Japs came in.

Waves of two and three planes approached at intervals of five minutes. An anti-aircraft barrage burst among them, but each still came on until it was hit and engulfed in flames.

"The destroyer screen," the eyewitness said, "would pick up the planes and let off a burst of withering fire. Our fire was so terrific that there were five telltale fires on top of the water at one time, marking the end of as many Jap planes.

Battle Over in 15 Minutes.

"Meantime, the entire convoy kept up a previously arranged battle movement, twisting and turning in order to offer as poor a target as possible.

"No torpedoes got home and the battle was over within 15 minutes.

"The attackers are believed to have been two-engined Mitsubishis.

"One destroyer radioed another, 'There are two Japs in the water.' And the reply: 'Toss them dog rations, there is no time to stop now. We'll pick them up later.'"

INDIA PRAYS AS GANDHI WEAKENS

New Delhi, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Mohandas K. Gandhi, now in the fourteenth day of his scheduled twenty-one day fast in protest against his detention by British authorities, passed a quiet day yesterday and slept several hours, although he is growing progressively weaker, dispatches from Poona said.

The crisis created by his six months' confinement in the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona and his sudden decision to fast at the age of 73 deepened as it became apparent he might die if the fast is not ended soon.

Prayers for a long life for the aged Nationalist leader and for his unconditional release were offered at numerous places of worship throughout India. The Parsi community at Karachi met and requested the Viceroy to release Gandhi unconditionally to save his life for the cause of universal good will and peace.

A Calcutta corporation adjourned its meeting yesterday without transacting any business "in view of the present state of Gandhi's health." Many students left their classes to pray.

COMPROMISE TO END GANDHI FAST REFUSED

Englishmen And Indians Present Proposal To Linlithgow

Conditions Proposed By Group Are Rejected By Viceroy

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Feb. 23—An attempt to end the twenty-one day fast of Mohandas K. Gandhi, now in its fourteenth day, by a compromise between the Indian nationalist leader and Viceroy Lord Linlithgow ended in failure today.

The latest scheme designed to end the hunger strike which Gandhi undertook in protest over the Viceroy's refusal to release him from c.nfinement in the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona was instituted by a combination of Englishmen and Indians.

Confers With Gandhi

Horace Alexander, member of the British Parliament who has been serving in India recently as a representative of the Quaker relief agency, first conferred with the fasting Hindu leader at Poona.

After the conference he advised Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, a member of a recent conference of Indian leaders seeking Gandhi's unconditional release, that under certain conditions Gandhi might end his fast.

Indians here were advised by Alexander that the conditions, which had not yet been put to Gandhi, however, were:

First—that the Viceroy send to Poona an accredited representative bringing proof of the Viceroy's contention that Gandhi and his Indian Congress party were responsible for the violence which broke out following the leader's arrest.

Second—That Gandhi be permitted to see members of the Congress working committee, who also are in jail. It was agreed that all should remain in detention during the meeting.

This proposition was placed before the Viceroy by an English intermediary. Early this morning intermediary informed Rajagopalachari and other Indian leaders that the Viceroy had rejected the proposal.

Blow To Indian Leaders

To the Indians it came as a jarring blow to their latest effort in behalf of Gandhi, now on the eve of the third week of his fast.

Some took encouragement concerning Gandhi's health from last night's bulletin, which spoke of him as being cheerful after a severe crisis.

They have predicted serious reactiosn would develop in the event of Gandhi's death. The Government, however, has taken precautions for any such trouble. These precautions were taken under the jurisdiction of various provincial authorities.

Gandhi Friends Hopeful at End Of Second Week

But Doctors Report Fasting Leader Is in Steady Ebb; More Protests Registered

FEB 24 1943

POONA, India, Feb. 23 (AP).—Mohandas K. Gandhi completed tonight the second week of his planned three-week fast, and all India anxiously followed reports showing that the seventy-three-year-old Nationalist leader was growing steadily worse.

Authoritative sources said Gandhi's physicians were keenly concerned now with the growing weakness of his heart and kidneys.

Among many of his friends, however, a note of hope appeared where yesterday there was only gloom. While admitting that it was wishful thinking, they were encouraged by the fact that he had surmounted one crisis, and were beginning to hope he would survive to the end of the fast.

With two-thirds of his self-imposted fruit-juice-and-water fast behind him, Gandhi continued conscious in his detention quarters at the palace of the Aga Khan.

In Bombay, the official government communique said "there is no appreciable change to record." Signed by the six doctors attending Gandhi, the bulletin said he had "only broken sleep during the night but dozed off and on during the day" yesterday.

Gandhi received several visitors again today, including his youngest son, Devadas, but talked little.

JAPANESE EXTEND SALWEEN FOOTHOLD

Gain Slightly in Heavy Fighting in China's Burma Road Region

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 23 (AP)—Despite determined Chinese resistance the Japanese attempting to extend their slender foothold in Southwestern Yunnan Province have made some progress in their drive north along the western bank of the Salween River, the Chinese High Command said tonight.

The Chinese communiqué told of heavy fighting in the Burma Road area which had continued for five days and still was in progress around Mamienkwan, both sides suffering heavy casualties.

Severe fighting also was reported in Kwangtung Province in the south.

Raid Alarm Interrupts Chungking Fete for Reds

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Feb. 23.—A reception at the Soviet Embassy, held in honor of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, was interrupted by a 90-minute air-raid alarm today, but no enemy planes appeared over the city.

A Central News dispatch, however, reported that 15 Japanese planes had bombed the important town of Liuchow in Kwangsi Province, southern terminus of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was among those attending the Red Army Day reception in the Soviet Embassy, but arrived early and departed before the other guests appeared.

R. A. F. Raids 3 Burma Bases

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 23 (AP).—Royal Air Force bombers raided Akyab and Pauktawgyi in western Burma yesterday and then roared back over Mingaladon airdrome near Rangoon in a night raid, the British announced today. Fighters went out on offensive patrols during the day in other sections of the Japanese-occupied country and all aircraft returned safely.

London, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The Tokio radio, heard here by the Associated Press, claimed today that one American destroyer was sunk and another set afire by Japanese planes Sunday night at Espiritu Santo Island, in the New Hebrides.

The claim was not confirmed by any Allied source.

Melbourne, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The executive body of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, representing practically all of the country's union members, cabled Prime Minister Churchill today urging that Mohandas K. Gandhi be released in the interests of the Indian people.

U. S. And South America Trade Increase Seen

Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 23 (AP)—Increased trade between the United States and South America was forecast today for the post-war period by Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Concluding talks with Uruguayan business leaders, Johnson said he felt preliminary work for better understanding after the war had started well.

Johnston said his tour of South America was being made with a view of preparing the ground for settlement of post-war problems, and that the United States was interested in the developmen of small indusries in Uruguay. He warned, however, that little trade improvement could be expected now because of the lack ofshipping facilities.

Sugar Purchase Plan Negotiated With Cuba

Economic Co-operation Also Part of Program

By the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—A program of economic co-operation which includes purchase from Cuba of 2,700,000 tons of raw sugar at 2.65 cents a pound has been negotiated with the United States, it was officially announced last night.

Details were not disclosed, but a Cuban government mission is to go to Washington soon to complete the contract, the basis of which was fixed in talks between United States Ambassador Spruille Braden and Prime Minister Ramon Zaydin.

Public works projects, to give sugar industry workers employment in the off season, and more diversification of Cuba's agriculture are among the phases of the agreement, it was said.

An attempt to control prices on goods imported into Cuba also will be made, it was understood, in an attempt to avoid inflationary prices.

Prince Bernhard To Be White House Guest

Ottawa, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has gone to Washington to visit President Roosevelt, it was announced today.

A spokesman for the Prince said that the trip is purely social, and that Prince Bernhard will be the guest of the President at the White House.

U. S. ADVISES FINNS AGAIN TO QUIT WAR

FEB 24 1943

Welles, In Careful Statement, Reiterates Arguments Against Nazi Link

Reports From Stockholm Of Peace-Move Suggestions Prompt Action

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 23—The United States advised Finland again today to withdraw from Germany's war against Russia.

The advice was contained in a carefully worded statement made by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, in reply to a question at his press conference.

"Do you think the time is approaching," Welles was asked, "when Finland should disassociate herself from Germany's war against Russia?"

Prompted By Swedish Reports

The question was prompted by recent renewed reports from Stockholm that Finland was contemplating such a step.

Welles replied that he thought the position of the Government and Department of State had been made very clear in past months.

In view of the very real friendship and great measure of understanding between Finns and Americans during the past quarter century, he said, it was only natural for the United States Government to make it clear that this country hoped the Government of Finland would no longer continue the policy of giving aid—effective military aid—to the mortal enemies of the United States and the United Nations.

Finland Stands For Liberty

Those enemies, he added, were also the mortal enemies of exactly the kind of democracy and human liberty that the people of Finland themselves have believed in and stood for.

Recent official and semi-official expositions of Finland's attitude have indicated that the little northern republic would welcome an opportunity to withdraw from the war, but dared not take such a step without some acceptable guarantee that Russia would not again attack or invade Finland.

It has also been pointed out by Finnish spokesmen that Finland is dependent on Germany for food and that withdrawal from the war automatically would mean an end of food shipments from Germany.

100,000 Nazi Troops There

The presence of some 100,000 German troops in Finland also enters into Finnish calculations. Some Finns have expressed the fear of German reprisals in case Finland took the initiative in seeking peace with Russia and have suggested that an opening move in that direction, therefore, should be made by Russia.

Soviet spokesmen here, however, have been non-committal on the subject beyond remarking that the German troops in Finland are not likely to leave that country until they are driven out.

This, too, seems to be the implication in Premier Joseph Stalin's order of the day to the Red army, in which he mentions the Finns among the enemies to be crushed and lists Karelia (which Finland lost to Russia in the winter war of 1939-40) among the Russian territories in which "German invaders and their accomplices still hold sway."

BYRNES HITS PLAN TO WIN IN '44, NOT '43

Holds Spirit Of America Demands Quick Military Victory

Attack Second In 24 Hours On Backers Of Slower War Effort

FEB 24 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 23—James F. Byrnes, viewing the coming year as the toughest in this generation, has taken issue with those "who tell us that we can win the war in 1944 as well as 1943."

"If I know the spirit of America, it is that we not only must win the war but must win the war quickly," Byrnes told the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The speech, given behind closed doors February 13, was made public tonight by the Office of War Information.

Second Attack

Byrnes' speech was the second high-Administration attack published within twenty-four hours upon those suggesting a slowing down of some military aspects of the war effort. Vice-President Wallace, in an address Monday night, said a leading statesman of "the loyal opposition" had urged in 1917 "that we send our allies in Europe food and munitions, but that we avoid dislocating our civilian life at home," and that this man "is giving similar advice today."

Said Byrnes, the economic stabilization director:

"I must differ with the people who believe that, because it may cause serious inconvenience to our civilian population, we must be careful not to try to do too much at this time and who tell us that we can win the war in 1944 as well as 1943.

Wouldn't Pull Punches

"If any one of you saw your 19-year-old son in a fight which meant

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his death or the death of the enemy, you would not hold your punches in the belief that you could win that fight tomorrow just as well as today.

"Your sons and your neighbors' sons are in that kind of fight.

"While I would not postpone until 1944 fighting the enemy, I would postpone until 1944 fighting among ourselves. My plea is that we stop fighting each other and start fighting the enemy.

Toughest Year Yet

"The coming year is going to be the hardest, toughest year our generation has had to endure. But we can make it, if we will, one of the most glorious years in our history."

Urging support for price-control measures, Byrnes said:

"Black markets do not give the people food they would not otherwise get. Black markets hold the people's food for ransom.

"The fight against inflation is not simply the Government's job. It is the job of all the people. In this work the press can play a vital part. Instead of letting a violation of the law become the 'smart' thing to do, you can make it a shameful thing to do.

May Strike Own Son

"It is not always easy for a publicist who has selected his target to realize that he may be destroyin galong with his target something that is very dear to him. Like William Tell, he must be careful that, aiming at the apple, he does not strike his own son.

"The total organization for war is a complicated business. Scold the bureaucrats and brasshats as we do, we need them.

"Because they (the bureaucrats) are human, they make mistakes. But their tasks are difficult, and after we indulge in the American pastime of criticizing public officials, we must agree that on the whole they are doing a pretty good job."

Byrnes said he assumed the "brasshats, who are frequently held up to scorn," are the high-ranking officers of army and navy.

Democratic System

"In no country on earth is the commissioned personnel secured by a more democratic system," he said. "They are just as good or as bad as are the people of the United States.

"The real danger I wish to guard against and hope you will warn against, is the undermining of public confidence, not in this or that official, but in all Government and administrative machinery.

"We should consider whether our speeches and editorials will direct the thinking of our listeners and readers to help win the war or merely make them futilely angry with their Government."

U-BOAT FIGHT DUE IN SPRING

FEB 24 1943

Showdown Battle Forecast As Knox Calls Menace Still Grave

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 23—Development of a showdown fight next spring between Allied naval forces and German U-boats in the battle of the Atlantic was foreseen in informed quarters here tonight.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, reported today that merchant ship losses have been greatly reduced this winter but that the submarine menace continues "very grave."

Two Axis Subs Sunk

The Secretary's report was prompted by disclosure of the destruction of a German submarine by an American destroyer in the Atlantic and of a Japanese submersible by an American armed merchantman in the Pacific.

The destroyer discovered the submarine on the surface at night and sank it with a barrage of five-inch shells after dodging a torpedo which the U-boat fired in a desperate effort to save itself.

The merchantman was torpedoed at night in the South Pacific without warning but survived to fight and sink the sub with its deck guns.

Makes Port With Hole In Stern

The navy also announced that a medium-sized American merchant vessel, torpedoed in the Southwest Pacific in mid-January reached port despite a huge hole in its stern. The ship was attacked off the east coast of Australia. Three men on watch in engineering quarters were killed.

Announcement of the attacks followed by less than twenty-four hours the disclosure of the torpedo sinking in the North Atlantic of two American passenger-convoy ships with a total loss of more than 850 civilian war workers and army, navy, marine and Coast Guard officers and men.

Knox told his press conference he was unable to say whether the torpedoed boats were traveling in convoy or had other naval protection.

Not Isolated Cases

The Secretary made clear that the two subs destroyed were not isolated cases. A percentage of others attacked have to be listed as only "probably sunk" in the absence of positive information.

Knox said that United Nations' ship sinkings in the last three months—December, January and February—have been greatly reduced. This fact, he added, might be explained by the theory that weather conditions hinder U-boat operations and "there is nothing on which to predicate any sanguine hopes for early stoppage or cure of the menace."

Naval experts who have studied other aspects of the Atlantic situation suggested another explanation for reduced losses might be the fact that Admiral Karl Doenitz, U-boat specialist and new German naval chief, probably has been conserving his forces for a smashing undersea offensive in the spring.

Longer days and calmer weather favor U-boat operations. Aerial reconnaissance on which Nazi sub commanders rely heavily for information of convoy movements on the European side of the Atlantic can be conducted on a much more extensive scale than has been possible this winter.

Might Double Number

Moreover, the best estimate now available is that the Germans have had only about 100 of their total force of between 400 and 500 subs in the Atlantic, while for the unlimited spring campaign they might be able to increase the number by fifty or one hundred per cent., especially under threat of an Allied invasion of the continent.

The Allied counter offensive, on the other hand, is being strengthened by the addition of more anti-submarine craft, both aerial and surface, and by the increasing effectiveness by which bombers from Britain strike at U-boat bases and construction centers along the French and German coasts.

Knox said every possible measure is being employed to combat submarines. With new surface craft coming off the ways in considerable numbers, the authorities here predicted that the battle probably will reach a showdown stage in a few months, probably by late spring.

Guadalcanal Ship Story Laid to an 'Inference'

House Members Say Akron Writer Went 'Far Afield'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—A House naval subcommittee expressed the opinion today that a story published by "The Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal" to the effect that some merchant seamen had refused to unload cargo on a Sunday at Guadalcanal was based on a "broad general statement" by returned service men, with the writer "going far afield in drawing the inferences." It added that "the reporter in this instance may have had every reason to believe there might have occurred some sort of an incident in Guadalcanal."

The report said Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Major General A. A. Vandegrift, in charge of land forces at Guadalcanal at the time, had advised the committee they had no knowledge of such an incident. It also noted that the Navy had announced that Admiral William F. Halsey informed it there had been no instance of merchant seamen refusing to discharge cargo at Guadalcanal.

The committee, headed by Representative Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, submitted its finding to the House without recommendations. Mr. Magnuson told reporters Representative John Z. Anderson, Republican, of California, would file a supplemental report giving some details of information on which the Akron paper based its story.

Wallace Due to Visit Latin America in March

Brief Trip Will Take Him to Seven Countries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said today that he had accepted invitations to visit Costa Rica, Chile, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru about the middle of March. Because of pressure of business in Washington, he said, his trip will be a brief one and he will be unable to visit other American countries at that time.

He expects to attend the opening of the Tropical Institute of Agriculture in Costa Rica and to study the production of rubber, quinine and abaca in other countries. He also will inspect the development of agriculture in Chile.

SPANISH MISSION IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—(AP) Col. Juan Beigbeder, former Spanish foreign minister and onetime high commissioner of Spanish Morocco, is in Washington on a technical mission for his government and conferred today with Secretary of War Stimson, the Spanish embassy said.

F. D. R. QUERIED ABOUT STALIN

FEB 24 1943

Roosevelt In Reply Says Only That Africa Is A Second Front Of Sorts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 23—Joseph Stalin's declaration that Russia was carrying the whole weight of the war because of the lack of a second front in Europe produced no direct reaction from President Roosevelt today, but he did say that he and Prime Minister Churchill had agreed on a second front of sorts in North Africa and that this was opened.

The President told a press conference he had not read the Russian Premier's order of the day commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red army. He said he had noted the headlines on Stalin's reference to a second front, but he told reporters they knew what headlines were.

Warns Of Misinterpretation

A reporter said that Stalin's statements indicated that after the Red army has pushed the Nazis out of Russian territory he would be through. No, Mr. Roosevelt replied, Stalin did not say that. And he suggested that the press stick to the Premier's language and not try to interpret it.

Again, amid a bit of laughter, he said he had not read Stalin's declaration.

Told that the *Saturday Evening Post* was saying in an article that he and Churchill had promised

(Continued [illegible] Column 2)

Stalin to open a second front in 1942, the President inquired where they got that story. He said he did not think they had been reading any secret files of the Casablanca meeting or been decoding any secret messages.

The article, he was told, referred to conferences he and Churchill had in Washington immediately after Pearl Harbor. It was at that point that Mr. Roosevelt said a second front of sorts had been agreed upon and that it seemed best to start it at Algiers or Casablanca, and that was done.

He raised the question of what is meant by the second front and said no two persons in his office at the moment would agree on the definition.

TROOPS WILL PICK COTTON IN ARIZONA

Wartime Laws to Be Repealed, After Victory, Roosevelt Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 — (AP) President Roosevelt voiced a hope at a press conference today that many things being done in wartime would be revised and repealed when the conflict is over and normal conditions prevail once more.

"What do you hope to see repealed?' 'a reporter inquired.

That has nothing to do with the price of eggs, Mr. Roosevelt retorted. Let's win the war — that's the point, he added.

His remarks were included in a brief discussion of the McKellar bill, which would require Senate confirmation of thousands of government officials now appointed without such consent.

Mr. Roosevelt had written Vice President Wallace a letter expressing opposition to the measure. When he was asked whether he had had any reports or reaction on that communication. He said he had not, but that he had been told the legislation had been improved.

"Can you improve a bill of that sort?" a reporter asked.

The President said he thought so, and said he understood that the measure had been altered to require confirmation of Federal employes making $4,500 and [illegible] whereas at one point Senator McKellar had proposed going as low as employes making $3,800. He said he had heard, too, that some thing was being inserted to protect the civil service.

When a reporter remarked that perhaps that would require amending the Civil Service act, Mr. Roosevelt said that was a mole hill in relation to the war and then went on to express a hope for revision and repeal of many things done during the war.

Army Units Will Be Furloughed with Officers to Gather Crops.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 — (AP) The Army ordered troops to pick cotton in Arizona today, and President Roosevelt indicated that he hoped this action would still the clamor in Congress for the armed services to furlough all experienced farm hands.

The chief executive commented at his press conference on the order which climaxed a series of administration moves on the food production front, including also the lifting of marketing quotas on wheat.

Roosevelt Explains Difficulties

Without referring directly to the congressional controversy, Mr. Roosevelt said that many people did not think things through. It would not be wise, he said, to assign farm work to a division needing only four weeks more of training before going overseas. But there were some troops which could well be employed for short times at agricultural work.

Every instance, he indicated, would have to be treated as an individual case.

The Army disclosed that white and Negro soldiers would move into the long staple cotton fields to help harvest this "indispensable war material," and that similar ac-

tion would be taken if necessary with regard to vital crops elsewhere in the nation.

The lifting of the restrictions on the marketing of wheat was announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. He said the aim was to assure adequate wartime supplies for human consumers and livestock.

In other actions bearing on the food situation:

Students to Work

Secretary Wickard and John W. Studebaker, federal education commissioner, announced that 500,000 to 650,000 "victory farm volunteers, principally high school boys and girls, would be recruited for farm work during the spring and summer months.

Rep. Rogers (R.-Mass.) introduced legislation calling for creation of a voluntary war farm corps of youths and women.

The House laid aside a bill to remove some of the restrictions of the AAA crop control law pertaining to peanuts, wheat and corn. The Agriculture department, as well as a number of legislators, had backed the measure, but it was reported that the department now planned to put its main provisions into effect under emergency clauses in the crop control law.

In fact, the wheat provisions were met by Secretary Wickard's order today with regard to marketing quotas. In addition to this provision, the bill would lift corn marketing quotas and set higher prices for peanuts to encourage their production for oil. The legislation had been assailed by Rep. Cannon (D.-Mo.) among others. Rep. Cannon called it a "log rolling measure" beneficial to only a comparatively small farm group. Speaker Rayburn announced that the vote was being postponed until advice could be received from the Agriculture department on how the legislation would be administered. Some members said privately, however, that they thought Secretary Wickard's action regarding wheat meant all crop production restrictions might be lifted, and that possibly the legislation is unnecessary.

Lieut. General Joseph T. McNarney disclosed in testimony to a Senate Agriculture subcommittee that the order for soldiers to help harvest the long staple cotton crop in Arizona was taken under a general program for emergency use of troops on farms.

Roosevelt Approves Furloughs

He said that Secretary of War Stimson submitted the plan to President Roosevelt yesterday and received the chief executive's approval. It provides for furloughing of entire military units for use, under regular officers, in gathering seasonal crops.

Senator Bankhead (D.-Ala.) has introduced legislation for the furloughing, as individuals, of experienced farm hands who are in the army and are stationed in the continental United States.

What effect Gen. McNarney's testimony might have on the attitude of senators toward Senator Bankhead's legislation was not immediately apparent. On the House side, however, the prospect developed of considerable delay at least in consideration of a bill by Rep. Fulmer (D.-S.C.) embracing a furlough plan.

JAP SUBMARINE AND ONE U-BOAT SUNK BY U. S.

FEB 24 1943

Knox Calls Menace Grave, and Sees Little Hope of Early Cure.

SAYS EVERY TRICK IS USED

But Adds That Nazis Are Still Building Craft Faster Than Allies Sink Them.

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today the sinking of a German submarine in the Atlantic and a Japanese submarine in the Pacific.

Secretary Knox said that every available weapon is being used to bring the Atlantic U-boat menace under control.

He told a press conference that, generally speaking, losses of United Nations merchantships in the Atlantic have been much lower in the last three months but the submarine, he declared, "most emphatically still is a very grave menace."

The two sinkings announced today, the Secretary said, are not isolated cases, but of other submarines believed successfully attacked, at least a percentage would have to be classified only as probably sunk. The Navy still declines, for reasons of security, to issue the total number of enemy submarines destroyed or believed destroyed.

Denies Complacency.

Mr. Knox said he is sure that despite the number of U-boats destroyed, the Germans are still building them faster than they are losing them. "In the present situation," he added, "there is nothing on which to predicate any sanguine hope for an early stoppage or cure of the menace. We need to press just as hard as ever for the construction of destroyers and escort vessels."

The Secretary also said that the co-operative use of planes and surface ships is proving very effective against submarines, and that "no measures that we are familiar with which would help reduce the submarine menace are not being used—there is no foolish feeling of complacency about this situation."

Torpedoed Ship Saved.

The U-boat today reported sunk was destroyed in a fight with a destroyer, while the Japanese was wrecked by the armed guard crew of an American merchant vessel she had previously torpedoed. Both actions occurred at night. The destroyer dodged one torpedo. The Pacific encounter did not start until the submarine's first torpedo, fired without warning, had hit the heavily loaded merchantman and almost lifted her out of the water.

The engine room was wrecked, the radio room demolished and the ship's crew and thirty-five passengers prepared to abandon ship amid flames, smoke and debris. They eventually did abandon, but the next morning the vessel was still afloat and she was soon recovered and towed to an Allied port so that both cargo and ship were saved.

The Japanese submarine skipper, the Navy said, "made one mistake—it proved to be his last." Immediately after the torpedo hit he broke surface and sent a shell from his heavy deck gun over the forward gun mount of the merchantman. The range was only 200 yards, but the Jap missed. The guns of the merchantman fired four shells—all they could obtain quickly from the ammunition boxes, which had been jammed by the torpedoing. They were enough, however, and as the submarine began to sink, the Americans started two machine guns going and poured over 400 rounds into her.

Two Officers Decorated.

Capt. Stanley Cook Norton, commander of the destroyer division whose flagship blasted the U-boat, received the Navy Cross for his part in the affair, the Navy announced. The Navy Cross was also awarded to the commanding officer of the flagship, Commander Hamilton W. Howe, 39 years old, of Norfolk, Va.

The destroyer used five-inch guns to wreck the German prowler and send it, battered and torn, beneath the Atlantic. The submarine was sighted at night by the flagship which immediately closed in on her. The destroyer's machine guns sprayed the U-boat with a deadly hail of lead to prevent the German seamen from manning their deck gun. The five-inch dual purpose guns roared at the same time.

The submarine fought back. Twisting and turning as she attempted to escape the barrage of shells, she fired a torpedo from one of her stern tubes, but skillful seamanship on the bridge got the destroyer out of the way in time. Rather quickly the heavy fire from the American took effect. One shell tore into the submarine's conning tower at the water line. "Destruction of the U-boat was complete," the Navy added.

U. S. Flyers Bomb Kiska Japs

Airmen Also Hammer Foe in Solomons—Allied Convoy Evades Enemy.

FEB 24 1943

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—American bombers have smashed at Japanese bases in the north and south Pacific, starting fires at Munda in the Solomon Islands, the Navy announced today. All United States planes returned safely from the attacks.

The Navy communique said:

"North Pacific:

"1. On February 22, during the morning, Liberator heavy bombers and Mitchell medium bombers with Lightning escort, bombed Japanese positions at Kiska. All United States planes returned.

"South Pacific: (All dates are east longitude).

"2. On February 22, during the early morning, Liberator heavy bombers attacked Japanese positions at Vila on Kolombangara Island and at Munda on New Georgia Island. Results of the bombing at Vila were not observed but fires were started in the Munda area. All United States planes returned."

Munda, a Japanese air base in the Central Solomons, probably holds the record now of being one of the points of the world most bombed by American airmen. A check of Navy communiques shows it has been attacked at least seventy-four times since November 23.

Says Dummies Guard Congress

Representative Cooley Finds Anti-aircraft Guns of Wood Mounted on Roof.

FEB 24 1943

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Representative Cooley, Democrat, of North Carolina, said on the House floor today that anti-aircraft "guns" mounted on the roof of congressional office buildings are made of wood and that the soldiers stationed there are "dummies."

"We are being protected by wooden guns and decoy soldiers," he declared after telling the House that he made a personal inspection tour to the rooftops to check up on the "protection" provided for members of Congress.

"I'm not so concerned over how many wooden guns we have as how many wooden Congressmen," broke in Representative Crawford, Republican, of Michigan.

The House chuckled.

"This is downright serious," Mr. Cooley continued. He said that he had made his inspection trip in broad daylight and in civilian clothes. "Nobody stopped me; nobody fired at me," he said.

He reminded his colleagues, however, that when they entered the front door of the House office buildings after 5 P. M. they were ordered to halt and produce their credentials to soldiers.

The "guns" were mounted on the rooftops soon after Pearl Harbor, but for reasons ascribed to military secrecy the action has not been disclosed previously.

The War Department declined comment on Mr. Cooley's assertions.

"In high heavens," Mr. Cooley shouted. "Why have they been placed over our head. I am something of a duck hunter, and when I place out decoys, I expect to attract ducks. And when I place out decoy soldiers and decoy guns, I would expect to attract enemy planes."

Mr. Cooley took the floor while the House was considering a billion dollar naval shore construction bill to express the hope that none of the money was to be used for "painted ships upon painted oceans—or for wooden guns."

Mr. Cooley said he climbed to the roof of the new House Office Building to satisfy his curiosity after inquiring the caliber of the guns from a member of the House Military Committee.

Told that they were of 50 caliber, he said he replied, "Are you sure, John?"

The House roared with laughter.

R. C. A. Granted Direct Dakar Communication

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—RCA Communications, Inc., received a special three-months authorization today from the Federal Communications Bureau to communicate directly with Dakar, in French West Africa.

The company will use stations at Rocky Point, N. Y.; New Brunswick, and Tuckerton N. J., and Marion, Mass., for point-to-point service with the French Colonial Administration in Dakar.

The FCC denied a request from Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company for similar authority.

Wickard Ends Wheat Quotas To Insure Food

Drops 60 Cents a Bushel Overproduction Penalty, Permits More Plantings

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, suspended Agricultural Adjustment Administration marketing quotas on wheat today in a move he said was designed to insure adequate war-time supplies of the cereal for human food and livestock feed.

The order affected quotas imposed on the 1942 crops and those established for the 1943 crop.

Under marketing quotas farmers were free to sell, use or feed only that wheat grown on their A. A. A. planting allotments. Wheat from the 1942 crop sold, used or fed from excess acreages was subject to a penalty tax of 54 cents a bushel. The penalty would have been around 60 cents for 1943.

Mr. Wickard also made a change in the 1943 farm program to allow farmers to increase their plantings of wheat without being penalized under the benefit payment and crop loans program.

Under this change farmers who plant at least 90 per cent of their A. A. A. goals for war crops—such as soy beans, flax, dry beans and peas, potatoes and grain sorghums—may overplant their 1943 wheat allotments and still get benefit payments and wheat loans.

63 Names Are Added To Navy Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—The Navy announced today sixty-three casualties in Navy forces, including ten dead, six wounded and forty-seven missing.

This brings to 23,615 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The total includes 6,645 dead, 4,470 wounded and 12,500 missing.

The casualties announced today

30.24 — 1425

(those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

NEW YORK

Dead

GREGORCZUK, EDWARD MICHAEL. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gregorczuk, 101 Oak Street, Yonkers.

Missing

LEGGROTTAGLIE, JOHN JOSEPH. Father, Peter Legrottaglie, 26-07 Steinway Street, Astoria, Queens.

MARKHAM, DANIEL LAWRENCE. Father, Daniel Markham, 18 Rickard Street, Cortland.

CONNECTICUT

Dead

GILMORE, HOWARD WALTER, Commander. Wife, Mrs. Hilda St. Raymond Gilmore, 1003 Pequot Avenue, New London.

Missing

HYMEL, JOSEPH MICHAEL. Father, Jacob Hymel, 83 Greenwood Street, Watertown.

FEB 24 1943

Gen. Vandergrift Terms This War 'More Humane'

He Credits Plasma, Sulfa Drugs and Air Ambulances

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—Three things make this war "far more humane" than the last, in the opinion of Major General A. A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps commander of the men on Guadalcanal Island.

General Vandegrift, speaking at a George Washington anniversary dinner last night, listed them as:

1. Blood plasma, which is "doing wonderful things for the soldiers."

2. The sulfa drugs, taken internally and applied to wounds.

3. Immediate removal of the seriously wounded by plane to base hospitals in the rear.

General Vandegrift, who shared the program with Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, told of dramatic episodes in the Guadalcanal fighting.

For example, a Japanese tank broke through and paused momentarily on top of a foxhole occupied by an American boy. The American stuck a hand grenade in its tread and pulled the pin. It blew the tread off, and the tank was then easily destroyed. And, added General Vandegrift: "Needless to say, the boy was decorated, because it was rather a good thing to do."

It is always easy to underestimate the enemy, General Vandegrift said. But it is just as wrong to "build up a bogy that he is invincible."

"The Japanese are not invincible," he declared. "They have been defeated in the air, on the surface of the sea and on the ground. There is no reason to believe our American boys cannot continue to defeat him.

"The Japanese boy is trained to go to a place, stay there, fight and die. We train our men to go to a place, to fight, to win and to live. I can assure you, it is a better theory."

Dutch Prince at White House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has arrived in Washington for an overnight stay as the guest of President Roosevelt, the White House said today. Bernhard, husband of Crown Princess Juliana, came from Ottawa.

Col. James Roosevelt Trains Marine Raiders

Battalion in Oregon Being Prepared for 'Quick Thrust'

CAMP PENDLETON, Ore., Feb. 23 (AP).—Lieutenant Colonel James Roosevelt, oldest son of the President, is engaged here in moulding selected Marine raiders into a self-sufficient, swift-striking force. Every officer and enlisted man was hand-picked from volunteers.

"Every man must be certain he can take care of himself and, among other things, kill any number of Japs," Colonel Roosevelt said.

"Our role is the quick thrust—by surprise if possible; destruction of enemy personnel; to hit, kill and run, if it is a raid; to seize a beachhead, widen and hold it so that support troops may land, if it is an invasion.

"We must prove we are superior to the enemy in every way."

As he spoke Colonel Roosevelt and his battalion had just completed a forty-two-mile march over rough country—in fifteen hours. Nearby a squad of raiders was practicing with hand grenades. Another was flipping wicked, double-edge knives at distant trees. A third group was running obstacle courses.

Raiders have great latitude in their weapons. Some carry automatic pistols, others prefer tommy guns or rapid-fire rifles. Each has at least one knife, a supply of hand grenades and other explosives.

2,759 British Bombers Lost in European War

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Great Britain lost 2,759 bombers over Germany and western Europe from the beginning of the war through 1942, Wilfred Hansford Gallienne, British consul general in Chicago, said yesterday.

Mr. Gallienne said his information came through official channels and that he had been granted permission to release the figure.

He told a meeting of advertising men that now "all of England is an airport" in describing the determination of workers to make large numbers of planes and of British pilots to fly them where they will be most effective.

Cruiser Biloxi Launched

Third of Class Quits Newport News Yard's Ways in Less Than Year

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 23 (AP).—The Navy's new cruiser Biloxi, the third of her class launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company plant in less than a year, slid down the ways at noon today.

Only a handful of spectators watched the powerful warship as she splashed into the James River in the wake of her sister ships, the Birmingham and Mobile, launched last year on March 20 and May 15, respectively.

A moment earlier a bottle of champagne was smashed against the Biloxi's bow by Mrs. Louise Braun, wife of a former Mayor of the Mississippi resort for which the cruiser was named.

Read Admiral O. L. Cox, U. S. N., supervisor of naval construction at the shipyard, told newsmen the Biloxi was launched "well ahead of schedule."

...e in Tunisia Is Hard to Forecast, Gen. Bethouart Says

Reveals Nazis Attacked When American Troops Were Relieving French

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Gen. Marie Emile Bethouart, chief of the French military mission in the United States, declared yesterday that the Germans opened their push in Tunisia at a time when American units were relieving French troops at the front.

In an interview here, the general, who commanded a French division at Casablanca when American forces landed in North Africa, said the opening of the Nazi attack on February 14 did not come as a surprise to the Allied commanders.

He explained that Marshal Erwin Rommel concentrated the bulk of the Nazi air force and armor available to him in the German drive and said that the Nazis placed 120 tanks on the battlefield near Tebessa.

Nazis Use Small Supply Ships.

Gen. Bethouart said also that the Germans were supplying and reinforcing their African forces, which he described as being in "a state of siege," by running ships across the Mediterranean that are small enough to anchor in all the little coves along the coast.

Here to ask that America expedite the supplying of French forces in North Africa with modern arms, Gen. Bethouart said the French have 300,000 men they can put in the field there.

He explained that the losses suffered by the French in North Africa have been severe mainly because of a lack of modern arms. When the Germans landed in Tunisia, he said, the French had only a few light tanks and anti-aircraft guns and no anti-tank artillery.

Asserting that it would be difficult to forecast the outcome of the present battle, he said that Rommel's losses have been so heavy he may not be able to continue the advance.

"It is no less obvious that the key of the situation is still with the Allies," he said. As to the mission confronting the French troops in North Africa, he declared:

"Our job is first to throw them (the Germans) out of Africa and then to hunt them everywhere. We have an old score to settle with the Germans."

Men Of Richelieu, Montcalm Given Welcome To N. Y.

FEB 24 1943

New York, Feb. 23 (AP)—With cries of "Vive La France" and "Vive De Gaulle," 700 fighting sons of France marched through New York streets today under a traditional shower of torn paper as thousands of New Yorkers cheered.

A formal reception for the men, sailors and officers from the battleship Richelieu and the cruiser Montcalm, was held at City Hall Plaza by Mayor F. H. La Guardia and army and navy heads.

Vice Admiral Raymond A. Fenard, head of the French naval mission here, said in his address that he came "to this noble land not to make speeches but to get ready to fight; to prepare our ships for the battle against the vilest of foes—Hitler and his acolytes."

"We cannot change the past, but it is not, thank heavens, too late for France to resume her place in the fight for her right to live," he said.

Ex-Premier Of Denmark Dies After Long Illness

New York, Feb. 23 (AP)—A German broadcast received by the Associated Press said today that Th. Madsen-Mygdal, 66, former Premier of Denmark, died at Copenhagen after a long illness.

Madsen-Mygdal was Premier from December 1926, to April, 1929, and was Minister of Agriculture from 1920 to 1924. He was succeeded as Premier by the late Thouald Stauning, who died last May.

Vichy Deprives Fenard Of French Nationality

Vice-Admiral Raymond Fenard, head of the French Naval Mission to the United States, has been deprived of his French nationality by the Vichy Government, the German radio reported today from Paris.

The broadcast, recorded at the CBS short wave listening station, characterized Admiral Fenard as "one of the principal originators and promoters of Darlan's treason in North Africa."

NAZIS SEE PERIL ENDING

Report Soviet Thwarted in Blows Against Donets Front

Yesterday's German communiqué, in effect, gave the High Command's endorsement claims broadcast by Berlin that the Russian's Winter offensive had passed its peak. It said that in the southern sector "the far-reaching aims of the enemy have failed."

The communiqué, as recorded by The Associated Press, declared the Russians had been unable to pierce the German front along the eastern rim of the Donets Basin and had been thwarted in an attempted encirclement of the region from the northwest.

Soviet divisions that penetrated to the Nazi rear had "been annihilated or dispersed," the communiqué declared, and "the same fate has been suffered by Soviet units that were engaged in a still further enveloping movement from the region south of Kharkov against the Dnieper."

Axis Versions Given

The German high command communique yesterday, as recorded by The Associated Press from Berlin broadcasts, said heavy losses in men and tanks had been inflicted on Allied forces attempting to regain lost ground in Tunisia. The Italians said Allied counter-attacks had been repulsed, that 845 prisoners had been taken and 66 tanks, 74 armored cars and 58 guns destroyed or captured.

Six persons were killed and six injured in a raid on Palermo, Sicily, the Italian communique said, but "limited damage" was caused and the civilian population's behavior was described as "exemplary."

Ten Allied bombers were shot down, three over Palermo, three over the Island of Pantelleria and four in an attack on an Axis convoy in the Cyclades, the communique said. One of them, it was said, was brought down by a night fighter at Palermo.

Settlement of Indian Crisis Seen With Modicum of Give and Take

Gandhi's Fast Complicates, but Does Not Preclude Understanding, Writer Declares

FEB 24 1943

(Second in Series.)

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

There's no shadow of doubt that Mohandas K. Gandhi's hunger strike, perhaps to the death, has precipitated a most dangerous and far-reaching crisis in the bitter controversy over the scope of the independence which England has offered India.

Small wonder that Secretary of State Hull should have expressed American concern over the situation to British Ambassador Halifax. This has ceased to be a family dispute.

It has become a matter of vital importance to the Allied cause, for India is one of our major military and political bases. It is essential to the United Nations both to insure victory and in the postwar reconstruction.

When I left India the other day it was with the conviction that this protracted and bloody quarrel was susceptible of settlement if there was even a modicum of give and take displayed by both sides.

Mountain of Uncertainty.

I still believe that to be so, though admittedly Mr. Gandhi's strike has created a mountain of grave uncertainty.

To my mind there is fresh support for my belief in the fact that my friend Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru, the famous moderate leader, is taking a hand in the affair. He heads the 200 Indian political figures who are meeting to request the viceroy to release Mr. Gandhi.

The great Sapru comes into action when there is need of a mediator between the government and extremists. Thus his presence seems to me to bespeak the spirit of conciliation and desire of settlement which I found in many high quarters.

Only a month ago Sir Taj said to me in his Allahabad home:

"I'm absolutely certain that the whole controversy could be solved amicably and without bitterness."

The danger now is that Mr. Gandhi may die—in fact it seems likely that he will. We then shall have what many of India's 400 millions will regard as a saintly martyrdom.

Gandhi Great Influence.

The little Mahatma is the greatest single influence in all that vast subcontinent. To uncounted hosts of adoring followers he is a Messiah, and none can foresee to what lengths the people might be stirred by his death, especially if he died under incarceration.

Of course, we shouldn't be so naive as to overlook that Mr. Gandhi's death would remove the Nationalists' anchor man. That might weaken their position to the advantage of the government.

As things now stand, the next move would seem to be up to the government.

It has the choice of two courses.

One is to release Mr. Gandhi, thereby making a gesture which might be taken as a display of weakness.

The other is to stand pat and run the obvious dangers attendant on the Mahatma's death.

It's a difficult decision for any government to make and the hour-glass is emptying fast. Still, I've had many distinguished observers in both camps tell me they believed the government should take the initiative in reopening negotiations and engineering a settlement. I doubt if Mr. Gadhi's hunger strike would do other than strengthen this view.

Cripps' Failure Regretted.

And what would happen if the government did release Mr. Gandhi and reopen the question? Well, I failed to find a single Indian leader who didn't regret the collapse of the Sir Stafford Cripps parleys last summer and who didn't want to see them resumed. On that basis there would be a quick response.

Most important of all, I was informed that Gandhi himself, whose adherence to his ideals and policies sometimes borders on the obstinate, undoubtedly would be willing to make concessions, provided there was a transfer of power from British to Indian hands.

This information came from Mr.

Gandhi's distinguished son, Devadas, who is managing editor of the nationally important Hindustan Times, published in New Delhi.

Although I have known Mr. Gandhi many years I didn't ask to see him, because I didn't want to embarrass the government with a request which I knew they couldn't grant. Instead, I turned to Devadas, whom I first met at the time of the Indian round table conference in London in 1932 when he accompanied his father to that parley.

We were sitting in Davadas' office, discussing the breakdown of negotiations last summer:

"What the world wants to know now is Mahatma Gandhi's position regarding future negotiations," I said bluntly. "How far would your father go, providing negotiations were reopened?"

Negotiations in Jail Opposed.

"I thing I know the answer to your question," he replied, "and, perhaps, I can give you my father's position. I feel I know what it is."

The son of the famous crusader didn't continue immediately, but sat for several moments in deep thought, with hands folded across the shawl which he habitually wears. I remained silent and watched until he finally began:

"I believe that Gandhijo (the suffix "ji" is a designation of respect) would stoutly oppose any idea of negotiations from jail.

"I believe he would say he was jailed at a time when he was planning a conciliatory move, and the whole responsibility for the recent tragic happenings (the widespread disorders) rested on the shoulders of the government.

"It is for the government to restore the pre-arrest position before any satisfactory talks can be undertaken."

Devadas paused and looked at me inquiringly. Obviously, he felt the responsibility of trying to read his father's mind.

"Well, now," I suggested, "let us say that we have Gandhiji out of prison and that the British government has reopened the case. On what basis can your father discuss the issue?"

Declaration of Independence Asked.

"I have no doubt," replied Devadas cautiously, "he would say that what would be acceptable to Nehru would be acceptable to him." (Jawaharlal Nehru is the outstanding political figure of India, a staunch adherent of Gandhi, and a leader of the All India Congress which Gandhi dominates and which stands for complete independence from England.)

"Isn't that tantamount to saying that what would be acceptable to the All India Congress would be acceptable to the Mahatma?" I asked.

"Yes," nodded the editor, "but I mention this because Nehru's bona fides are not so readily questioned in some British circles.

"My father would want an unequivocal declaration of India's independence now. He would be accommodating on matters of detail and war direction if he could be convinced of the genuineness of the British desire to set India free." (The argument over "war direction" was one of the rocks on which the Cripps ship was wrecked.)

If Devadas Gandhi correctly interpreted his father's position—and I have no doubt that he did, because they have been close to each other—there's no reason to assume that the Mahatma has changed since then.

HERE [redacted]OVIET MONITOR.

"WITH NO ONE TO DRIVE," SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT, "THE TRAIN RUSHED PAST THE STATION AND COLLIDED AT FULL SPEED WITH ANOTHER TRAIN COMING THE OTHER WAY."

FEB 24 1943

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LONDON, FEB 23-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN LONDON SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMANS, APPARENTLY FEARING THAT YUGOSLAVIA MAY BE ONE OF THE POINTS OF AN ALLIED INVASION OF THE CONTINENT, HAD LAUNCHED A MAJOR CAMPAIGN INTENDED TO CLEAR GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC'S PATRIOT ARMY FROM THE PLAINS AREAS AND RESTORE CONTROL OF THE MAIN RAILWAYS.

SEVERE FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, IT WAS SAID.

THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE QUOTED ZAGREB HEADQUARTERS OF THE PUPPET USTACHI AS CLAIMING THAT MIHAILOVIC HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK INTO THE MOUNTAIN AREAS WHENCE HIS ARMY RECENTLY HAD EMERGED.

THIS REPORT CLAIMED THAT THE PATRIOTS HAD LOST 5,000 KILLED AND AN EQUAL NUMBER WOUNDED.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS SAID TO HAVE DESTROYED THE ENTIRE CITY OF BOSANSKA KRUPA, 65 MILES SOUTH OF ZAGREB.

THE IMPORTANT BELGRADE-ZAGREB RAILWAY, WHICH THE PATRIOTS HAD CUT FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, HAS BEEN REOPENED, THE USTACHI HEADQUARTERS REPORT SAID.

LONDON, FEB. 23-(AP)-RUSSIAN GUERRILLAS RECENTLY WRECKED TWO GERMAN TRAINS WITH ONE BURST OF GUNFIRE, THE SOVIET MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TODAY.

THE GUERRILLAS, OPERATING IN THE UKRAINE, FIRED ON A GERMAN TROOP TRAIN AND KILLED THE LOCOMOTIVE CREW, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE AS RECORDED

30.24 - 1427

LONDON, FEB. 23-(AP)-THE VICHY GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO RENOUNCE ITS EXTRA-TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS IN CHINA, THE VICHY RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN "IN ORDER TO RE-INFORCE FRENCH FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH CHINA," THE RADIO REPORT SAID.

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST (CORRECT) MIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN XXX AS AN AFRICAN BASE."

LORD STRABOLGI, SPEAKING IN SUPPORT OF LORD BEAVERBROOK, CHARGED THE GOVERNMENT WITH HAVING MISSED AN OPPORTUNITY LAST WINTER TO INVADE EUROPE AND DECLARED THAT "WE WILL NOT FORGIVE OVER-CAUTION" WHICH MIGHT RESULT IN A SECOND OPPORTUNITY BEING MISSED.

FEB 24 1943

LIKE BEAVERBROOK, THE LABOR PEER HELD THAT SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY EXISTS AT PRESENT. HE SAID THAT IT WAS KNOWN NOW--AND PRESUMABLY WAS KNOWN THEN BY THE WAR OFFICE--THAT THE GERMAN ARMY WAS ON THE VERGE OF COLLAPSE LAST WINTER.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S PLEA FOR AN INVASION OF EUROPE NOW, WHICH OPENED THE DISCUSSION, DREW SHARP CRITICISM FROM VISCOUNT SIMON, THE LORD CHANCELLOR, AND MARSHAL OF THE KING'S AIR FORCE VISCOUNT TRENCHARD.

WHILE THE LORDS WERE ARGUING THE QUESTION WHETHER A WAR DISCUSSION WAS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN MADE IT CLEAR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD NO INTENTION OF HOLDING A WAR DEBATE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

LONDON, FEB 23-(AP)-A [illegible] DISPATCH FROM ALL HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMAN DRIVE IN CENTRAL TUNISIA HAD BEEN CHECKED FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THALA AFTER 24 HOURS OF FURIOUS FIGHTING.

THE DISPATCH SAID BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES AND TOOK SOME PRISONERS, AND INDICATED THAT MARSHAL ERWI ROMMEL HAD BEEN UNABLE TO GAIN IN HIS DRIVE TOWARD THE NORTH SINCE EARLY YESTERDAY.

THE ALLIED FORCES HAD STRONG SUPPORT FROM THE AIR, THE DISPATCH SAID.

London, Feb. 23-(ap)---Premier Stalin, in his reply ~~message from~~ to president roosevelt ~~sent on yesterday~~ complimenting the Red Army on its 25th anniversary, ~~of the army~~ ~~expressed confidence today that~~ ended with the declaration that the enemy "will be smashed by the united power of our countries and all freedom loving peoples." FEB 24 1943

~~Moscow~~ The text of Stalin's reply, as recorded by the soviet monitor here, follows:

"Please accept my sincere thanks for your friendly message on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the red army and for your high estimation of its military successes.

"I share your confidence that these successes open the way to the final defeat of our common enemy , which must and will

be smashed by the united power of our countries and all freedom loving peoples."

LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 23-(AP)-- FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR UNTIL THE END OF ~~MAY~~ 1942, THE RAF LOST A TOTAL OF 4,147 PLANES OVER GERMANY AND WESTERN EUROPE, AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES SAID TODAY.

FEB 24 1943

THE FIGURE WAS CITED WHEN THE SOURCES WERE ASKED TO COMMENT ON A STATEMENT BY WILFORD HANSFORD GALLIENNE, BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL IN CHICAGO, THAT RAF BOMBERS LOSSES ALONE FOR THE PERIOD AND THEATER IN QUESTION TOTALED 2,759.

A U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, FEB 23-(AP)-STAFF SERGT. JOSEPH UHOR OF FOLLANSBEE, W.VA., A FLYING FORTRESS GUNNER, HAS BEEN ON SIX RAIDS OVER EUROPE WITHOUT RECEIVING AN INJURY. TODAY HE IS IN A HOSPITAL WITH A DISLOCATED SHOULDER, SUFFERED WHEN HE FELL OFF A BICYCLE WHILE RIDING AROUND THE BOMBER STATION.

PONTA DELGADE, AZORES, FEB. 23-(AP)-- A MOTOR LAUNCH TODAY TOWED INTO PORT FOUR LIFEBOATS WITH 64 SURVIVORS FROM TWO M BRITISH FREIGHTERS REPORTED SUNK OFF THE AZORES. #

LISBON--THIRD AND FIRST DEAD PLANE X X X ON A STRETCHER.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT REMAINED UNCERTAIN MANY HOURS AFTER THE CRASH.

FEB 24 1943

DARK, ~~HEAVY~~ STORMY CLOUDS HUNG LOW OVER THE TAGUS AS THE SHIP ARRIVED.

"THERE WAS VERY LITTLE WIND AND ALMOST NO RAIN BUT THE AIR WAS HEAVILY LOADED WITH ELECTRICITY," PORT OFFICIALS RELATED. "THEY KEPT TALKING TO US FROM THE SHIP AND ALL SEEMED ~~VERY~~ WELL ABOARD.

"THE LAST WORDS WERE, 'WE ARE NOW TURNING RIGHT TO ~~PORTUGUESE~~ LAND'. THE PLANE MUST HAVE FALLEN IN AN UNUSUALLY LOW AIRPOCKET-- THE RIGHT WING TOUCHED THE WATER.

"WE COULD SEE THE DESPERATE EFFORT TO STRAIGHTEN HER UP BUT FLAMES BEGAN COMING OUT AND THE SHIP SANK IN ~~OF~~ A FEW SECONDS."

SECOND NIGHT LEAD FRENCH WORKERS

BERN, SWITZERLAND, FEB 23-(AP)-POLICE SQUADS HAVE LAUNCHED RAIDS UPON MOTION PICTURE THEATERS IN FRENCH CITIES IN THEIR LATEST EFFORTS TO CONSCRIPT FRENCH WORKERS FOR LABOR IN GERMANY, A DISPATCH FROM PARIS REPORTED TONIGHT.

PIERRE LAVAL'S GOVERNMENT HAS FOUND IT SO DIFFICULT TO MEET A NAZI DEMAND FOR 250,000 MORE WORKMEN THAT IT HAS THREATENED TO REFUSE

30.24-1429

FOOD CARDS TO MEN WHO DO NOT REGISTER FOR WORK, OTHER REPORTS SAID.

A PARIS DISPATCH TO THE GENEVA TRIBUNE TONIGHT DECLARED THAT LIGHTS ARE TURNED HALF WAY UP DURING MOTION PICTURES WHILE POLICE MAKE ROUNDS CHECKING AGES OF MEN PATRONS, AND TAKING THOSE FROM 21 TO 31 FOR QUESTIONING AND DECISION WHETHER THEY ARE LIABLE FOR WORK SERVICE.

GESTAPO CONTROL HAS ALSO BEEN EXTENDED FROM CAFES TO HOTELS AND RAILWAY STATIONS, AND EVEN IN SOME CASES APARTMENT HOUSES, THE DISPATCH DECLARED.

THE GENEVA JOURNAL REPORTED THAT MANY FRENCH WORKERS WERE ALREADY ENGAGED BY THE GERMANS IN BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST AND THE RUSSIAN PLAINS.

LAVAL'S CONTROLLED PRESS XXX THIRD GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

[redacted] ARE SAID TO RECOGNIZE THE URGENCY OF THE TIME ELEMENT, AND SOME EVEN PREDICT THAT FINLAND MUST RE-ESTABLISH HER NEUTRALITY WITHIN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS OR STAND WITH THE AXIS AT THE PEACE TABLES.

FEB 24 1943

SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES APPEAR CERTAIN IN THE CABINET--CHANGES WHICH MAY ENABLE THE FINNS TO FOLLOW THROUGH WITH THE PEACE POLICY PROCLAIMED BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, THE COUNTRY'S STRONGEST POLITICAL PARTY AND THE ONE WHICH INSURED RYTI'S REELECTION.

WELL-INFORMED SOURCES PREDICT THAT RYTI WILL NAME MINISTER OF SUPPLY RAMSAY, A WELL-KNOWN SHIPPER WITH GOOD ALLIED CONNECTIONS, TO SUCCEED THE PRO-GERMAN ROLF JOHAN WITTING AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

SOME QUARTERS EVEN HAVE SUGGESTED THAT DR.RAMSAY MIGHT BE ASKED TO ASSUME THE PREMIERSHIP IN THE EVENT PREMIER JUKHA RANGELL HAS TOO MUCH DIFFICULTY IN FORMING HIS CABINET.

AT ANY RATE AT LEAST FIVE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ARE EXPECTED TO BE HANDED PORTFOLIOS, WHICH WOULD GIVE THE CABINET A DEFINITE PEACE STAMP.

AMONG THOSE MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE CANDIDATE FOR A CABINET POST IS GEORG GRIPENBURG, MINISTER TO THE VATICAN, WHO RETURNED RECENTLY TO HELSINKI.

JUHO PAASIKIVI, FORMER MINISTER TO MOSCOW, ALSO IS BELIEVED LIKELY TO ENTER THE CABINET AS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO. HE IS SAID TO BE ONE OF THE FEW FINNS WHOM PREMIER STALIN LIKES AND TRUSTS, AND DOUBTLESS WOULD PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN ANY PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

BATTLEFIELD BIRTHDAY

- - -

NO TIME OUT

FOR PARADES

BY RED ARMY (900)

- - -

FEB 24 1943

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB 23-(AP)-THE RED ARMY--THE ARMY OF LENIN AND STALIN WHICH GREW FROM A GGOUV OFNREVOLUTIONISTSNTO OFEIOFPTHE MOST POWERFUL FORCES OF THE WORLD--CELEBRATED ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY TODAY ON THE BATTLEFIELD, RATHER THAN THE PARADE GROUNDS.

MOSCOW HAD NO CELEBRATION OF ANY SIGNIFICANCE AND THE SOLDIERS CONTINUED ON THEIR PRESENT JOBS.

TODAY IS NOT ACTUALLY THE RED ARMY'S BIRTHDAY; IT IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF ITS BAPTISM BY FIRE.

CREATED JANUARY 28, 1918 BY LENIN'S DECREE, THE RED ARMY WAS FOLLOWED TWO WEEKS LATER BY FORMATION OF THE RED NAVY BY DECREE.

THE RED FORCES FOUGHT THEIR FIRST VICTORIOUS BATTLE AGAINST

THE GERMANS ON FEBRUARY 23, 1918. THEN VOLUNTEER WORKERS AND PEASANTS --WHO HANDLED GUNS FOR THE FIRST TIME--ELECTED THEIR OWC OFFICERS AND HALTED THE GERMANS NEAR PSKOV AS THEY WERE MARCHING UPON ST. PETERSBURG (NOW LENINGRAD).

FEB 24 1943

EVER SINCE FEBRUARY 23, 1918, THAT DAY HAS BEEN CELEBRATED AS THE OFFICIAL BIRTHDAY OF THE RED ARMY.

THE RED ARMY GREW LIKE A SUNFLOWER. THREE MONTHS AFTER THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE WAS CHECKED, 450,000 VOLUNTEERS JOINED THE RANKS.

LACK OF OFFICERS WAS ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY THE NEW ARMY. THE SOVIETS DECIDED TO ENLIST OFFICERS OF THE OLD ARMY. THIS WAS A RISKY STEP, BECAUSE MANY WERE HOSTILE TO THE SOVIETS. SOME SOLD THEMSELVES TO ENEMIES OF THE SOVIET, WHILE OTHERS HESITATED TO JOIN THE YOUNG ARMY BECAUSE THEY FEARED THE SOVIET REGIME WOULD PROVE TO BE UNSTABLE.

THIS BROUGHT ABOUT THE FIRST MILITARY COMMISSARS--WATCHDOGS OF PROVEN LOYALTY TO THE SOVIET REGIME.

THE POLITICAL COMMISSARS WERE USED IN THE PRESENT WAR UNTIL LAST AUTUMN.

AS LENIN WAS CREATOR OF THE RED ARMY, STALIN HAS BEEN ITS GREAT TACTICIAN.

HIS IRST CONTRIBUTION CAME DURING THE TERRIBLE CIVIL WAR WHICH SORELY TRIED THE YOUNG ARMY. HE TOOK CHARGE AT TSARITSN--NOW STALINGRAD--AND IT WAS THEN HIS TALENTS FOR STRATEGY FIRST CAME TO LIGHT.

STALIN SHOWED THEN, AS NOW, THAT HE WAS A TOUGH COMMANDER WHO LOOKED AT A SITUATION IN ITS MOST REALISTIC LIGHT. HE ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY THEN, AS HE HAS DONE IN THIS WAR. HE ACCEPTED BLAME FOR ERRORS AND ACCEPTED PRAISE FOR SUCCESSES.

"I CONSIDER THAT I HAVE NO RIGHT," SAID STALIN, "TO REGARD MATTERS WITH INDIFFERENCE. I SHALL CORRECT THSES AND MANY OTHER SHORTCOMINGS ON THE SPOT. I AM TAKING A NUMBER OF MEASURES, EVEN TO THE POINT OF REMOVING OFFICIALS AND COMMANDERS WHO RUIN MATTERS, AND SHALL CONTINUE TO DO SO IN SPITE OF FORMAL DIFFICULTIES WHICH I SHALL BRUSH ASIDE WHEN NECESSARY. IT IS UNDER STOOD I ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE ALL HIGHER BODIES."

FEB 24 1943

HE GOT RESULTS.

BLOODY CIVIL WAR TAUGHT THE RED ARMY MUCH, BUT NOTHING SO MUCH AS THE FUNDAMENTAL OF LOYALTY AND DEVOTION TO A CAUSE.

CIVIL WAR ALSO GAVE THE RED ARMY ITS FIRST GUERRILLA COOPERATION --COOPERATION WHICH BECAME A POWERFUL FORCE IN THE CURRENT STRUGGLE.

CIVIL WAR ALSO GAVE BIRTH TO THE EXPRESSION: "A RED ARMY MAN NEVER SURRENDERS. HE DIES FIGHTING."

ALL RED ARMY MEN KNOW A. S. RASKOV, WHO AT ST.PETERSBURY IN 1919 LOCKED HIMSELF IN A HOUSE WHEN HIS UNIT SURRENDERED. HIS COMMANDER HAD BEEN KILLED. HE HELD OFF THE WHITEGUARDS WITH A MACHINEGUN AND A PISTOL UNTIL HE HAD ONLY ONE BULLET LEFT. THEN HE SHOT HIMSELF.

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, XXX ETC

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PISTOL UNTIL HE HAD ONLY ONE BULLET LEFT. THEN HE SHOT HIMSELF.

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, THE SOVIET UNION WAS UTTERLY EXHAUSTED. THERE WAS HUNGER AND BROKEN CITIES. AGRICULTURE WAS AT A PERILOUS STAGE. STREETCARS DID NOT RUN. STARVING WORKERS SPENT OFF-DUTY TIME MAKING ARTICLES FOR PRIVATE SALE TO OBTAIN BREAD.

UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES BUILDING A MODERN ARMY WAS A TERRIFIC TASK.

THE SOLDIERS WERE PEASANTS, LARGELY MEN JUST LEARNING TO READ AND WRITE. NATURALLY THERE WERE MANY FLAWS.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR, THE RED ARMY NUMBERED 5,000,000 MEN. IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP SUCH A LARGE ARMY GOING IN PEACETIME. HENCE, IT WAS REDUCED TO 600,000 MEN AND WAS OVERHAULED COMPLETELY.

THE ACCENT WENT ON ARTILLERY. IT HAS PAID DIVIDENDS, BECAUSE SOVIET ARTILLERY HAS BEEN THE BACKBONE OF THE CURRENT WINTER OFFENSIVE.

REFORM OF THE RED ARMY WAS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LAT MIKHAIL FRUNZE.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE SOVIET UNION HAS AIDED THE RED ARMY. IN 1912, THE MINISTRY WAR REPORT SAID 30 PERCENT OF THE SOLDIES WERE ILLITERATE. IN 1940, 35.5 PER CENT HAD RECEIVED HIGHER OR SECONDARY EDUCATION, 55 PERCENT HAD AN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION. THERE WERE NO ILLITERATES.

FEB 24 1943

THE WAR HAS MADE MANY HEROES IN THE RED ARMY, BUT ONE OF THE GREATEST IS KNOWN ONLY BY THE NAME, "GRANDPA." HE'S GUERRILLA LEADER SUPREME.

SOVIET CHILDREN HAVE A POEM: "NO SUP NOR BITE CAN GERMANS TAKE; NOR A WINK OF SLEEP, THEY'RE IN SUCH A FRIGHT. GRANDPA'S HERE AND GRANDPAS' THERE, AND GRANDPAS' CHILDREN ARE EVERYWHERE.

30.24-1431

THE PRESENT WAR IS THE SECOND GREAT SCHOOL OF THE RED ARMY. IT HAS LEARNED MUCH FROM THE GERMANS. IT HAS MASTERED, TO A HIGH DEGREE, THE ANCIENT ART OF ENCIRCLEMENT IN ITS OWN TREMENDOUS LANDS OF DISTANCES.

THE WINTER OFFENSIVE HAS DEVELOPED NEW GREAT COMMANDERS OF THE RED ARMY. IT HAS BROUGHT MANY YOUNG MEN TO HIGH COMMAND. THE ARMY HAS MANY GENERALS IN THEIR THIRTIES.

BEHIND THE RED ARMY IS THE SOVIET PEOPLE. THEY'VE MADE AND ARE MAKING GREAT SACRIFICES FOR THE ARMY.

"EVERYTHING IS FOR THE FRONT IS AN OLD SAYING BEING USED IN THIS WAR. IT MEANS SOMETHING:

FEB 24 1943

THE VEST MEAL IN THE SOVIET UNION TODAY IS FOUND AT THE FRONT; THE BEST-CLOTHED PEOPLE ARE AT THE FRONT, AND THE BEST-EQUIPPED PEOPLE ARE AT THE FRONT.

(EDS: MAKE IT READ ST.PETERSBURG WHERE IT APPEARS NOT ST.PETERSBURY)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 23-(AP)—

THREE AMERICAN RED CROSS GIRLS RECENTLY LANDED IN NORTH AFRICA HAVE REPORTED TO RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS HERE.

THEY ARE ALINE LAMIELLE, WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMER SECRETARY AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY; CAROLYN CHAPIN, MT. VERNON, N.Y., FORMERLY IN THE INTELLIGENCE SECTION, ARMY AIR FORCE FERRY COMMAND, AND MRS. KATHLEE PERKINS OF AVON, N.J., FORMERLY IN THE PERSONNEL DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WASHINGTON

SHE WORKED PREVIOUSLY IN RED BANK, N.J.

EDITORS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--INSERT AFTER EIGHTH GRAF SECOND LEAD TUNISIAN X X X THE RESULTS. FEB 24 1943

THE NAMES OF THREE 12TH AIR FORCE AIRMEN CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ENEMY AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY WERE SERGEANT HERBERT HUFFMAN OF HANSFORD, W.VA., A GUNNER IN A MITCHELL BOMBER, ONE FOCKE-WULF 190; SERGEAN PALMER C. MELNUS, 2611 NORTHEAST ROONEY AVE., PORTLAND, ORE., A MITCHELL GUNNER , ONE MESSERSCHMITT 210; AND SECOND LIEUT. PAUL R. COCHRAN, 721 WEST 11TH STREET, HUTCHINSON, KANS., LIGHTNING PILOT, ONE JUNKERS 88. IT WAS COCHRAN'S THIRD VICTORY.

ALTHOUGH THE OUTCOME X X X 9TH GRAF

AGR DELUGES 1235 CCS 1055A

BY ROSS MUNRO

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB. 22--(DELAYED)--BROUGHT SECRETLY TO THE TUNISIAN FRONT, CHURCHILL TANKS FROM BRITISH FACTORIES HAVE BEEN RUSHED INTO ACTION TO HELP STOP GERMAN ADVANCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA.

THESE 40-TON INFANTRY TANKS, SIMILAR TO THOSE USED BY CANADIAN FORCES AT DIEPPE LAST 19 AUGUST, WERE SUDDENLY TURNED OUT ON THE PLAINS BEFORE SBIBA, 20 MILES EAST OF THALA.

IT WAS A SURPRISE TO THE GERMANS WHO HAD NO IDEA THAT THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY HAD THE CHURCHILLS UP ITS SLEEVE FOR A CRITICAL MOMENT LIKE THIS.

FEB 24 1943

NINE CHURCHILLS ENGAGED 16 NAZI TANKS AND IN A SHARP FIGHT DESTROYED FOUR WITH THE LOSS OF ONE OF THEIR OWN.

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT--FIRST AID TUNISIAN (BY MUNRO)

X X X THEIR OWN.

THIS SUCCESSFUL ACTION BY THE CHURCHILLS IN THEIR FIRST TUNISIAN BATTLE SNARLED UP ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THROUGH ALLIED LINES ON THE SBIBA-KASSERINE PLAIN AND THE GERMANS NOW ARE THOUGHT TO BE PUTTING PRACTICALLY ALL THEIR STRENGTH INTO THE KASSERINE GAP AREA TO THE SOUTHWEST.

ALMOST ALL THE GERMAN ARMORED AND POWER IN TUNISIA IS BELIEVED TO BE OPERATING IN THIS SECTOR WITH ABOUT 220 ENEMY TANKS IN ACTION OR READY FOR IT. //

30.24- 1433

Add Boyles + 4 soldiers.

AMONG AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE GROUP WERE SERGEANT JESSE J. HURTT, 22, OF (120 TWELFTH AVENUE E) ALBIA, IA.; SERGEANT WILLIAM J.DOBBIN, 30, OF UNION, ORE.; TECHNICIAN CLYDE KENNEDY, 30, OF RANDOLPH, UTAH; PRIVATE HAROLD MCLAREN, 26, OF DAYTON, KY.; PRIVATE NORMAN H.KENNEDY, 24, OF (4416 MEMPHIS) CLEVELAND, OHIO; SERGEANT VICTOR SMITH, 25, OF NEW CANTON, ILL.; SERGEANT ESTELL LYNN, 27, OF LIBERTY, KY.; PRIVATE ORLIN FIENE, 23, OF (3953 NORTH 16TH) MILWAUKEE, WISC.; PRIVATE CLARENCE P.DECKER, 22, OF DORECHESTER, WISC., AND PRIVATE ROBERT L.DEAN, 33, OF (61 JOHNSON PARKWAY) BUFFALO, N.Y.

BY ROSS MUNRO

FEB 24 1943

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FORTY-TON CHURCHILL TANKS, NEWLY TURNED OUT OF BRITISH FACTORIES, HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UP SECRETLY TO THIS FRONT AND RUSHED INTO ACTION TO HELP STOP GERMAN ADVANCES IN THE SOUTH.

THESE INFANTRY TANKS, SIMILAR TO THOSE USED BY THE CANADIAN FORCES IN THE DIEPPE RAID LAST AUGUST, WERE SUDDENLY TURNED OUT ON THE PLAINS BEFORE SBIBA.

IT WAS A SURPRISE TO THE GERMANS, WHO HAD NO IDEA THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY HAD CHURCHILLS DRAWN UP AND READY FOR A CRITICAL MOMENT LIKE THIS.

NINE CHURCHILLS ENGAGED 14 NAZI TANKS AND IN A SHARP FIGHT DESTROYED FOUR AGAINST THE LOSS OF ONE OF THEIR OWN.

THIS SUCCESSFUL ACTION BY THE CHURCHILLS IN THEIR FIRST NORTH AFRICAN BATTLE SNARLED UP ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THE ALLIED LINE ON THE SBIBA PLAIN, AND THE GERMANS NOW ARE BELIEVED TO BE PUTTING PRACTICALLY ALL THEIR STRENGTH INTO THE KASSERINE GAP AREA.

ALMOST ALL THE GERMAN ARMORED POWER IN NORTH AFRICA IS BELIEVED TO BE OPERATING IN THIS SECTOR, WITH ABOUT 220 ENEMY TANKS IN ACTION OR READY FOR IT.

THIRD LEAD TUNISIAN

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB.22-(AP)-MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S ARMORED SPEARHEADS RELAXED THEIR PRESSURE IN THE HILLS OF THE TUNISIAN-ALGERIAN BORDER AREA TODAY AFTER A THREE-DAY STRUGGLE, UNABLE TO CRACK STOUT AMERICAN AND BRITISH DEFENSES NEAR THALA TO THE NORTH OF KASSERINE PASS AND BALKED BY MASSED AMERICAN GUNS GUARDING THE ROAD TO TEBESSA TO THE WEST.

"THE FIGHTING HAS DIED DOWN," SAID A BRIEF DISPATCH FROM THE FRONT, AS BOTH SIDES APPARENTLY SEIZED THE OPPORTUNITY TO REGROUP AND BRING UP REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TANKS, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY NORTH OF THE KASSERINE GAP HAD STOPPED ROMMEL'S MOST DANGEROUS THRUST WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THALA. THE AMERICANS WITH STRONG AIR SUPPORT HAD BEATEN HIM BACK TO THE WEST.

UNTIL TODAY ONE OF THE BITTEREST BATTLES OF THE TUNISIAN WAR HAD RAGED NEAR THALA, 25 MILES NORTH OF KASSERINE, IN AN EFFORT OF THE GERMANS TO GAIN THE KREMANSA PLATEAU.

FEB 24 1943

MAKING ANOTHER X X X THIRD GRAF

JJ307PEV

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 23-(AP)-EIGHTY-NINE AMERICAN RED CROSS WORKERS FROM THE UNITED STATES HAVE LANDED IN NORTH AFRICA. ABOUT 60 OF THEM ARE WOMEN.

AMONG THE NEW PERSONNEL ARE CLUB DIRECTORS, PROGRAM DIRECTORS, RECREATION WORKERS, SECRETARIES AND CIVILIAN RELIEF WORKERS.

THEIR COMING WILL ENABLE THE RED CROSS TO AUGMENT THE STAFF OF ITS PRESENT 15 CLUBS AND OPEN MORE IN NORTH AFRICA. FIVE OF THE NEWCOMERS HAVE ARRIVED AT THE MAIN RED CROSS SERVICE CLUB HERE.

WILLIAM H.G.GIBLIN OF BOSTON, FORMER RED CROSS DIRECTOR OF DISASTER RELIEF IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AREA OF THE UNITED STATES, WAS AMONG THE NEW ARRIVALS. HE WILL BE THE DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN RELIEF FOR THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN NORTH AFRICA. HE HAS SERVED AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RED CROSS IN THE CARRIBEAN AREA, IN FRANCE AND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FEB 24 1943

OTHERS INCLUDE WILLIAM H.MYER OF GLENRIDGE, N.J., SPECIAL RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE IN SPAIN IN 1941 AND MORE RECENTLY STATIONED AT RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON; DON HAGAMAN OF BUCYRUS, OHIO, FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS THE DIRECTOR OF THE PITTSBURGH, PA., RED CROSS CHAPTER; GERTRUDE CLARKE OF MUSKOGEE, OKLA., WHO HAS DONE RELIEF WORK IN FRANCE FOR PRIVATE AGENCIES; AND GLEN A.WHISLER OF FINDLAY, OHIO, RED CROSS REGIONAL DIRECTOR SINCE 1937.

WHISLER IS ON HIS WAY TO CAIRO AND THE MIDDLE EAST AS A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

GIBLIN WILL HAVE AS HIS ASSISTANT OPHELIA TILEY OF ESSEX, CONN., WHO ARRIVED HERE FEB. 1. SHE HAS DONE SPECIAL RELIEF WORK IN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

TA1130PEW

TUNISIAN

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH U.S. FORCES IN TUNISIA, FEB 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A SERGEANT FROM THE KENTUCKY HILLS--WHERE RIFLEMEN NAME WHICH EYE OF A SQUIRREL THEY WANT TO KNOCK OUT--IS SAVING UNCLE SAM'S AMMUNITION BY KNOCKING OFF TWO GERMANS WITH ONE BULLET.

"THERE'S NO USE WASTING AMMUNITION IF YOU CAN MAKE YOUR BULLETS WORK OVERTIME," SAID STAFF SERGT.MELVIN BLACKBURN, 20, OF HUDDY, KY., WHO PULLED THE TRIGGER OF HIS 1905 SPRINGFIELD ONCE AND SENT TWO GERMANS SPINNING FROM A RECONNAISSANCE MOTORCYCLE TRYING TO SPEED PAST AMERICAN INFANTRY.

FEB 24 1943

"WE WERE WITHDRAWING THROUGH KASSERINE WHEN THESE GUYS DROVE UP, THINKING WE WERE THEIR OWN MEN," SAID BLACKBURN. "I MOTIONED FOR THEM TO STOP, BUT WHEN THEY TRIED TO GO AROUND ME I WHIRLED AND FIRED ONCE.

"THE BULLET HIT THE BACK MAN, APPARENTLY AN OFFICER, BETWEEN THE SHOULDER BLADES AND WENT ON THROUGH THE DRIVER, TOO. THE FELLOW IN THE REAR FELL TO THE LEFT AND THE FRONT MAN FELL TO THE RIGHT. THE MOTORCYCLE TURNED OVER. NEITHER MAN MOVED AND BOTH APPARENTLY WERE DEAD. I COULD SEE BLOOD ON BOTH OF THEM, BUT WE DIDN'T STOP TO CHECK AS WE WERE UNDER MACHINEGUN FIRE OURSELVES AND HAD TO CONTINUE THE WITHDRAWAL.

"YOU TELL THE FOLKS BACK HOME NOT TO WORRY ABOUT US," ADDED BLACKBURN, A POWERFULLY-BUILT BLOND YOUTH, AS HE RECOUNTED HIS EXPLOIT WHILE STANDING AMONG A GROUP OF INFANTRYMEN SHIVERING IN THE RAIN ON MOUNT HAMRA, OVERLOOKING THE KASSERINE PLAINS.

"WE FEEL BAD BECAUSE WE HAVE ONLY ONE LIFE WE CAN GIVE TO UNCLE SAM IF IT WILL HELP OUR COUNTRY. I GOT MY TWO GERMANS AND I WON'T FEEL

30. 24 - 1435

BAD NOW IF THEY DO GET ME. I HAVE DONE MY DUTY."

ANOTHER KENTUCKIAN--CORP.DILLARD PRATT, 21, OF HAZARD--WHILE ON THE WAY OUT WITH THE SAME PLATOON TOOK A POP WITH HIS SPRINGFIELD RIFLE AND CLIPPED A GERMAN FROM ANOTHER MOTORCYCLE 500 YARDS AWAY.

"THESE MOUNTAIN BOYS MAY HAVE AN AWKWARD STEP, BUT THEY SURE CAN FIRE THOSE SPRINGFIELD RIFLES," GRINNED ANOTHER INFANTRYMAN.

OTHERS GUARDING THE MOUNTAIN TOP AND DRINKING COLD COFFEE MADE FROM RAIN WATER DRIPPING FROM ROCKS INCLUDED;

STAFF SERGT.DELBERT L.LOUDERMILK, 22, OF FAYETTEVILLE,N.C.; PVT. HERMAN GELBLAT, 29, OF 529 MONMOUTH ST., TRENTON,N.J.; SERGT.THOMAS E.STEVENS, 29, OF HENDERSON,N.C.; PVT.JOSEPH GARGUILO, 23, OF 714 AVENUE U, BROOKLYN,N.Y.; PVT.ALVIN R.LAWSON, 21, OF EASTERLY,TEX.; PVT MORRIS CALDERON, 24, OF 101 ALLEN ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.; PVT. CHARLES RICHARDS, 29, OF TELL CITY, IND.; PVT.J.B.CUNDIFF, 25, OF ELKATAWA, KY., AND SERGT.EDWARD W.PERRY, 26, OF BRANCHVILLE,N.J.

(add)
[redacted]st, accompanied by five other veterans of t[redacted]f, visited the United States in 1941 to [redacted] exchange aviation information with the army and navy and aircraft manufacturers

BY RUTH COWAN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB 23-( )-THE WAACS ARE WEARING OVERSEAS CAPS--BUT IT'S NOT JUST BECAUSE THEY HAVE COME OVERSEAS.

FEB 24 1943

IT'S BECAUSE THEIR AMERICAN BROTHERS-IN-KHAKI ARE APPROPRIATING THEIR SMART WAAC CAPS FOR SOUVENIRS, CAPT. FRANCES MARQUIS, WAAC COMMANDING OFFICER, EXPLAINED.

"AS EACH WAAC ONLY BROUGHT ONE CAP WITH HER," SHE SAID, "I HAD TO HAVE THEM ISSUED OVERSEAS CAPS AS THE GIRLS COULD NOT GO BAREHEADED."

ABOUT 20 WAACS HAVE LOST THEIR HATS. OTHERS ARE FEARFUL OF WEARING THEM TO PLACES WHERE THEY HAVE TO BE TAKEN OFF. THEY CHECK THEM AT DANCES GIVEN THEM BY VARIOUS ARMY DETACHMENTS, BUT THE HATS CONTINUE TO DISAPPEAR.

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, FEB.23

SCRUBLAND TO AIRPORT

IN TWENTY DAYS

BIG JOB IN AFRICA

BY U.S.ENGINEERS (850)

FEB 24 1943

BY JOSEPH MORTON

(ADVANCE) U.S. ARMY BASE IN WEST AFRICA, JAN 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN AMERICAN BOMBER, EN ROUTE TO THE NORTH AFRICAN COMBAT THEATER, CIRCLED A NEW AIRPORT IN THE ARID WASTELAND A FEW MILES FROM HERE, PUT DOWN ITS WHEELS, AND SLID IN TO AN EASY LANDING ON THE LONG, PRE-FABRICATED STEEL RUNWAY. ITS PILOT CLIMBED OUT, SCRATCHED HIS HEAD, AND SMILED INCREDULOUSLY.

"SEEING IS BELIEVING," HE SAID, "BUT IT ISN'T EASY."

TWENTY DAYS PREVIOUSLY THERE HAD BEEN NO AIRPORT--NOTHING BUT A DRY, SCRUBBY PLAIN, DOTTED WITH BAOBOB TREES.

THE TRANSFORMATION LAY IN TWO NEAT ROWS OF TENTS, PITCHED BEHIND

A FLAGPOLE FLYING THE STARS AND STRIPES. THEY WERE THE HOME OF AN ENGINEERS DETACHMENT.

FEB 24 1943

THE LEADER OF THE UNIT, MAJOR TERRENCE S.LIGHTHOUSE OF HOUSTON, TEX., HAD ARRIVED THREE WEEKS EARLIER, TAKEN OFF HIS SHIRT, AND GONE TO WORK OVER HIS DRAWING BOARD. HIS MEN, BRONZED AND HARDENED BY SEVERAL SIMILAR JOBS, ATTACKED THE PROBLEM IN THE SAME DIRECT WAY.

THEIR HEAVY EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN CLAIMED BY A U-BOAT, BUT THEY QUICKLY UNLOADED WHAT WAS LEFT, PITCHED CAMP, AND BEGAN WORK ON THE RUNWAY AND A HALF-DOZEN STANDARDIZED BUILDINGS WITHIN THE WEEK. EVERY NATIVE WILLING TO WORK WAS HIRED ON SIGHT AND ASSIGNED TO A GANG "BOSSED" BY A SOLDIER. TRUCKS, MOST OF THEM WOOD AND CHARCOAL-BURNERS, WERE MOBILIZED LOCALLY AND HARNESSED TO GRADERS AND SCRAPERS. GIANT ANTHILLS AND TOUGH BAOBOBS WERE "TREATED" WITH DYNAMITE AND FORGOTTEN, ANTS AND MONKEYS FALLING WHEREVER THEY CHOSE.

AN EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR, WHO HAD PARTIALLY CLEARED THE SITE WHEN THE ENGINEERS ARRIVED, WAS TOLD HE WAS "ON THE BEAM" AND URGED TO WORK HARDER. IF HIS SCRAPERS BURNED OUT A BEARING, SOLDIERS DUG UP A PIECE OF METAL AND MELTED DOWN A NEW ONE. STEEL RUNWAY STRIPS WERE LAID ALMOST AS FAST AS THEY WERE HAULED IN. THE MEN WORKED 12 HOURS A DAY. AT NIGHT THEY CLEANED UP, ATE DINNER, AND FLOPPED. THE PACE WAS TOUGH, BUT IN 20 DAYS BOMBERS NEEDED IN TUNISIA HAD A NEW FIELD TO PUT DOWN ON.

THE LAST BOUT WAS FOUGHT WITH THE WIDE AWAKES, GREAT SEA BIRDS WHICH FOR CENTURIES HAD BEEN USING THE VERY SITE OF CONSTRUCTION AS A NESTING PLACE. THE ENGINEERS WON A NOTABLE VICTORY BY SENDING OUT NIGHTLY PATROLS ARMED WITH FIRECRACKERS AND DYNAMITE. TO COMPENSATE, THEY NAMED THE AIRPORT "WIDE AWAKE FIELD."

AND BECAUSE THE ENTIRE AREA WAS SPOTTED WITH BIRD DROPPINGS, THE SOLDIERS ADDED A FINAL FINISHING TOUCH. THEY INGENIOUSLY CAMOUFLAGED ALL BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS BY PAINTING THEM WITH A LAVA DUST MIXTURE, PROFUSELY DOTTED WITH WHITE PAINT.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, FEB.23. MOVED FEB.20)

WHEN THE LINE WAS IN PLACE AND READY FOR LOWERING TO THE OCEAN FLOOR, THE MEN ON THE BARRELS WERE UNABLE TO LOOSEN THE WATER-SOAKED ROPES. THE BOATMEN SOLVED THE PROBLEM WITH ECLAT AND DISPATCH. THEY SLOWLY RETURNED SHOREWARD, CAREFULLY SHOOTING HOLES INTO EACH BARREL AND PICKING UP ITS RIDER. THE LINE SETTLED GENTLY TO THE BOTTOM, MORE SATISFACTORILY THAN IF IT HAD BEEN UNLEASHED AS PLANNED.

WOW OF AN EXPERIENCE

- - -

GIRL REPORTER RIDES

IN NORTH AFRICAN

FREIGHT TRANSPORT (850)

FEB 24 1943

- - -

BY RUTH COWAN

(ADVANCE)...AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIRBASE IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FLYING IN A BIG FREIGHTER IN A FORMATION ESCORTED BY FIGHTER PLANES RIGHT INTO TERRITORY WHERE MARS IS SHOOTING THE FIREWORKS IS A WOW OF AN EXPERIENCE.

THE SMALL GROUP ON THIS TRANSPORT--THE PILOTS HAVE NAMED HER "OUR GOOSE"--WHICH ALSO CARRIES PARATROOPERS HAD TO BE UP AT DAWN. ALL THE FORTICATION SOME OF US HAD FOR THE ADVENTURE WAS A CUP OF COFFEE WANGLED OUT OF A MESS SERGEANT BEFORE THE REGULAR BREAKFAST HOUR. YOU GET USED TO IRREGULAR MEALS IN A WAR.

THREE OF US, INCLUDING SECOND LIEUT.JOHN E.WHELDEN, OF NEWTON

30.24- 1437

CENTER, MASS., THE PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER, MADE THE DASH TO THE AIRPORT, THERE TO PLAY THE OLD ARMY GAME OF "WAIT, WAIT."

BUT THE WAITING WASN'T SO BAD, WITH LIVING ADVENTURE STORIES ALL AROUND.

ONE WAS A SERIOUS-FACED 26-YEAR-OLD CHAP WEARING CIVILIAN TAN SUEDE SHOES, A BRITISH BATTLE DRESS, AN AMERICAN ENLISTED MAN'S TOP COAT WITH A NAVY LIEUTENANT'S INSIGNIA ON THE SHOULDERS, AND A NAVAL OFFICER'S CAP. AFTER YOU'VE BEEN IN ACTION FOR A WHILE YOU WEAR WHAT YOU'RE ABLE TO FIND, BEG OR BORROW--"ORGANIZING EQUIPMENT," THE SOLDIERS CALL IT.

FEB 24 1943

BUT THIS LAD DID SEEM ODDLY OUTFITTED--REMEMBERING ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL RIVALRY. IT TURNED OUT THAT HE IS A PARATROOPER, THE ONLY ONE SO FAR THAT HE KNOWS OF IN THE NAVY, PUT IN KHAKI [illegible] HE WAS LIEUT. [illegible]ER GERARD, OF NEW YORK, SON OF MRS.ARTHUR TRAIN [illegible]D NEPHEW OF JAMES GERARD, WHO WAS UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY WHEN THE FIRST WORLD WAR STARTED. LIEUT.GERARD IS ATTACHED TO THE BRITISH FORCES AS A NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER. HE HAS MADE TRIPS TO RUSSIA, INDIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST. IN CIVILIAN LIFE HE WAS CAMPAIGN MANAGER FOR REP.JOSEPH CLARK BALDWIN, NEW YORK REPUBLICAN.

WHEN WORD CAME THAT OUR FORMATION WAS LINING UP, WE WENT DOWN TO THE FIELD TO OUR PLANE.

IT WAS BEING LOADED WITH 2,600 LBS. OF FROZEN BEEF. SOME HITCHHIKERS, INCLUDING SEVERAL WARRIORS THUMBING THEIR WAY BACK TO THE BATTLE LINES, PILED ON.

THE SHIP MIGHT HAVE BEEN ONE OF THOSE BIG SLEEK SILVER LUXURY AIR LINERS BACK HOME. BUT, INSTEAD OF SOFT UPHOLSTERY, THERE WAS A ROW OF COLLAPSIBLE SEATS ALONG EACH SIDE. THERE WERE NO COMFORTS ON THE PLANE AS IT HAD BEEN STRIPPED DOWN TO THE INSIDE SHELL.

THERE WAS NO PRETTY STEWARDESS, THERE WERE OXYGEN TANKS FOR HIGH ALTITUDE FLYING, STEEL RODS HAD BEEN SET INTO THE WALLS SO THE PLANE COULD DO DUTY AS AN AMBULANCE.

THE PLANE USUALLY CARRIES A CREW OF FIVE. THIS TIME IT NUMBERED FOUR: PILOTS HARRY SCHABRAM OF AKRON, O. AND HARRY MORRIS, OF SHREVEPORT, LA., BOTH LIEUTENANTS, AND TWO SERGEANTS, CLARENCE STAZAH, OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., THE ENGINEER, AND THOMAS LYNCH, OF LOS ANGELES, THE RADIO OPERATOR.

OUTSIDE ON THE PLANE'S NOSE WERE PAINTED GREEN TRAINS OF FREIGHT CARS, EACH REPRESENTING A MISSION COMPLETED--AND IT'S A LONG LINE.

FEB 24 1943

"SHE'S A VETERAN," ONE SAID. "SHE'S GOT PATCHES. ONE OF HER ENGINES IS NAMED "DOTTY" AND THE OTHER "JENNY."

ONE OF THE PASSENGERS WAS PRIVATE BILL COLBIRON, OF HOBBING, MINN. HE CARRIED A HELMET WITH SEVERAL BULLET HOLES IN IT.

"NO, I WASN'T UNDER IT AT THE TIME," HE CHUCKLED. "I WAS TAKING IT OFF BECAUSE I WAS GOING TO DIG A DITCH."

SOMEONE SUDDENLY REMEMBERED IT WAS VALENTINE'S DAY AND THAT PROMPTED LIEUT.WHELDEN TO SEARCH HIS POCKETS UNTIL HE FOUND AN ENVELOPE MAILED JAN. 5 AND MARKED "DO NOT OPEN UNTIL FEB. 14."

IT CONTAINED A VALENTINE WITH A COY YELLOW KITTEN ON IT AND CAME FROM HIS GIRL, EDITH M.IRWIN, OF WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

WITH THE WORD FOR THE TAKEOFF, OUR PLANE SWUNG INTO LINE WITH THE OTHER FREIGHT TRANSPORTS, AND ONE AFTER ANOTHER WE LEFT THE

GROUND. SOME OF THE FIGHTER ESCORTS WERE ALREADY IN THE SKY.

ONCE ALOFT THE TRANSPORTS MANEUVERED INTO FORMATION, THEN WE HEADED FORWARD. PEERING OUT OF THE WINDOWS WE GOT A BOMBER'S VIEW. WE SAW BELOW EVIDENCE OF WHERE BOMBERS HAD BEEN. WE FLEW OVER BEAUTIFUL FIELDS WHICH LOOKED PEACEFUL AND OVER MOUNTAINS, SOME OF WHICH WE HEDGEHOPPED IN A WAY WHICH MADE MY HEART POUND.

WE WERE NEARLY AT OUR DESTINATION WHEN SUDDENLY TWO OFFICERS CROSSED THE PLANE TO LOOK OUT OF THE WINDOW. I THOUGHT I HEARD ONE SAY, "WE'RE GOING TO SEE ACTION," AND I MUST HAVE LOOKED AS SCARED AS I FELT.

FEB 24 1943

"NEVER MIND," CONSOLED PRIVATE COLBIRON. "I'VE BEEN SCARED AT TIMES, TOO."

IT WAS A FALSE ALARM. WE LANDED SAFELY. LIEUT.WHELDEN ADVISED US TO SCRAMBLE OFF THE FIELD IN A HURRY AS FREQUENTLY ENEMY PLANES CAME OVER. THE GROUND CREWS BEGAN UNLOADING THE PLANE RAPIDLY, THE PASSENGERS PILED OUT AND INTO A JEEP AND WERE RUSHED TO AN OPERATIONS DUGOUT.

WE HAD BEEN INSIDE ONLY A FEW MINUTES WHEN A RADIO OPERATOR CALLED OUT: "AN ALARM IS ON."

BUT JERRY DIDN'T GET THROUGH. HE TRIED AGAIN ABOUT HALF AN HOUR LATER BUT WITH NO MORE SUCCESS.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, FEB. 22. MOVED FEB. 19)

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, FEB 23-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN CIVILIAN PILOTS, IN FLYING A COMPLETE ARMY AND MUCH OF ITS EQUIPMENT TO THE NEW GUINEA FRONT TO REINFORCE GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S MEN IN THE BUNA-GONA SECTOR, MATCHED THE FRENCH TAXICAB OFFENSIVE THAT SAVED PARIS AT THE MARNE IN THE LAST WAR, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

A.B. CORBITT, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION IN AUSTRALIA, TOLD HOW THE PILOTS FLEW UNARMED SHIPS IN THE AIR-BORNE SWEEP TO THE FRONT.

A GENERAL SUMMONS TO ALL CIVIL PLANES WAS BROADCAST ONE NIGHT LAST DECEMBER, ORDERING PILOTS TO ASSEMBLE AT AN AUSTRALIAN AIRPORT, WHICH CORBITT DID NOT IDENTIFY.

IN SOME INSTANCES THE PILOTS LANDED AT THE NEAREST AIRPORT, DUMPED THEIR PASSENGERS REGARDLESS OF RANK OR PRIORITY, AND THEN SPED TO THE ASSEMBLY FIELD.

FEB 24 1943

THE FOLLOWING NIGHT VIRTUALLY EVERY SHIP IN AUSTRALIA CAPABLE OF FLYING WAS WINGING ITS WAY TOWARD PORT MORESBY, ON THE SOUTHWESTERN COAST OF NEW GUINEA, WHERE THEY JOINED A LARGE FLEET.

TOGETHER THEY RUSHED MEN, GUNS, FOOD AND WHAT CORBITT CALLED "ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF MUNITIONS" INTO THE BATTLE ZONE UNDER THE NOSES OF THE JAPANESE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ENNIS C. WHITEHEAD OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES HAD HIGH PRAISE, CORBITT SAID, FOR THE AUSTRALIANS, SOME OF WHOM LANDED WITHIN A MILE OF THE BATTLEFRONT.

(Advance) Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 23-(AP)-Five U.S. army airmen were awarded the distinguished flying cross by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the allied air forces in the southwest pacific, today for "extraordinary achievement in aerial flights" in this sector from Dec. 8, 1941 to last November.

They are Capt. Jack P. Thompson of Stigler, Okla., Technical Sergt. Wilburt A. McClellan of (1397 Main St.) St. Paul, Minn., Staff Sergt. John H. Lindgren [redacted] of LANCASTER. [redacted], Minn., Staff Sergt. Donald T. Ostlund of [redacted] Dewey, Ill., and Corp. Leo E. Shreve of Savannah, Ga.

The citations [redacted] said each had over 200 hours [redacted] on operational flight missions during which hostile combat was probable, had engaged in long-range bombing missions against enemy airdromes and shipping and "throughout these operations each demonstrated outstanding ability [redacted] and devotion to duty."

FEB 24 1943

(end advance for use at 10 p.m., eastern war time, today, Tuesday, Feb. 23)

AUSTRALIAN [illegible] ty caused.

AMONG THE PILOTS WHO TOOK PART IN THE RAID ON THE L[illegible]ON WERE SECOND LIEUT. GARRETT MIDDLEBROOK OF SPRINGTOWN, TEXAS; CA[illegible]. WILLISTON M.COX OF KNOXVILLE, TENN.; SECOND LIEUT. WILLMOR PAVLICH OF PORT JERVIS, N.Y.; SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM GAY OF MIAMI, FLA.; FIRST LIEUT. HOWARD PAQUIN OF FRIENDSHIP, N.Y.; FIRST LIEUT. COURTNEY ATKINSON OF COLQUITT, GA., AND FIRST LIEUT. CARL LAUSMAN OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

MSSRAEW

30.24 - 1439

BY NORMAN BELL

ABOARD UNITED STATES WARSHIP, SOUTH PACIFIC, FEB.23-(AP)-THE CHIEF ENGINEER PULLS A RABBIT'S FOOT AND A GLASS-ENCASED FOUR LEAF CLOVER FROM HIS POCKET.

HIS VOICE CARRIES ABOVE THE IMMENSE WHINE OF THE STEAM TURBINES, RUMBLE OF SHAFT GEARS AND ROAR OF FURNACES. "I MIGHT NEED ALL THE LUCK I CAN GET," HE SAYS.

"I MIGHT AT THAT--HE AND THE OTHER "SNIPES," A NAME EXTENDED, SINCE ITS ORIGINAL APPLICATION TO COAL PASSERS OF THE OLD NAVY, TO COVER ALL OF THE ENGINE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL.

THE CHIEF, WHO HAS PASSED COAL HIMSELF IN HIS DAY, LIFTS HIS BIG HAND TO TOUCH ANOTHER RABBIT'S FOOT, HANGING FROM A PEG ON THE REPORT BOARD AT HIS "MAIN CONTROL" BATTLE STATION. HE GRINS CHEERFULLY.

FEB 24 1943

THEY ARE A CHEERFUL LOT ALL AROUND--THESE MEN IN DUNGAREES WHO FIGHT THE WAR FAR BELOW DECKS. THEY JOKE EASILY AS THEY SQUIRM THROUGH NARROW PASSAGES AROUND THE THROBBING MACHINERY. HOT BLASTS STRIKE THEIR FACES AS THEY PASS FROM RANGE OF COOLING VENTILATOR FLASHES OF WHITE GLARE COME THROUGH THE METAL GRATING UNDERFOOT. THE OIL FED FURNACES ARE BELOW, ANOST AT THE SHIP'S KEEL.

THE OVERHEAD AND BULKHEADS ARE SOLID STEEL AND IN BATTLE THEY ARE SEALED TIGHT BY HEAVY DOORS.

"WE'RE THE LAST TO KNOW WHAT GOES ON ABOVE," SAYS THE CHIEF. HE HAS SEVERAL COMMUNICATION LINES BUT THEY ARE DEVOTED STRICTLY TO OPERATIONS.

STHE INFORMATION ON HOW THE BATTLE GOES COMES FROM THE "SMOKE WATCH"--MEN POSTED ABOVE TO REPORT IF THE STACKS GIVE OFF SMOKE

THAT MIGHT AID ENEMY SCOUTS OR GUNNERS. BUT FOR THE "SNIPES" BELOW THE ONLY DIRECT EVIDENCE OF BATTLE, EXCEPT FOR OPERATING ORDERS, IS THE DULL THUD OF STRIKING SHELL OR BOMB, OR THE JAR OF THE SHIP'S OWN GUNS.

FEB 24 1943

"PAPPY," THE OTHER COMMISSIONED OFFICER AT "MAIN CONTROL," CONSIDERS THE GREATEST DANGER DOWN THERE IS FROM FIRE OR BROKEN STEAM LINES. HE'S RED HAIRED AND IRISH AND ALSO CAME UP THE HARD WAY--FROM THE RANKS.

THE CHIEF, WHO SAYS HE WAS BORN IN WARSAW, RUSSIA, TAKES PRIDE IN HIS NICKNAME OF "TIMOSHENKO."

HE BOUGHT THE RABBIT'S FOOT, BUT THE FOUR LEAF CLOVER WAS PICKED BY HIS DAUGHTER IN SAN FRANCISCO. HIS SON WAS FORMERLY ON THIS SAME SHIP AND WON COMMENDATION FOR RISKING HIS LIFE TO REPAIR BATTLE DAMAGE. THE SON HAS SINCE BEEN TRANSFERRED.

"NO USE HAVING ALL YOU EGGS IN ONE BASKET," SAYS THE CHIEF.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY, FEB 23)

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FEB 23-(AP)--LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY TODAY AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT TO ELEVEN OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE U.S.AIR FORCES.

CITED WERE FIRST LIEUTS. MILTON R.BEEKMAN, CRANBURY, N.J.; JOHN F. CAPPERTON, HAVANA, CUBA; ROBERT C.MILLER, 411 THIRD AVE., ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.; CAPTAIN RICHARD F.EZZARD, 1525 CINCINNATI AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; MASTER SERGT. CHARLES F.BRITT, 731 RANCHO AVE., ALTON, CALIF; TECHNICAL SERGT. ALBERT M.HOPKINS, 7938 SOUTH PAULINA ST., CHICAGO, ILL.; STAFF SERGT. CLARENCE R.OLSON, TERREY, MONT.; SERGEANTS HOWARD S.PETERSEN, CAMP DOUGLAS, WIS.; LEO P. FERRAGUTO, 82 NORTH ST., MIDDLEBORO, MASS.; CORPORALS RICHARD COPLEY, 10 SELDON AVE., OIL CITY, PA. AND NORMAN CARLES, 774 20TH ST., OGDEN, UTAH.

THE DECORATIONS WERE AWARDED FOR FLIGHTS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC FROM DEC. 8, 1941, TO NOVEMBER, 1942. EACH MAN HAS PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS, INCLUDING LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING. THROUGHOUT THESE OPERATIONS EACH DEMONSTRATED "OUTSTANDING ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY," THE CITIATIONS SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY, FEB 23)

FEB 24 1943

San Juan, P. R., Feb. 23--(ap)---The tenth naval district TOLD THE STORY TODAY returned a saga today of six crew members of a crash boat which WHO arrived at a Puerto Rican base after a rough and tumble 33-day voyage from a southern port.

Just about everything happened on the trip. The men had to battle fire caused by a defective exhaust. The motor failed for a while; the bottom planking was knocked out, and the galley was flooded, forcing the craft to put in at three ports for repairs.

Later it ran out of fuel and had to be towed for two days.

30.24-1441

The boat was commanded by Ensign G. Bentley Byrd, jr., of (1433 cloncurry road) Norfolk, Va., who suffered a broken nose and lost a tooth in heavy seas early in the voyage.

Other members of the crew were: machinists mate Earl Ainsley, of (525 west 34th street) Norfolk, Va.; Chief boatswains mate Howard F. Converse, of (101 Burleigh) Norfolk, Va. ; W. C. Morris, of (1712 north maple) Royal Oak, Mich.; Lee and Maurice Tuggle, brothers, of (1[illegible]4 Woodcrest drive) Rome, Ga.

INDIAN FOOD SHORTAGE
BECOMES ACUTE

PRICES SKYROCKET
AND RIOTS SEEM
IMMINENT (600)

BY PRESTON GROVER

FEB 24 1943

(ADVANCE)-NEW DELHI-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT PLAN TO GET PROFIT-SEEKING FOOD HOARDERS TO RELEASE SUPPLIES FOR THE MARKET IS ACCOMPANIED BY NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF STRINGENT AND GROWING FOOD SHORTAGES WHICH APPEAR TO PROMISE PROLONGED HARDSHIPS IN MANY PARTS OF INDIA.

THE GREAT MASS OF THE INDIAN POPULATION ALWAYS LIVES JUST TWO JUMPS AHEAD OF ACTUAL STARVATION, AND NOW THE COMBINATION OF A FOOD SHORTAGE PLUS COUNTRYWIDE HOARDING, HAS MADE THE SITUATION WORSE.

SEVERAL MONTHS OF EFFORTS BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PEG THE PRICE OF WHEAT AT LEVELS WHERE THE POPULATION COULD BUY IT AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE REDUCED SUPPLIES OF RICE HAVE FAILED.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS OPERATED A NUMBER OF SHOPS SELLING RICE, WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS AT THE PEGGED PRICES BUT WITH ONLY LIMITED SUPPLIES TO DISTRIBUTE. THE BULK OF THE BALANCE OF GRAIN HAS BEEN DISTRIBUTED THROUGH RETAILERS, MANY OF WHOM HAVE BEEN HIKING THE PRICE FROM 100 TO 300 PER CENT.

FEB 24 1943

THE BLACK MARKET PRICES ARE AT LEAST DOUBLE THE OFFICIALLY FIXED FIGURE, PRICES THAT BRING IMMENSE HARDSHIPS TO MILLIONS OF INDIANS WHOSE INCOME BY NO MEANS KEPT PACE WITH RISING COSTS. THE NEWSPAPERS HAVE ALREADY REPORTED FOOD RIOTS IN TWO PLACES.

THE GOVERNMENT-ANNOUNCED PLAN OF ATTEMPTING TO FORCE HOARDERS TO DISGORGE IS PATTERNED ON A METHOD WORKED IN PARTS OF THE MIDDLE EAST: WHEAT WILL BE BROUGHT IN FROM AUSTRALIA TO BE SOLD AT PROGRESSIVELY LOWER PRICES. TO SOME DEGREE THIS PLAN WORKED IN SYRIA WHERE A COUPLE OF SHIPLOADS OF WHEAT SHOOK HOARDERS TO BEDROCK.

WHETHER IT WILL WORK IN INDIA WHERE SHORTAGES ARE MEASURED BY SCORES OF SHIPLOADS IN ANOTHER QUESTION. THE BULK OF THE HOARDING IS BY INDIAN TRADERS WHO ARE NOT MUCH MOVED BY APPEALS TO THEIR PATRIOTISM, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF THEIR POLITICAL LEADERS ARE JAILED.

BUT EVEN INDIAN OBSERVERS CONCEDE THAT THE BULK OF THE TROUBLE IS SHEER PROFIT-GRABBING.

THE JAPANESE CONQUEST OF BURMA AND INDO-CHINA MADE THE FOOD PROBLEM ACUTE. INDIA PRODUCES 26,500,000 TONS OF RICE IN NORMAL YEARS, OR

APPROXIMATELY 1,500,000 TONS UNDER HER REQUIREMENTS. THIS YEAR, BECAUSE OF POOR CROPS AND DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN SOME SECTIONS, THE SHORTAGE IS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 2,000,000 TONS.

NORMALLY THIS SHORTAGE WOULD BE SUPPLIED FROM BURMA AND INDO-CHINA. BUT THAT SUPPLY HAS NOW GONE. MOREOVER, INDIA MUST SEND 20,000 TONS OF RICE MONTHLY TO CEYLON.

FEB 24 1943

CALCUTTA'S GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES FOR ALL COMMODITIES ARE UP 70 PER CENT ABOVE LAST YEAR; WHILE THE PRICES OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS, ESPECIALLY IMPORTED ONES ARE UP AS MUCH AS 800 PER CENT. ONE BRITISH OFFICER REPORTED THAT HIS HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS ARE PAYING A HALF RUPEE A POUND FOR RICE. THAT IS 16 CENTS OR A DAY'S WAGES FOR MANY CLASSES OF HELP. A YEAR AGO THE PRICE WAS THREE CENTS.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAY THERE IS NEARLY AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR INDIA IF IT COULD BE EQUITABLY DISTRIBUTED, BUT NOT ONLY HOARDING BUT TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES COMPLICATE THIS.

ALREADY THERE HAVE BEEN A FLOOD OF DEMANDS FROM VARIOUS LOW-CASTE GROUPS FOR AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN HOUSES, BUT FEEDING DOZENS OF MILLIONS OF HUNGRY AMONG A POPULATION OF 450,000,000 IS A STAGGERING JOB, ESPECIALLY WHERE THE LOCAL POPULATION IS NOT OVERLY ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT HELPING.

MOREOVER MUCH OF THE HARDSHIP CENTERS IN VILLAGES TOO SMALL TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GRAIN STORES. AND THERE ARE 700,000 VILLAGES IN INDIA.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY FEB 22)-(SENT FEB 18)

KK111AEW

OTTAWA, FEB. 23-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN A CASUALTY LIST TODAY REPORTED FIVE MEN KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS AND 19 MISSING AFTER OVERSEAS AIR OPERATIONS.

AMONG THE MISSING WAS PILOT OFFICER JAMES WOOLFORD WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 1117 DEARBORN ST., N., CHICAGO.

FOLO WASHINGTON

FEB 24 1943

SANTIAGO, CHILE, FEB 23-(AP)-PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS INVITED U.S. VICE PRESIDENT HENRY WALLACE TO VISIT CHILE BECAUSE HE DESIRED "TO TIGHTEN EVEN MORE FIRMLY THE BONDS WHICH UNITE US WITH THE GREAT DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH," THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS SAID TONIGHT.

IT SAID THE INVITATION "GIVES EVIDENCE OF THE CLOSE AND GROWING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES TOWARD THE PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY AND HUMAN DIGNITY," AND WILL "PERMIT HASTENING OF THE HARMONIOUS SOLUTION OF THOSE QUESTIONS WHICH DIRECTLY INTEREST BOTH COUNTRIES AND WHICH ARE RELATED TO THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY AND THE CONTINENT."

TEHERAN, IRAN, FEB. 23--(AP)--MAJ. GEN. DONALD H. CONNELLY, OF THE U.S. SUPPLY MISSION HERE, ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE DAY ON THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED ARMY TODAY THAT SAID:

"THE EXAMPLE OF THE RED ARMY IS AN INSPIRATION TO US. LET'S THEREFORE REDEDICATE OURSELVES TODAY TO THE WORK OF UNFALTERING AID TO THE RED ARMY."

THE ORDER WAS ISSUED TO U.S. TROOPS ALONG THE IRANIAN

30.24- 1443

SUPPLY ROUTE TO THE U.S.S.R.

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, FEB. [redacted](AP)-BALKAN SOURCES TODAY REPORTED CAPITAL OF BULGARIA
THAT ALL NON-ESSENTIAL CITIZENS MUST LEAVE SOFIA, [redacted].

ALL WHO DO NOT HOLD WAR JOBS MUST MOVE 30 MILES OUTSIDE OF THE CAPITAL.

SCHOOLS WILL ALSO BE CLOSED.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND, IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST TODAY BY THE ROME RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF 845 PRISONERS IN THE LAST FOUR DAYS IN TUNISIA.

IN ADDITION, IT SAID, AXIS FORCES DESTROYED 66 TANKS, 74 ARMORED CARS AND 98 GUNS AND CAPTURED LARGE NUMBERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

COUNTERATTACKS BY ALLIED FORCES YESTERDAY WERE REPULSED, ITWAS CLAIMED.

SIX PERSONS WERE KILLED AND SIX INJURED IN A RAID ON PALERMO, SICILY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, BUT "LIMITED DAMAGE" WAS CAUSED AND THE CIVILIAN POPULATION'S BEHAVIOR WAS DESCRIBED AS "EXEMPLARY."

TEN ALLIED BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN, THREE OVER PALERMO, THREE OVER THE ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA, AND FOUR IN AN ATTACK ON AN AXIS CONVOY IN THE CYCLADES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. ONE OF THEM, IT WAS CLAIMED, WAS BROUGHT DOWN BY A NIGHT FIGHTER AT PALERMO.

FEB 24 1943

JJ633AEW

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED LAST (TUES) NIGHT THAT 4,016 PRISONERS, INCLUDING MORE THAN 3,000 AMERICANS AND NEARLY 1,000 BRITISH, HAD BEEN TAKEN IN THE FIRST EIGHT DAYS OF THE AXIS OFFENSIVE IN TUNISIA.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DECLARED THAT "TWO AMERICAN INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND THREE BRITISH BRIGADES WERE ANNIHILATED OR SERIOUSLY MAULED" IN THE FIGHTING.

ON FEB. 16, THE GERMANS HAD SAID TOTAL AMERICAN LOSSES IN THE OFFENSIVE "MUST BE AT LEAST 8,000 TO 10,000" KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED, AND CLAIMED 3,000 AMERICANS WERE KILLED AND 781 TAKEN PRISONER.

FEB 24 1943

THESE CLAIMS WERE NOT SUBSTANTIATED BY ANY OTHER SOURCE.

LAST NIGHT'S BROADCAST CLAIMED HEAVY ANGLO-AMERICAN LOSSES IN WAR MATERIEL, INCLUDING CAPTURE OF 253 TANKS, 171 ARMORED TROOPS TRANSPORT VEHICLES, 118 GUNS, 60 HEAVY GUNS, 15 PLANES AND A "BIG AMMUNITION DEPOT."

IT ALSO ASSERTED THAT GERMAN BOMBERS ON MONDAY DESTROYED A RAILWAY STATION AT AN IMPORTANT JUNCTION, WHILE GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES DESTROYED 80 VEHICLES WITH TROOPS AND WAR MATERIEL.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE NAME OF BRIG. GEN. ENRICO PEZZI, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE IN RUSSIA, WAS ADDED TODAY TO A LONG LIST OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

A BERLIN BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED DISPATCHES FROM ROME AS SAYING THAT PEZZI HAD FAILED TO RETURN FROM

A FLIGHT OVER THE EASTERN FRONT. PEZZI, 46 YEARS OLD, HAD COMMANDED ITALIAN AIRMEN IN THAT THEATER FOR THE PAST YEAR.

IN THE EARLY PART OF THE WAR PEZZI SERVED AS COMMANDER OF A BOMBARDMENT GROUP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. HE WAS A VETERAN OF THE ETHIOPIAN CAMPAIGN AND THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

A92

(AP-SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PMS.)

PMS INTERPRETIVE

FEB 24 1943

BY GLENN BABB

JOSEPH STALIN HAS JUST REMINDED HIS ALLIES BLUNTLY THAT A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE IS AS VITAL TO RUSSIA IN HER HOUR OF VICTORY AS IT WAS LAST SUMMER IN HER TIME IN DEFEAT AND PERIL. IN EFFECT HE SAID THAT THE WAR IN AFRICA, WHETHER IT GOES WELL OR BADLY, IS NO PROPER SUBSTITUTE.

WE MUST EXPECT A PERIOD OF AGITATION FOR A SECOND FRONT AS URGENT AS THAT OF LAST SUMMER AND EARLY FALL. IT WILL BE EMPHASIZED THAT SO LONG AS HITLER IS PERMITTED TO HOLD THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN FRONTIERS OF HIS EUROPEAN FORTRESS WITH COMPARATIVELY SMALL FORCES THERE WILL BE THE DANGER THAT HE MAY BE ABLE TO HALT THE WESTWARD SURGE OF THE RUSSIANS AND CHEAT THEM OF THE COMPLETE VICTORY THAT NOW SEEMS POSSIBLE.

"IN VIEW OF THE ABSENCE OF A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE THE RED ARMY ALONE IS BEARING THE WHOLE WEIGHT OF THE WAR," THE RUSSIAN PREMIER DECLARED IN HIS ORDER OF THE DAY MARKING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED ARMY'S BIRTH. READ AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE BAD NEWS FROM TUNISIA THAT MAY SEEM MORE OMINOUS THAN THE SPEAKER INTENDED IT TO. SOME MAY TAKE IT AS AN INDICTMENT OF THE WHOLE WAR EFFORT OF RUSSIA'S ALLIES, AN EXPRESSION OF BITTER DISSATISFACTION WITH THE WAY THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN IS GOING.

FEB 24 1943

BUT IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT STALIN HAS NEVER SHOWN THAT HE WAS FULLY SOLD ON THE AFRICAN ADVENTURE. WHEN WINSTON CHURCHILL OUTLINED THE PROJECT TO HIM IN MOSCOW LAST SUMMER STALIN'S MOST ENTHUSIASTIC COMMENT APPARENTLY WAS THAT IT WAS "MILITARILY CORRECT." LATER, A WEEK AFTER THE LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA, IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS BY HENRY C.CASSIDY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, STALIN WAS SOMEWHAT LESS RESERVED. "IT IS STILL TOO SOON TO SAY TO WHAT EXTENT THIS CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE IN RELIEVING PRESSURE ON THE SOVIET UNION," HE WROTE. "BUT IT MAY CONFIDENTLY BE SAID THAT THE EFFECT WILL NOT BE A SMALL ONE AND THAT A CERTAIN RELIEF FROM PRESSURE ON THE SOVIET UNION WILL RESULT IN THE NEAREST FUTURE." BUT STILL HE DID NOT WELCOME IT AS THE SECOND FRONT WHICH RUSSIA WANTS.

IT WILL BE NOTED THAT NOT ONCE IN HIS LONG ORDER OF THE DAY DID THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF MENTION THE ALLIES. NOTHING WAS SAID OF THE THOUSANDS OF TANKS AND PLANES WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE DELIVERED TO THE RED ARMY AT HEAVY COST IN SHIPS AND MEN. THESE, HOWEVER, PROBABLY WERE NOT STUDIED SLIGHTS. STALIN'S ORDERS OF THE DAY ALWAYS HAVE BEEN FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND PEOPLE ALONE. ONE MIGHT READ HIS LAST HALF DOZEN WITHOUT GETTING AN INKLING THAT OTHER NATIONS ALSO WERE FIGHTING GERMANY. IN HIS SPEECH OF LAST NOV.7, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOLSHEVIST REVOLUTION, STALIN DWELT AT LENGTH ON THE STRENGTH AND SOLIDARITY OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET-AMERICAN COALITION BUT IN HIS SIMULTANEOUS ORDER OF THE DAY THERE WAS NO WORD OF AMERICA OR BRITAIN.

30.24-1445

A93

HOWEVER, STALIN NOW LEAVES NO DOUBT OF HIS GRIM FEELING THAT THE ALLIES ARE NOT CARRYING THEIR SHARE SO LONG AS THEIR INVASION OF EUROPE IS DELAYED. THAT CAN BE A DANGEROUS FACTOR IN INTERALLIED RELATIONS.

BUT EVEN WHILE SMARTING UNDER STALIN'S IMPLIED CRITICISM OF THE WAY THE WAR IS GOING OUTSIDE RUSSIA, THE ALLIES CAN TAKE COMFORT FROM HIS DISCLOSURES OF THE MAGNITUDE OF HITLER'S LOSSES AT THE RED ARMY'S HANDS. FOUR MILLION AXIS SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN KILLED, 700,000 IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS ALONE, AND A TOTAL OF 9,000,000 PUT OUT OF THE WAR FOR GOOD, STALIN DECLARED. EVEN HALF THOSE FIGURES WOULD REPRESENT A DRAIN WHICH NO WAR MACHINE COULD SUFFER WITHOUT BEING TERRIBLY WEAKENED.

ONE LESSER FEATURE OF THE STALIN DECLARATION HAS TIMELY INTEREST IN VIEW OF GROWING INDICATIONS OF FINLAND'S DESIRE TO MAKE PEACE. STALIN PROMISES THE FINNS NOTHING. HE LISTS THEM WITH THE OTHER "ACCOMPLICES" OF HITLERITE GERMANY. HE MENTIONS KARELIA AMONG THE SOVIET TERRITORIES YET TO LIBERATED FROM ENEMY OCCUPATION, INDICATING THAT FINLAND CAN EXPECT NO COMPROMISE ON THE BOUNDARIES DRAWN AFTER THE 1939-40 WAR. THESE PASSAGES INDICATE AN IMPLACABLE ATTITUDE THAT BODES ILL FOR FINLAND'S HOPES OF A SEPARATE PEACE.

JJ851AEW

FEB 24 1943

A134

NEW YORK, FEB. 23-(AP)-GEORGE P.SKOURAS, PRESIDENT OF THE SKOURAS THEATERS CORPORATION, SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN NOTIFIED THAT HIS NEPHEW, THANOS D.SKOURAS, HAD BEEN EXECUTED BY NAZI OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN ATHENS.

SKOURAS SAID THE INFORMATION CAME FROM "A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY" WHICH HE REFUSED TO IDENTIFY FURTHER. THREE WEEKS AGO, HE SAID, HE RECEIVED A CABLE FROM THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON THROUGH THE GREEK EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, NOTIFYING HIM THAT THANOS SKOURAS, WHO WAS NOT A UNITED STATES CITIZEN, HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY "THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN HORDES" IN GREECE.

THE ARREST AND EXECUTION, SKOURAS WAS INFORMED, WAS CAUSED BY THANOS SKOURAS' "SPECTACULAR SERVICE PERFORMED IN THE INTEREST" OF GREEK FREEDOM.

THANOS SKOURAS WAS 28 YEARS OLD AND STUDIED AT AMHERST COLLEGE AND YALE LAW SCHOOL. HE RETURNED TO GREECE A FEW WEEKS BEFORE WAR STARTED AND WAS HEAD OF SKOURAS FILMS COMPANY IN ATHENS.

TA1155PEW

FEB 24 1943

Space

Rommel in Retreat, Offensive Smashed By Hundreds of Planes and Big Guns; Allies Pound Columns in Narrow Pass

Rommel Flees Through Kasserine Pass in His First Defeat in Tunisia

Americans Go On, Take 300 Prisoners

FEB 25 1943

Axis Abandons Material; 1,000 Italians Trapped; 8th Army Moves Ahead

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 24.—Combined British and American forces threw Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's tank columns into full retreat from the outskirts of Thala today, handing them their first defeat in Tunisia, and tonight Allied artillery lobbed tons of explosive steel into German positions in narrow Kasserine Pass and on the beaten rear-guard columns withdrawing through it.

The big guns were giving the German tank columns twisting through the pass no chance to rest and re-form, and hundreds of Allied planes left a trail of smoking Axis transport and enemy casualties all the way from Thala's approaches to Feriana, far to the southwest of the opposite end of Kasserine Pass.

Hundreds of Allied planes and Allied ground forces began hitting Marshal Rommel yesterday morning, inflicting the first major setback on the Axis troops since they lashed out in their offensive eleven days ago.

Allied Guns Hasten Retreat

Then the Allied artillery hastened the Axis retreat into the mouth of the pass.

The American - British aerial smash far exceeded the initial German Stuka dive-bombing efforts in the recent fight at Faid Pass, and was continuing.

Rommel's retreat began yesterday, and by today at least 300 Axis prisoners and large quantities of German war material had fallen into Allied hands. This, however, was believed to represent only a small part of the Nazi casualties and losses of equipment inflicted when almost every Allied bomber and fighter on the front went into action against Rommel's retreating columns snaking through the hills and out of Kasserine Pass toward Feriana.

American armored forces had hammered back his thrust westward through the pass toward Tebessa, which is in Algeria, and the British and American units together had inflicted heavy casualties in the battle for Thala, twenty-five miles north of Kasserine. Rommel had burst through to within three miles of that tactically important road junction before his attack began to collapse, and with it the whole of his offensive to the west.

May Be a Turning Point

With the coming of daylight yesterday Marauders, Mitchells, Bostons, Hurri-Bombers and even Flying Fortresses began to strew explosives on the retreating German columns under cover of Spitfires, Airacobras and Lightnings.

Rommel had been badly mauled in an action which might well become one of the turning points of the Tunisian war, and as he attempted to fall back toward Feriana there were reports here that the veteran British 8th Army of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was attacking with increasing power in southeastern Tunisia.

[The British radio, as heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System, quoted its correspondent with General Montgomery as saying: "Big artillery duels are taking place between the 8th Army's spearheads, just a few miles from the Mareth line, and the Axis guns, probably firing from the main belt of the enemy fortifications."

[A D. N. B. (German news agency) radio report heard in London said reconnaissance units of the 8th Army had pushed to the area southeast of the Chott Djerid, the salt lake whose eastern extremity is only twenty miles from Gabes, on the east Tunisian coast.]

Today's Allied communique, covering yesterday's operations, described the earlier phases of the German defeat as follows:

"Following heavy fighting which has continued for the last three days in the area north and northwest of Kasserine, American and British forces, after successfully holding the enemy's attacks, forced his withdrawal in this sector.

"Our infantry and armored units were in contact with the enemy throughout the day, inflicting heavy casualties, taking many prisoners and securing some abandoned enemy material.

"Continuing attacks throughout the day were made by our fighters and bombers on the withdrawing enemy column; a number of enemy motor vehicles were destroyed in the battle area.

"In the Essadour area west of Ousseltia (well to the north of the main action and apparently representing an unsuccessful Axis attempt at diversion) an enemy attack was successfully repulsed."

[A dispatch of the Reuters news agency reported from Allied headquarters that aside from the losses inflicted on the enemy in the Kasserine Valley, which is walled by 4,000 and 5,000 foot mountains, a battalion of 1,000 Italians had been trapped in another pass leading toward Siliana, seventy miles northeast of Kasserine. It was said that French Moroccan troops allowed the Italians to go in and then sealed one exit while a Scottish regiment closed the other.]

Two Associated Press correspondents at the front—Harold V. Boyle and Noland Norgaard—described in dispatches dated yesterday how the tide turned against Rommel.

Boyle, standing on a ridge within two miles of Thala, saw the Germans and Italians backtracking under attacks by British tanks and American artillery.

Norgaard told how American artillery had begun moving up Monday night to bombard the retreating German forces between the narrow walls of Kasserine Pass.

Seventy Tanks Attacked British

The Axis attack had reached its peak on Monday afternoon, he reported, seventy tanks cutting through the British positions while German and Italian infantry supported by tanks and artillery were overrunning some American positions on the west side of the Hatab Valley.

Then, he said, American planes intervened and 105-millimeter guns opened up on the Axis forces. The surrender of a group of Italian infantry apparently was the beginning of the end of the attack, for soon afterward, he added, the enemy began to fall back.

In addition to the tremendous raids against Rommel's columns, the Allied communique reported new air attacks on Bizerte, the Tunisian naval base; on an enemy airfield near Kairouan, and over the Mediterranean.

From Cairo, meanwhile, it was announced that American Liberator bombers of the 9th Air Force in an attack on the harbor and ferry slips at Messina, Sicily, had scored direct hits and left fires in the harbor works and oil tanks. An enemy ship at anchor was hit and sunk.

Repulsed In Ousseltia Area

Rommel continued to probe the Allied lines to the northeast of the Kasserine sector, however, and made one attack west of Ousseltia. This was repulsed, the communique said.

Improved weather conditions permitted the Allied air force to swing into action on a large scale yesterday, and bombers and fighters slashed at the extended German columns beyond the Kasserine gap and attacked enemy supply lines in the rear.

The pass itself was under almost ceaseless attack by bombers and fighters and many enemy vehicles were reported destroyed while en route to the field of battle. Six tanks and ten trucks were reported destroyed Monday by Boston bombers.

Racing Against Time

As the ground fighting died down in the Kasserine area, it was apparent that Rommel was racing against time to get his forces out of the pass before the Eighth Army could strike a crushing blow at his rear.

Rommel's tanks and guns were among the "light stuff" which poured machine gun and cannon fire into trucks and then raked roadside ditches for hiding Germans.

Formation after formation attacked the Kasserine and Sbeitla areas, with the Fortresses first laying strings of bombs along the roadsides, and Marauders, Mitchells and attack planes following.

Even outside the battle area one convoy of twenty German vehicles on the Feriana road was blasted to splinters.

Eight Allied planes were lost in these assaults, in raids on Bizerte and the air base at Kairouan and in sea sweeps in which five barges carrying motor transports were sunk.

The largest single group of Axis prisoners known to have been taken—a mixed force of 300 Germans and Italians—was captured by American forces which attacked down the Hatab River from the vicinity of Tebessa. They likewise took enough small arms to equip an entire battalion.

The German radio reported last night that 4,016 Allied prisoners had been taken and 253 tanks captured during the first eight days of the Axis offensive in Central Tunisia. More than 3,000 of the prisoners were said to be Americans.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, claimed further that 171 armored transport vehicles, 118 guns, 60 heavy guns, 15 planes and a "big ammunition depot" were captured. These claims were not confirmed by any other source.

(The British radio, in a broadcast recorded by CBS, quoted its correspondent with Montgomery as saying "big artillery duels are taking place between the Eighth Army's spearheads, just a few miles from the Mareth Line, and the Axis guns, probably firing from the main belt of the enemy fortifications."

Approach Salt Lake

(A DND radio report heard by the Associated Press in London said reconnaissance units of the Eighth Army had pushed to the area southeast of the Chott el Djerid, the great salt lake whose extremity is only twenty miles from Gabes on the east Tunisian coast.)

The German chieftain is in full retreat, field reports said, after his tanks had surged to within three miles of Thala, key road junction to the upper plains of Kremamsa.

A Reuters dispatch from Allied headquarters said a battalion of

Hundreds Of Planes Hit Foe In Mountain Pass

FEB 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 24—Marshal Erwin Rommel's army, mauled from a major defeat at the hands of American and British troops, today withdrew armored columns toward Feriana in southern Tunisia, under a hail of shellfire and bombardment from hundreds of Allied planes.

At the same time, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army surged with increasing power at Axis defenses in southern Tunisia.

(Earlier dispatches from Allied headquarters said the Germans had been hurled back to the western end of the Kasserine gap in western Tunisia—a retreat of at least fourteen miles—and the newest report may mean that Rommel had been forced, or was being forced out of the pass, toward Feriana, farther south.

At least temporarily, some observers suggested that Rommel might be forced to abandon Kasserine Pass itself as the result of the severe punishment taken by his troops and equipment.

It was pointed out also that Rommel is racing against time because, soon or late, he will have to send some of his tank strength south to deal with the British Eighth Army, which was reported building up its attacking strength in the shadow of the Mareth Line with great rapidity.

Some observers said the Germans had thrown almost everything they had in Tunisia into the offensive. The total number of enemy tanks involved was estimated at 220.

about 1,000 Italians had been trapped in another pass leading toward Siliana, about seventy miles northeast of Kasserine. French Moroccan troops let the Italians enter and then closed in, the dispatch said, while a Scottish regiment blocked another exit.

(A Berlin broadcast recorded in London said fighting for the southeast area of the Atlas Mountains had temporarily halted after Axis troops had killed 4,500 Allied troops and wounded or captured 15,500 more. There was no confirmation of these figures from Allied sources.)

Retreat Began Yesterday

An Allied headquarters communique said the backwash of the Rommel thrust began early yesterday.

"Our infantry and armored units were in contact with the enemy throughout the day, inflicting heavy casualties, taking many prisoners and securing some abandoned enemy material," the communique said.

The Germans apparently were keeping their tanks near the mouth of the pass to cover their retreat against onrushing American and British armored forces and under the heaviest Allied air attack of the Tunisian war.

American troops attacking down the Hatab river from the west captured more than 300 Germans and Italians and enough small arms to equip a battalion.

Even "Forts" Join Attack

With the coming of daylight, Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, American air chief on the Tunisian front, threw almost every British and American plane at his disposal against the battered and retreating Germans.

They turned the road from Thala hrough the Kasserine valley, valled by 4,000 and 5,000 foot nountains, into a veritable hell of xploding bombs and machine-gun ire.

Even Flying Fortresses, usually ised only for heavy bombardment of airfields and ports, joined in the ttacks, dropping tons of bombs on he roads along whicl. Rommel was ttempting to withdraw.

Pilots of both the RAF and the American Air Force report great damage was done to the retreating forces.

It appeared that Rommel had suffered the greatest losses the Germans have met in Tunisia.

Planes Rake Ditches

Fortresses, twin-motored Marauders and Mitchells and Bostons all joined in the devastating attacks on the Kasserine, Sbeitla and Feriana areas. Hurricane bombers, Lightnings, Airacobras and Spitfires

U. S. Artillery Pounds Retreating Nazis

FEB 2 1943

By Noland Norgaard

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Forces in Tunisia, Feb. 23 (Delayed) (AP)—Moving steadily forward over a broad battlefield littered with German and Italian tanks and other equipment, United States artillery moved up tonight to shell German armored forces retreating into the narrow confines of Kasserine pass.

Ahead of the big guns moved American tanks mopping up a few isolated gun positions left to cover the Axis retreat.

American bombers and fighters roared continuously overhead, unloading tons of armor-shattering bombs on the already badly battered Axis forces.

No Organized Opposition

At nightfall the desert veterans of Rommel's reequipped Africa corps and remnants of supporting Italian infantry gave no indication of any plan to make a stand inside the broad Hatab river valley. American tanks encountered no organized opposition.

Plastering of German armored columns and supplies, begun yesterday by American air forces, continued during the night and was resumed with full intensity today.

In steady succession, twenty-six bombers roared out across the valley. Then came thirty-nine tankbusters to strafe the highway between Kasserine and Feriana, along which German motor trains were moving. With them came Spitfires,

llenging the Germans to com-

Equipment Captured

Tank guns moving east and south across Hatab valley to press the advantage passed a line of Italian prisoners moving back under guard. With well over 250 Italians and fifty German prisoners, advancing Americans captured growing quantities of wrecked or abandoned Axis tanks, guns, trucks, motorcycles, ammunition and stacks of rifles, food and clothing.

The crest of the German sweep had come suddenly yesterday afternoon when striking forces, estimated at seventy tanks, including possibly ten or twelve giant Mark VI's, struck north along the road to Thala through British positions.

At the same time German and Italian infantry, with tank and artillery support, had overrun some American positions on the west side of the valley.

Steady Bombardment

Then American planes intervened while every available battery of 105-millimeter guns began a steady bombardment of enemy forces. Tanks surrounded and forced the surrender of some Italian infantry which, backed by German anti-tank guns, manned a strong line in a wadi near the center of the valley. The enemy fell back under a rain of steel.

The Americans recovered four undamaged field guns lost in an infantry attack earlier in the day. At dusk the retreat began and it continued steadily today.

Turn In Thala Battle Tide Watched By Reporter

FEB 24 1943

By Harold V. Boyle

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With Allied Forces in Tunisia, Feb. 23 (Delayed)—The floodtide of German arms, which beat for three days at strategic Thala Pass, began to ebb tonight.

I could see it ebb from a ridge two miles southwest of Thala and within mashie shot of the high-water mark of the Nazi advance.

Disheartened by the fierceness of the joint British and American defense, which withstood for two days an all-out air, tank and artillery battering, the Germans and Italians started back down the valley before dusk.

Artillery Prod Retreaters

Parting shots from a battery of American 105-millimeter artillery sped them on their way and discouraged the Axis infantry from any last stand on a near-by ridge.

Before debris from the final volley had settled, a column of Crusader and Valentine tanks, piloted by British Tommies, rolled over the ridge to blast the German legions retreating toward Kasserine Pass after a week-long drive which gained them thousands of acres of sand and cactus but failed to cut the Allied north-south supply line.

How Sad! Jerry's Dream Busted!

"How sad!" exclaimed an observer standing atop a ridge which was an outpost of the Allied defense. "Now we've gone and blasted the Jerry's dream again."

"Yes," said a British major who was viewing the field through glasses—only the right lens of which could be focused. "He does it every time. He's a great fighter when everything is hi whenever he runs into a bit thick he starts to back a

When the major was told left lens of his binocular was fective, he replied cheerily. "Really, old boy, it only takes one good eye to see what's going on here."

Race For Souvenirs

As the last British tank edged cautiously over the opposite ridge, British and American soldiers engaged in a foot race with Arabs to see who would be the first to reach a cluster of damaged Allied and Axis vehicles in the bottom of the valley to collect souvenirs.

The Arabs were a poor third, as their leg muscles apparently are undeveloped from years of donkey riding.

The first Americans to reach the vehicles tried to ride a fire-blackened German motorcycle, but it would not go.

The British tankmen said ten Mark IVs had been destroyed in one day. Some of them were reported shot to pieces by British artillery after they had pulled Rommel's trick of following light British tanks back at dusk through a minefield into their own harbor and then blazing away.

Battery Braves Stuka Raids

Some British light tanks were reported lost as a result of this deception.

An American 105-millimeter battery, which fired throughout the day at retreating forces, remained in action despite a series of four heavy Stuka raids yesterday which cost them seven men.

"That first wave of Stukas had fourteen planes in it and they kicked up a big fuss around us—but they can't keep you in a foxhole very long," said Corporal Francis Lindskog, 27, of Boston, Mass., chief of the battery section.

Two Nazi Batteries Silenced

"In spite of the raids, we knocked out two firing batteries yesterday and one tank today."

Sky activity over the battle sector during the day was high-lighted by a dogfight between six Messerschmitts and four Spitfires. One Spitfire was shot down, but his comrades chased the German flyers from the area.

U. S. Planes Raid Messina

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 24 (AP)—United States Liberator bombers of the Ninth Air Force successfully attacked the harbor and ferry slips at Messina, Sicily, by daylight yesterday, a United States communique announced today.

Messina is the Sicilian terminal of an important ferry route for the transfer of Axis supplies and personnel from the Italian mainland for Tunisian operations.

Direct hits were scored on the target and a large column of smoke spouted from both the ferry slips and commercial oil tanks to the south, the communique said. A ship a the dock also was hit.

All the Liberators returned safely after shooting down an enemy fighter, the announcement added.

(The Italian high command said "many bombs" were dropped and considerable damage was caused. Casualties were listed at eight killed and thirty-two injured. The Italians claimed two of the bombers were shot down.)

Gen. Brereton Honored By King George

Cairo, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of all American forces in the Middle East, was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath by King George VI today in recognition of distinguished service in operations in the southwest Pacific.

FEB 25 1943

HE SURE KNOWS HIS AMERICANS

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—A Senegalese soldier, it was learned here today, shot two German paracnute troopers who had said they were Americans.

He explained to his French commanding officer: "I knew they were not Americans because they did not have a jeep."

ALGIERS COUNCIL

Algiers, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Marcel Peyrouton, Governor-General of Algeria, opened the first session of his newly created War and Economic Council today with the declaration that "every one must take a part in the struggle for freedom."

Four native chiefs in burnooses and four Moslems in red fezzes were among the fifty-two representatives of Algerian industry, commerce, agriculture and labor attending the session.

SOVIETS TANKS CHURN WEST INTO UKRAINE

Punch New Holes In Nazi Defenses In 75 Miles Of Konotop

FEB 25 1943

Foe Above Azov Fights To Keep Donets "Roof" From Collapsing

GILMORE

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Feb. 24—Soviet tanks loaded with tommy gunners churned westward through the thawing Ukraine today, punching new holes in Nazi defenses within seventy-five miles of the rail hub of Konotop, and spurred onward by warm winds that are melting the frozen military roads.

Red army tankmen, followed by waves of motorized infantrymen, continued to expand a massive triangle, its apex pointed at Konotop and at Kiev, 120 miles beyond in the heart of the Nazi Dnieper river defenses.

Still Undermining Orel

On the northern side of the triangle, the Russians were still undermining Orel, hinge of the southern and central fronts; on the southern side the Red army was reported only thirty miles from the big hydro-electric site of Dnieperopetrovsk on the Dnieper river bend in the race against complicating spring weather.

Far to the southeast the Germans were reported throwing big tank and aerial forces against the Soviets in an effort to keep the Donets basin "roof" above the Sea of Azov from collapsing on the heads of hundreds of thousands of Nazi troops fighting a slow withdrawal westward.

Offensive "Coming To Head"

Tass dispatches said "the offensive in the Donets basin is gradually coming to a head," and also said "the final outcome is nearing in the Caucasus," where German troops are pinned into a narrow pocket based on Novorossisk, Black Sea port.

The noon communique today said Russian troops had plunged on west of the Sumy-Lebedin-Akhtyrka salient, which is the apex of the triangle pointed toward Konotop and Kiev.

Three hundred Germans were killed in a fight for one town, and the Red army knocked out more strongly fortified enemy points, the communique said.

Fur Hats Discarded

Soviet troops were said to have discarded their fur hats and warmer clothing in the face of warm winds blowing up from Dnieper river, a long curving barrier where the Germans are expected to make a firm stand if spring mud doesn't aid them sooner.

The fall of Maloarkhangelsky, forty miles south of Orel, further endangered the latter Nazi base. Other Soviet units were last reported only thirty miles to the east and about the same distance to the southeast.

[German dispatches said the Red army also was attacking north of the city].

Maloarkhangelsky fell after several days of stiff fighting. The Nazis were said to have thrown fresh reserves of tanks and planes in vain against the Russians, who stabbed through elaborate barriers of anti-tank ditches, minefields and barbed wire.

600 Nazis Wiped Out

An additional 600 Germans were wiped out on the front south of Orel during the day, the noon communique said, and a number of towns seized. In another sector of

this front the Ninth and Tenth Companies of the Four Hundred and Sixty-second German Infantry Regiment, and a ninety-man detachment of noncommissioned officers were wiped out, the Russians said.

The Red army's drive on the Nazi Dnieper river bend line based on Dnieperopetrovsky and Zaporozhe threatened to nullify the entire German defense effort in the Donets basin and western Caucasus far to the east.

Seizure of these points would trap huge numbers of Germans fighting desperately with liberal tank and plane support between the Sea of Azov and an east-west line running just north of Stalino, seventy miles above the coast.

Exposed Salient Hit

The Germans in this exposed salient were being hit from the north and east.

In the drive west of Rostov the Soviet noon communique reported the capture of a number of hill positions after Russian troops crossed an unidentified stream and wiped out a company of Nazi infantry. This action presumably was near Taganrog.

On the top side of the German escape corridor the Russians said their throops captured a number of towns southwest of Voroshilovgrad, and repulsed a thirty-tank counter-attack in the Krasnoarmeisk region.

This is twenty-five miles northwest of Stalino where the Germans for weeks have been fighting to hold the escape railways running through Stalino.

Reds Push Deep Into Ukraine; Aim At Kiev

FEB 25 1943

GILMORE

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Feb. 24—The Red army smashed deeper today into the northern Ukraine northwest of Kharkov, where the capture of Sumy, Lebedin and Akhtyrka fashioned a Soviet buldgeon aimed at Kiev and the important railway junction of Konotop.

Today's midday communique said more strongly fortified settlements were captured as Russian soldiers, racing along muddy roads and across barren black fields, struck west of Sumy, 100 miles northwest of Kharkov, 75 miles southeast of Konotop and 195 miles east of Kiev.

600 Nazis Killed

A water barrier also was forced and about 600 Germans killed in the capture of a number of towns north of Kursk, where it was announced last night the Russians had driven to within forty miles of Orel from the south, with the capture of Maloarkhangelsk.

Spring Comes to the Ukraine.

Soviet tanks bearing automatic gunners followed by infantry surged westward in spite of spring thaws as the drive proceeded northwest of Kharkov on a forty-two-mile front, with Sumy at the north end of the line, Akhtyrka at the south end and Lebedin in the center. Soldiers and drivers discarded their fur hats and coats to cool their steaming faces in the warm wind blowing from the Dnieper. In their wake farm folk were digging out buried grain and hidden tools and waved joyfully at mud-plastered tanks. The farmers prepared to get spring planting under way in the rich area.

Maloarchangelsk, south of Orel, had been considered highly important by the Germans who had crisscrossed the entire city with anti-tank ditches, minefields, trenches and barbed wire barricades and then brought up reserves of tanks and planes. The Russians took the center of resistance by drives from the south and northeast, however.

In the Donets Basin strong German counter-attacks were noted in the Soviet early communique, while Soviet troops forging west of Rostov engaged in hand-to-hand fighting to occupy a fortified town. The Germans concentrated large tanks and mobile infantry in the Krasnoarmeisk area north of Stalino, in the Donets Basin, in an attempt to re-establish severed communications arteries, the war bulletin said.

The Germans are throwing large aerial forces into the battle west of Rostov in an effort to halt the advance of Soviet troops in that region, the Russians said in their noon communique. Red Army columns thrusting west of the Don River delta along the Sea of Azov shore captured a number of hill positions after crossing an unidentified stream. The Russians, southwest of Voroshilovgrad, captured a number of towns and other units repulsed a thirty-tank counter-attack in the Krasnoarmeisk region, the bulletin said.

The Russians took the center of resistance by drives from the south and northeast, however.

Izvestia, the Government newspaper, in a dispatch from Kharkov gave the first details of the German occupation of that city since it was reoccupied by the Russians on February 16.

The Germans forced 110,000 men and women and children to leave the city and work in Germany, the dispatch said. It was estimated that 70,000 civilians died of hunger and other causes during the occupation. Fourteen thousand Jews were declared to have been shot.

Soviet tanks bearing automatic gunners followed by infantry surged westward in spite of spring thaws as the drive proceeded northwest of Kharkov on a forty-two-mile front, with Sumy at the north end of the line, Akhtyrka at the south end and Lebedin in the center.

Air Battle Reported

(The Germans are throwing large aerial forces into the battle west of Rostov in an effort to halt the advances of Soviet troops in that region, the Russians said today in a noon communique recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London.

(Red army columns thrusting west of the Don river delta, along the Sea of Azov shore, captured a number of hill positions after crossing an unidentified stream and killing about a company of German infantry, the bulletin said.)

[Soviet dispatches did not mention any fighting in the north, but a DNB broadcast from Berlin said the Russians had launched a "major attack on a wide front" with strong tank and artillery support southeast of Lake Ilmen yesterday.]

A water barrier was forced and about 600 Germans killed in the capture of a number of towns north of Kursk, where it was announced last night the Russians had driven to within forty miles of Orel from the south with the capture of Maloarkhangelsk.

Attack by Moscow Radio

The Moscow radio, in an English-language broadcast reported yesterday to the Office of War Information, strongly denounced what it termed the "brutal" treatment by the "German and Finnish invaders" of the people in occupied areas of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Republic.

The broadcast, beamed to North America, declared that the "Karelian people and all the peoples of the Soviet Union will never forget and never forgive the Helsinki rulers for the outrages they commit against the people of the occupied areas."

Reds Jab Foe Along 300 Mi.

FEB 24 1943

London, Thursday, Feb. 25 (AP).—The Red Army surging westward over a 300-mile front in a race against Spring mud was reported early today to have toppled several more Axis strongholds in the drive toward Poltava and Konotop, Ukraine rail junctions guarding the approaches to the Nazi Dnieper River line.

The midnight Moscow communication recorded by the Soviet monitor said another large populated place west of Kharkov had fallen, reported fresh gains in the effort to encircle Orel, hinge of the southern and central fronts, and told of the trapping of two German battalions (approximately 1,600 men) in the western Caucasus.

The Russians said those two battalions now were being annihilated after refusing to surrender.

Heavy German counterattacks with tank and plane support were acknowledged in the Donets Basin. While claiming the repulse of most of these, the Russians admitted German units had driven a wedge into their lines southwest of Kramatorsk. This town is about 50 miles above Stalino, where the Nazi escape railway runs out of the Donets Basin.

30 Miles From Dnieper.

Thirteen German tanks were destroyed in the fighting, but the bulletin did not tell of the final outcome.

The locality seized west of Kharkov was not identified. The communication said 200 German bodies were counted, and large quantities of war material captured. This Soviet column was within 50 miles of Poltava on the basis of Soviet dispatches, and another operating from Krasnograd to the south was at least 10 miles nearer.

Nor did the Russians mention the progress of their troops driving toward Dniepropetrovsk on the Dnieper River bend. These units had been reported about 30 miles from the river in an effort to trap the exposed Nazi forces in the Donets Basin far to the east.

In the Maloarkhangelsk sector, 40 miles below Orel, the communication said the Russians were fighting for possession of another large populated place, and had killed 200 more Germans. Progress in this area also was announced in yesterday's midday communication.

Dispatches said a thaw was beginning in the Ukraine, and the comparative vagueness of the Soviet midnight bulletin indicated that muddy roads might have slackened Red army operations.

Nearing Novorossisk.

West of Rostov, in the push along the Sea of Azov, the Russians said the Nazis "threw in motorized infantry and tanks and, supported by aircraft, launched fierce counter-attacks." All these "were repulsed with heavy losses," the communication added. "More than 600 enemy officers and men were killed."

Several more populated places were captured in the western Caucasus drive from Krasnodar toward Novorossisk, the bulletin said. Russian units last were reported 40 miles east of Novorossisk.

Hitler To Fight 'Terror' With 'Tenfold Terror'

He Pledges Mobilization Of "Spiritual And Material Europe," But Hints All Is Not Well

FEB 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 24—Reasserting his confidence in victory, Adolf Hitler today promised a "mobilization of the spiritual and material values of Europe" such as never before witnessed for war, but hinted that the struggle might continue for years and that there still were difficulties on the home front.

He asserted that "the gigantic mass of the German people is standing behind the new Reich and the National Socialist world of thought which is inspiring it," but indicated that all was not well within Nazi Germany and occupied Europe, that the Nazi party must "break terror with ten-fold terror."

Read By Herman Esser

The Fuehrer addressed a 1,000-word proclamation to a Munich meeting of party followers.

It was read for him, for he was still "with the German soldiers fighting in the East, because it is there that the fate of Germany and Europe will be decided—a decision which must and will end in victory."

The proclamation, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded here, was read in the Munich Hofbrauhaus by Secretary of State Herman Esser to members marking the twenty-third anniversary of the founding of the Nazi party.

Reich's Enemies To Be Balked,

Hitler Says

New York, Feb. 24—The Berlin radio broadcast today a proclamation by Adolf Hitler, on the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of the National Socialist party, in which he told the Germans that Germany's enemies, who "now believe that attainment of their goal is within reach, will be terribly disappointed."

"Quite to the contrary," said the proclamation, announced in Munich, "the German people only now will call on and employ all their energies in a manner as was never before done for war in the history of mankind."

Hitler was quoted as saying:

"I am still in the East, so cannot be among you."

Read In Munich

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press in New ork, said the proclamation was read in the Munich Hofbrauhaus by Secretary of State Herman Esser before members of the party's old guard celebrating the anniversary.

The proclamation said that "we shall consider it a matter of course not to spare foreign lives at a time which is demanding great sacrifices of our own lives."

Hitler first discussed briefly the events of the winter and declared the Russians had succeeded in the east "similarly as by nature's forces in the past winter to annul also in this winter part of those successes which have been scored by the heroism of our soldiers in the summer."

Party History Cited

He then referred to the history of the Nazi party which, he said, also had "no safe or comfortable road to success."

"No matter how great the coalition of our enemies may be," the proclamation continued, "it is smaller in power than the strength of the alliance of peoples who are hurling themselves against Bolshevik-plutocratic annihilation."

Asserting that the National Socialist movement had overcome every reverse and had emerged stronger from every crisis, the Führer's statement told the party members:

"Rest assured that the same fanaticism of the past inspires me also today and will never leave me as long as I live.

"We shall break up the power of the Jewish world coalition, and humanity, struggling for its freedom, life and daily bread, will win by fighting the final victory in this battle."

Determined to Win.

Reiterating a theme expressed many times before in his speeches, he said:

"I am today filled with the same determination to accomplish to the last consequence the mission which fate intrusted to me.

"I am entitled to believe that Providence slated me to fulfill this mission because without its grace I could not have started as the unknown man I was on my way from this hall."

Referring to what he called the Jewish menace, Hitler said the fight would not end with the annihilation of Aryan mankind but with the extermination of Jewry in Europe, the Berlin radio said.

"Beyond this ideology," the proclamation went on, "our movement will become the common property of all nations even among our enemies."

30.24-1449

Text of Hitler's Proclamation to Party

FEB 25 1943

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 24—The text of Adolf Hitler's proclamation, read for him at a party meeting in Munich, as broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded here tonight:

The German Army, as it has done since the beginning of the war, has fought excellently this Winter and is engaged in a fierce struggle against a world peril conspired by the banking houses of New York and London, together with Jews in Moscow.

I myself am staying in the East, and am therefore afraid that I cannot be among you. Nevertheless my thoughts this year are with you more than ever, for what fate would have befallen our people and the whole of Europe if on Feb. 24, 1920, the theses of the National Socialist revolution had not been proclaimed?

These theses took possession of the whole German people and made it so strong that it today is capable not only of calling a halt to Jewish world perils, but also of smashing it in the end.

Elements Forced Withdrawal

The circumstances are known to you, why the enemy succeeded in the East. Just as by the elements' powers of last Winter so also this Winter we have lost part of those successes achieved by the heroism of our soldiers in the Summer.

But, you, too, know that the path of our party was no secure nor even comfortable path to success, but that countless difficulties and setbacks were inflicted upon you by the same enemies as we are having to fight again today.

The party has always been imbued with unbendable determination not to capitulate in any circumstances and not to give up the struggle in any case before the conspiracy of our enemies has been snapped off at its core and been eliminated.

You have learned this fanaticism from me. Accept now my assurance that the same fanaticism still inspires me today with the same intensity and that it will never leave me as long as I live.

We shall break and smash the might of the Jewish world coalition and mankind, struggling for its freedom, will win final victory in this struggle.

As in the period of my struggle for power, every onslaught of our enemies and every one of them apparent successes made me grit my teeth even more firmly and become more determined never to stray from the way which leads sooner or late to my aim. Today, too, I am inspired by the same will-power to resolve to the last consequence the task which fate has entrusted to me.

I have a right to believe that destiny has chosen me to fulfill this task. Without it I could not have survived all the obstacles and assaults to the power of Germany, and crowned them by victories such as the world has never witnessed and at the same time borne the sorrows which perhaps would have broken countless less strong characters.

The gigantic mass of the German people is standing behind the new Reich and the National Socialist world of thought which is inspiring it. The party has become the unshakable embodiment of this might and is today the safeguard of our people's future as well as the internal guarantor of victory.

In these coming months, and perhaps years, the party will have to fulfill its second great historic task, namely, continuously to arouse the nation to the greatness of its danger, to strengthen the sacred faith, to instill strength in weak characters and ruthlessly destroy saboteurs.

The party has to enlighten places where enlightenment is being rejected. It has to break terror with tenfold terror. It has to extinguish the traitors, whoever they be and whatever their disguise, who follow aims hostile to the people.

Though the flower of the Nazi movement's manhood is today in contact with the enemy, the oldest party warriors are still the strongest fanatics of the expression of the German will to live. They are joined year by year by youths of the new generation, completely trained in Nazi principles. They are welded together in the will to smash everybody who dares pollute our strength for freedom.

In the period of the party's fight for power our feminine comrades have been our most reliable supporters. Today the broad masses of our women and girls are still the strongest element in our struggle for existence.

This struggle will not end as our enemies plan, with the annihilation of the Aryan part of humanity, but with the extinction of Jewry in Europe.

The Nazi world of ideas will become the common property of all peoples, even of our enemies, through this struggle. One State after another will be increasingly compelled to resort to the National Socialist thesis in the conduct of the war they provoked.

The realization of the criminal and accursed activity of Jewry will thus be spread by this very war among all peoples. The Jews believe they are at the very gates of the millenium, but this year, like last, they will experience horrible disillusionment.

Furthermore, the German people will mobilize and use their forces to an extent exceeding that in any war in history.

Neither shall we hesitate a single second to call upon the countries which are responsible for the outbreak of this war to do their bit in the fatal struggle. We shall not scruple about foreign lives at a time when such hard sacrifices are expected from our own life.

[A Berne dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES translated the above paragraph as follows: "We shall not hesitate to hold those nations accountable that provoked this war. We shall consider it self-understood that the lives of others are not to be spared at a time when heavy sacrifices are being demanded of our own people."]

Pledges Greater Mobilization

We shall carry out in loyal cooperation with our allies the mobilization of the spiritual and material values of Europe such as our continent has not seen in its history of several thousand years. This mobilization is necessary to secure the national individual life of the nation which has been the basis both of our great common culture and of the material existence of this continent.

Duty compels me in these months and weeks and days to think and work without interruption toward the coming turning point for our warriors and their allies who are shaping the fate of the world.

I must be with the German soldiers fighting in the East because it is there that the fate of Germany and Europe will be decided —the decision which must and will end in our victory.

annual report of the British Chamber of Shipping.

Foresee U. S. in Lead

The report said that British tonnage lost by enemy action must be replaced "if we are to remain a first-class maritime power and to hold our own with the United States whose tonnage will have been so greatly increased."

The report foresaw a "very much larger" American fleet while the merchant marine of most other belligerent countries would be reduced, and the possibility that positions of Britain and the U. S. might be reversed in mercantile tonnage.

It revealed that government-built merchant ships now were being allocated to private owners in readiness for post-war transfers.

If held, the conference would consider questions of international agreements among world producers and exporters of specific foodstuffs, he said, adding that the entire meeting would be of an exploratory nature.

He said he hoped it might take place this spring, and indicated he favored holding it some small place—rather than a large city.

Commons Hails Attlee For Reiterating Threat To Use Poison Gas

Britain Will Retaliate Promptly If Nazis Employ Weapon, He Declares

Britain Eager to Join U. S. in Setting Up World Police Force

FEB 25 1943

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Eden told Parliament today that Britain was eager to co-operate with the U. S. and other United Nations in the creation of an international police force after the war.

He said considerable progress had been made in preparing the ground for discussions with the U. S. on postwar economic and financial problems.

Concern over possible U. S. supremacy in shipping after the war was expressed today in the House of Commons.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The House of Commons cheered Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee's reiteration today of Britain's determination to retaliate promptly against any use of poison gas by Germany.

Mr. Attlee was asked whether Prime Minister Churchill's attention had been drawn to a speech by Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels in which the German propaganda minister threatened a radical war exceeding anything imaginable today. The questioning member suggested that the speech, made February 19, might have been a threat to use gas.

"I am not sure that the passage of Goebbels' speech bears the interpretation which you appear to attach to it," Mr. Attlee said, "but the position of the government in regard to retaliation in the use of gas was made clear by the Prime Minister in a broadcast statement May 10, 1942, and remains unchanged."

Mr. Churchill's statement, made in a radio address, said:

"I wish to make it plain that we shall treat the unprovoked use of poison gas against our Russian ally exactly as if it were used against ourselves and if we are satisfied that this new outrage has been committed by Hitler we will use our great and growing air superiority in the west to carry gas warfare on the largest possible scale far and wide against military objectives in Germany."

Mr. Churchill said Britain "was resolved not to use this odious weapon unless it is used first by the Germans," but asserted that the Soviet government had expressed apprehension that the Germans might employ gas.

Yesterday, Reginald Purbrick, conservative member of Parliament, asked that Mr. Churchill notify the German people that Britain has "sufficient stocks of death-dealing gas to destroy the whole population of Germany, civilian as well as military."

Office-Free War Cabinet Is Urged

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's illness, now reported for the first time as pneumonia, has again brought out the suggestion that a small, office-free war Cabinet should be established.

Edgar Louis Granville, one of Churchill's most persistent critics, indicated today he would raise the question in Commons, arguing that if the Prime Minister had been ill for a long period it would have been of the utmost importance that such a war Cabinet be ready to take over the reins.

The British Press Association reported there was fear in some political circles that Churchill "takes upon himself so much that if he were compelled to be absent for a considerable time no one would quite know where to pick up the threads."

The Prime Minister, confined to his bed for the last several days with what had been described as acute catarrh, was reported improving today.

"The pneumonia is claring, but his temperature has not yet settled," said a bulletin from No. 10 Downing street.

Churchill Has Pneumonia

FEB 25 1943

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—A bulletin from No. 10 Downing street, residence of the Prime Minister, disclosed for the first time today that Winston Churchill had been suffering from pneumonia.

Announcing that "there is a general improvement in the Prime Minister's condition," the statement said "the pneumonia is clearing but his temperature has not yet settled."

Previously it was announced that Churchill was suffering from acute catarrh. He had been in bed since last week.

Parachutists Reported Dropped in Denmark

Landings Linked With Moeller, Fugitive Cabinet Member

LONDON, Feb. 25 (Thursday) (AP)—The Danish radio reported early today that "a number of parachutists" had been dropped in Denmark, but gave no indication of their nationality or whether they had been captured or interned.

The statement, broadcast from German-occupied Copenhagen and recorded here by the British Ministry of Information, said that some Danish residents had sheltered the parachutists, provided facilities for erecting radio transmitters, and supplied money and information to the agents.

The radio linked Christmas Moeller, former Danish Commerce Minister who escaped to Britain last year, with the parachutists. This indicated the parachutists were Danish agents working against the Axis.

[The Federal Communications Commission reported that the Copenhagen radio statement told of the sentencing of twenty-seven persons for helping the parachutists, co-operating with Moeller and publishing a clandestine paper. This would indicate that the parachutists had landed some time ago.]

The Danish radio statement said: "It has been ascertained that Christmas Moeller, a former member of the Folketing (the Danish House of Commons), who escaped to Britain, has been in communication with the parachutists. Before leaving the country he had persuaded an acquaintance, who now has been sentenced, to house one of the agents."

British sources declined comment on the report.

Report 28 Jailed.

Reuters news agency in a Stockholm dispatch said today that 28 Danes accused of illegal activity, such as sabotage, printing underground newspapers and aiding parachutists, had been given jail terms ranging from six months to 10 years. A special anti-sabotage corps, including railway employes and police, was said to have been created to patrol Danish lines.

Moeller, a former leader of the Danish conservative People's Party, escaped to Britain and organized the Free Danish Council which has been aiding the Allies. He said upon his arrival that 98% of the Danish people were hoping for an Allied victory.

ENGLAND GETTING U. S. DIVE BOMBERS

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Air Minister, told the House of Commons today that dive bombers ordered from the United States now were arriving and in some cases had been placed in operation at British bases. He said, however, that dive bombers were not being used in Tunisia.

"They are using a light bomber and a fighting bomber —and using them effectively," he told a questioner who had asked for assurance that the United States-made planes were being delivered in quantities, particularly in the Middle East.

Briton Fears English Is Becoming Less So

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP).—The influence of American and Canadian accents on the speech of British children is becoming worrisome to Geoffrey Whitworth, director of the

British Drama League.

So many North American soldiers are stationed in the English country districts that the traditional British manner of speech is being affected, Whitworth said.

The league has begun the making of phonograph records of the traditional British accent in order to preserve it.

BEVIN ASSAILS PARTY ON BEVERIDGE REVOLT

Minister Defies Laborites, Calls for Clear Stand on Issue

FEB 26 1943

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25 (AP)—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, one of the Labor party leaders, has dared the party to expel him and declared that he would attend none of its sessions until the situation arising from the Laborite vote against the government on the Beveridge report is cleared up and the party's future stand defined, London morning newspapers said today.

The papers said Mr. Bevin's stand was without recent precedent in British politics and that it brought to a new crisis the party's revolt last week against the government's attitude on the Beveridge social security plan.

Both Clement R. Attlee and Herbert Morrison were reported to have upbraided fellow-party members yesterday for failure to support them. But Mr. Bevin, the third Laborite in the War Cabinet, was said to have boycotted the session.

Resignation from the party would not necessarily mean Mr. Bevin's resignation from the War Cabinet, diplomatic sources said.

BOMBING OF AXIS ROSE SHARPLY

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—More than 50,000 tons of bombs have been dropped by the Royal Air Force bomber command on Germany, Italy and occupied countries in the last twelve months, it was stated authoritatively today.

The total tonnage for the war, this source said, was 100,000 tons, meaning that more than half had been dropped in the last year.

BRITISH ANALYZE MARK VI TANK

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Details of the new German Mark VI tank now in operation in Tunisia were given today in British reports. Weighing 55 to 60 tons, the Mark VI is armed with one 88-millimeter gun and two 7.92-millimeter machine-guns.

According to the British, who examined a captured Mark VI, a single round of ammunition for the big gun is three feet long and weighs 33 pounds. The gun itself weighs one and a half tons.

The front armor is four inches thick and the sides are protected by 3¼-inch plates. The Mark VI is 20½ feet long, 12½ feet wide and 9½ feet high.

Mme. Chiang May Visit England

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that "we have some reason to believe and every reason to hope" that Madame Chiang Kai-shek would visit England before returning to China.

The wife of the Chinese generalissimo now is in the United States.

FEB 25 1943

Serbs Kill 1,000

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—Supplementing reports from the Yugoslavian Government in exile here that the Germans are engaged in a major campaign to crush guerrilla warfare in Yugoslavia, a Russian communique today said that violent fighting was continuing in that country, with more than 1,000 Axis troops killed in recent engagements.

The communique, recorded by the Soviet radio monitor here, said Yugoslav guerrillas destroyed a company of Italian infantry in a battle at the town of Gorny-Lapad. Guns and ammunition were captured and a tank and trucks loaded with shells were destroyed, it was declared.

In other engagements nine Axis tanks were destroyed and three were captured in good working order, the communique stated.

II

Outbreak In Rumania

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 24 (AP)—Advices from Hungary today reported a new outbreak of anti-Hungarian demonstration in Rumania after a month of comparative calm.

Songs with such provocative titles as "We'll March to Budapest Again" and "Lead Us Back to Transylvania" are being sung with enthusiasm nightly in Bucharest cafes, the Hungarian dispatches said.

They pointed out, however, that neither the official Rumanian radio nor the press has renewed the propaganda campaign in which they participated last summer when anti-Hungarian demonstrations were most intense.

III

25 Poles Executed

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency reported today that the Germans had executed twenty-five Polish hostages at Grodno, in the Bialystok district, for "armed resistance."

The agency added that the Germans were deporting Poles from the Bialystok district in order to create a so-called "security belt" along the second German defense line, which, it said, ran through eastern Poland.

The German radio also announced the execution of eleven residents of Lille in northern France for "partisan activity, sabotage and possessions of arms.

The Belgium News Agency reported that six Belgians had been shot by the Germans for distributing a secret patriot newspaper.

FEB 25 1943

Istanbul, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Balkan sources have reported that all non-essential citizens must leave Sofia, capital of Bulgaria. All who do not hold war jobs must move at least thirty miles outside the capital, it was said.

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The German radio station, Deutschlandsender, and the Kalundborg station in Denmark went off the air tonight, possibly indicating another R. A. F. blow at Northwestern Germany.

Canadian Soldier Denies Murder

Kingston, Surrey, England, Feb. 24 (AP)—August Sangret, 29, French-Indian private in the Canadian army, pleaded innocent today at the opening of his trial on the charge of murdering Joan Wolfe, 19.

Her body was found October 7, 1942, partly buried in a sand mound.

Eric Neve, prosecutor, said the evidence would show that Miss Wolfe, known as the "Wigwam Girl," could have been described as a camp follower who ran away from home.

The prosecutor asserted that Sangret built two wigwams near Hankley Common, Thursley, Surrey, adjoining the military camp where he was stationed, and lived there with the girl.

R. A. F. OFF TO FRANCE

Folkestone, England, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force and possibly American planes swept across Dover Strait late this afternoon headed in the direction of Pas de Calais. Most of the formations were so high they could not be seen.

Finns Cite Soviet Opposition

HELSINKI, Finland, Feb. 23 (Delayed) (AP).—The newspaper "Uusi Suomi" asserted today that peace-making guaranties for the security of Finland evidently do not fit into war plans of the United Nations because of opposition from Russia.

It cited particularly a statement which it attributed to the diplomatic correspondent of "The London News Chronicle" to the effect that a separate peace insuring Finnish neutrality and territorial inviolability would prevent Finland from being used as a base of operations against Germany and would drive a political wedge between the Soviet Union and her allies.

The Finnish newspaper said it believed that Finnish peace talk had been misunderstood abroad and that too far-reaching conclusions had been drawn from it.

"Apparently," said the Uusi Suomi," it is imagined that our public opinion has been guided by energetic peace propaganda to a point where independent thought and conviction in our own cause become crippled."

It said the United Nations must be disillusioned on this score, and declared that, while the Finns prize peace, they place their independence and free life above all other values. Surrendering claims to security would mean national suicide, the newspaper asserted.

Helsinki Reports Air Raid by Reds

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—A Helsinki radio broadcast, heard today by the Associated Press, reported that Soviet planes in five waves yesterday attempted to raid Helsinki, but were driven off by ground defenses.

SPAIN TO CALL 1943 CLASS

Move Expected to Increase the Army's Size to 150,000

MADRID, Feb. 24 (AP)—The official government bulletin announced that it would publish tomorrow morning a call to the colors for the class of 1943, for service beginning March 7.

Official sources said that the call had been scheduled to come at about this time. It was reported that it would increase the size of the Spanish Army to approximately 150,000 men.

War Possible, Turks Told

Ankara, Turkey, Feb. 23 (Delayed) (AP).—Addressing the nation on the eve of election of its seventh Congress, President Ismet Inonu declared Turkey will "do everything possible to avoid the war's contagion, but it does not rest solely in the power of the government to determine whether or not we enter the war."

NO RELEASE FOR GANDHI REAFFIRMED

FEB 25 1943

Churchill Gives Stand In Note To Indian Group Urging Action

Nationalist Leader, In 15th Day Of Fast, Is Expected To Survive

(By the Associated Press)

New Delhi, Feb. 24—Prime Minister Churchill made it clear today that the India Government would continue to hold in confinement Mohandas K. Gandhi, who now is expected by his doctors at Poona to live through his twenty-one-day hunger strike against detention.

It was a matter of one eminent invalid dealing with the case of another, Churchill's message apparently came from his sickbed.

It was announced in London that he has been suffering from pneumonia, but is improving.

Security Is Emphasized

Churchill, in a message supporting the India Government's determination to keep the Nationalist leader under detention during wartime, stressed security as a prime consideration and said that India "still is menaced" by the threat of invasion.

The previously held fears that Gandhi might die a prisoner in the Poona palace of the Aga Khan were dissipated in the fifteenth day of his fast by authoritative medical opinion that "there is no reason why he should not manage six days more."

The 73-year-old ascetic was more cheerful and showing less distress, and his followers felt that their prayers for him were being answered.

Says Reasons Still Exist

The Prime Minister made known his Government's stand in a message to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, an Indian Nationalist leader heading a committee which had appealed to Churchill and the United States Ambassador, William Phillips, for Gandhi's unconditional release.

Churchill told Sapru the reasons for which Gandhi and others are detained "have been fully explained and well understood," and that the reasons still exist. These have to do with the outbreak of violence last summer in the wake of the futile efforts of Sir Stafford Cripps and others to settle the India problems in wartime.

"The first duty of the government of India and His Majesty's Government is to defend the soil of India from invasion, by which it still is menaced, and to enable India to play her part in the general cause of the United Nations," Churchill said.

"There can be no justification for discriminating between Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders. The responsibility therefore rests entirely with Mr. Gandhi himself."

Concerning Gandhi's condition, an official bulletin issued at Bombay said: "Mr. Gandhi's general condition shows slight improvement. Uremic symptoms are less prominent. He is cheerful, and his strength shows no further sign of deterioration."

Seeks Help of Roosevelt Aids

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Sirdar J. J. Singh, president of the India League of America, arrived in Washington today in an effort to persuade those close to President Roosevelt to intercede with the British government for the release of Gandhi.

Mr. Singh, a former member of the All-India Congress committee, called on Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, to convey the feelings of his colleagues in the India League and to urge a change in the course the British government is pursuing. After a long conversation, Lord Halifax told him, he said, that he felt sure the British government had given full consideration to all the points raised before it had made its decision.

The death of Gandhi would cause an upheaval in India which would vitally affect the United Nations and force them to alter their timetable for invading Burma, Mr. Singh forecast.

"All the plans the United Nations may have to attack Burma may have to be altered or reconsidered," said the Indian representative. "Naturally, the United States has a very large stake in that. It is not a private consideration of the British Empire."

On the positive side, if Gandhi is released, Mr. Singh saw the deadlock broken and the Indian people joining wholeheartedly and enthusiastically on the side of the United Nations.

India's Defense First Concern, Leader Told

(By the Associated Press)

New Delhi, Feb. 24—Prime Minister Churchill, in a message to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, an Indian Nationalist leader, said today that responsibility for Mohandas K. Gandhi's fast must rest

30.24 - 1451

entirely with Gandni himself.

His message said:

"The Government of India decided last August that Mr. Gandhi and other leaders of the Congress party must be detained for reasons which have been fully explained and are well understood.

Reasons Still Exist

"The reasons for that decision have not ceased to exist and His Majesty's Government indorse the determination of the Government of India not to be deflected from their duty toward the peoples of India and of the United Nations by Mr. Gandhi's attempt to secure his unconditional release by fasting.

"The first duty of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government is to defend the soil of India from invasion, by which it still is menaced, and to enable India to play her part in the general cause of the United Nations.

Discrimination Unjustified

"There can be no justification for discriminating between Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

"The responsibility therefore rests entirely with Mr. Gandhi himself."

Hope Grows For Gandhi

FEB 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Poona, India, Feb. 24—Mohandas K. Gandhi, whose life was almost despaired of four days ago, is now expected by medical sources to live through the remaining six days of his twenty-one-day fast.

While the 73-year-old Indian leader, fasting in a demand for unconditional release from his prison in the Aga Khan palace, grows a little weaker each day, he was more cheerful on this fifteenth foodless day. He also was suffering less acute distress.

Making Plans

Friends felt that their constant prayers were being answered.

Medical sources, while recognizing the possibility of a new crisis, declared, "There's no reason why he should not manage six days more."

Visitors said Gandhi's voice seemed stronger and that he was so sure he would live that he already was planning what he would do when his fast is ended.

Roosevelt Asked To Aid Gandhi

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 24 (AP)—A group of political and intellectual leaders of Chile today sent President Roosevelt a cable requesting him "in the name of the four liberties to intervene to save the life of Mohandas K. Gandhi."

The signers included Salvador Allende, Socialist party secretary; Bernardo Ibanez, secretary of the Confederation of Workers; Manuel Manuejano, director of the Free World Organization, and Alberto Romero, president of the Intellectuals.

FEB 25 1943

Gandhi Cheerful And Slightly Better

Bombay, Feb. 24 (AP)—The general condition of Mohandas K. Gandhi, in the 15th days of his scheduled 21-day fast, showed slight improvement, an official bulletin said today. "He is cheerful and his strength shows no further sign of deterioration," it said.

An attempt at a compromise between Gandhi and tahe Indian government ended in failure. Horace Alexander, British M. P. serving in India as a representative of the Quaker relief agency, had conferred with Gandhi and reported to liberal Indian leaders that on certain conditions Gandhi might end his fast.

Gandhi insisted that the government allow him to confer with imprisoned members of the Congress Party and that the government furnish proof of its contention that the party was responsible for violence which broke out last August after the beginning of the civil disobedience campaign. Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, rejected the proposal, it was reported.

Taxes for South A...

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 24 (AP)—The most drastic taxation proposals for South Africans since the start of the war were announced today by Finance Minister J. H. Hofmeyr while introducing the budget in Parliament. Heavier taxes designed to raise £9,200,000 more include increased duties on beer, spirits and tobacco; a 15 per cent levy on railroad fares, a 15 per cent surcharge on the income tax supertax, higher postage and an increased tax on foreign shareholders from 12 to 18 pence per pound.

Yankee Clipper Survivor Tells How Ship Sank

FEB 25 1943

Jean Rognan Saw Airport Lights, Then Water Rise Over Window of Plane

LISBON, Feb. 24 (AP).—A woman survivor of the Yankee Clipper crash here Monday night told today how the great Pan American flying boat apparently overturned just before it plunged into the Tagus River.

The story was related by Jean Rognan, one of seven Broadway headliners on their way to entertain American soldiers abroad. Her husband and dancing partner, Roy, was among twenty-four of the thirty-nine passengers reported dead or missing in the crash.

"My husband and I were holding hands and enjoying the marvelous scenery," she said. "Then we sighted the airport—the lights were on but we could still see the ground. Suddenly we must have been upside down. We saw water at the side window and the land lights above us."

She said she saw one wing of the plane touch the water three times but did not mention the big ship catching fire.

"Confusion Was Terrific"

"The confusion was terrific," the dancer continued. "My husband yelled to me: 'Hold this brief case while I remove my trousers to swim better and take you.' The water was coming up and I desperately kicked at a window to free him. But he was knocked down as the clipper began sinking. He cried my name and waved. I cried back his name and saw him go down.

"The water pushed me out, and in less than two minutes I found myself floating on the surface and I was pulled into a boat."

Mrs. Rognan, along with other survivors, is recovering from slight injuries and shock at a nursing home on the outskirts of Lisbon.

She said she would be willing to fly back home with the same pilot, Captain R. O. D. Sullivan, a survivor.

"We were a happy bunch of artists and our mission was to make our boys feel gay," said another of the injured entertainers, Grace Drysdale, widely known as a puppeteer, who suffered leg and facial injuries.

She expressed the hope of being able to continue her mission as soon as she recovers.

"My greatest fear was that I would come up under the Clipper when I went deep into the river," she told visitors. "But I saw the sky again instead, before I fainted. The water was so cold."

Jane Froman Recovering

Jane Froman, stage and radio singer who also suffered slight face and leg injuries, was reported by attendants to be "recovering splendidly."

She was delighted with the word that her husband in New York had been advised that she was alive and doing well. "I am glad that he didn't have to go through this horror," she said.

Gypsy Markoff, accordionist, fainted when told by Mrs. Jack Ives, of the American Legation, that her best friend, Tamara Swann, Russian-born singer, was among those reported missing. Pan American reported Miss Markoff's condition as "fair."

The survivors were visited today by representatives of the government, who offered sympathy and assistance. The women received flowers and the men welcomed tobacco and expensive English pipes—and a little whisky smuggled into the hospital.

Harbor police and rescue squads continued to search the swift flowing river for the bodies of the missing, among whom is Ben Robertson jr., New York Herald Tribune foreign correspondent.

River Currents Hinder Search for 20 Bodies In Clipper Wreckage

President and Premier Visit 13 Survivors Still Hospitalized

FEB 25 1943

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, Feb. 24.—Lisbon harbor police searched the Tagus River today for the bodies of 20 persons missing after the crash of the Yankee Clipper here Monday evening at the end of a flight from New York.

Sixteen passengers and crewmen aboard the giant flying boat survived the crash, but one died later ashore. The bodies of three others were recovered yesterday.

The rescue crews were hampered by the currents of the Tagus in their efforts to bring the shattered wreckage of the ship ashore.

The American Legation in a statement last night said:

"Twenty persons are missing and believed buried in the Clipper or washed away by the current of the Tagus. Only during the salvage work which began this morning shall we be able to identify the victims."

Jap Flyers Attack U. S. Air Base In India

FEB 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Feb. 24—While RAF bombers continued their attacks on enemy targets in Burma, Japanese planes raided the United States Army airdrome northeast of Assam, India, yesterday afternoon, but did little damage and caused only a few casualties, a British communique said today.

The Japanese raiding force consisted of a small formation of bombers escorted by fighters, the British said.

Big Fires Started

The communique reported that RAF Blenheims bombed Myaungbwe and Pauktaw, Japanese-occupied villages in western Burma, in daylight.

Two large fires were started at Pauktaw, east of Akyab, the British said.

RAF fighter planes were credited with the destruction of a coastal steamer near Ramree Island, south of Akyab, and enemy railway installations also were reported hit.

Akyab, Ponnagyun and Prone were bombed last night, it was announced.

RAF Planes Return

All of the RAF planes returned safely from the raids, the bulletin said.

The Assam attack was the first Japanese raid on any United States base in India since last October.

Two United States fighter planes strafed two locomotives at Japanese-occupied Meza in northern Burma Sunday, blowing up one of the locomotives and damaging the other, it was announced.

U. S. AIR BASE BOMBED BY JAPANESE IN INDIA

Casualties Slight at Assam Base —R. A. F. Blasts Foe in Burma

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 24 (AP)—A small formation of Japanese bombers escorted by fighters attacked the United States air base in Assam Province yesterday afternoon, but casualties were slight and no material damage was caused, a United States Army Air Force communique said today.

The attack was made from a high altitude and was the first Japanese raid on any United States base in India since last October, when the Japanese lost so many planes in a series of raids that they were forced to go on the defensive, the communiqués said.

Two United States fighter planes on Sunday strafed two locomotives at Japanese-occupied Meza, in Northern Burma, blowing up one of the locomotives and damaging the other, it was announced. Both the American planes returned safely to their base.

CHINA ABROGATES PACT WITH FRANCE

FEB 25 1943

Chungking, Feb. 24 (A. P.)—China has abrogated unilaterally the treaty of 1899 by which she gave France a lease on Kwangchowwan on her southern coast, it was announced tonight.

The Japanese Army moved into Kwangchowwan last week on the pretext that it was protecting the interests of France and was acting in agreement with the Government of French Indo-China which has been under Japanese domination for two years. Kwangchowwan is a coastal area of about 325 square miles, 250 miles southwest of Hongkong.

China's denunciation of the treaty was contained in a note signed by Foreign Minister T. V. Soong and delivered to the Vichy French embassy here. It pointed out that the 1899 treaty provided that China's sovereignty was not to be affected by the lease. It added that the French offered no resistance to the Japanese occupation of February 17 and merely reserved freedom of action to claim compensation.

Washington, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull let it be known today that the Vichy government does not even exist, so far as the State Department is concerned. Asked at his press conference for comment on a Tokio broadcast that the Vichy government had agreed to hand over French territorial rights in China to the Japanese puppet government in Nanking, Secretary Hull replied that in the first place he did not trust any radio reports from Tokio and in the second place he did not know of any Vichy government.

Asked if this meant that the United States took the view that there was no government of France at the present time, Mr. Hull said that he thought that already had been made clear on previous occasions.

Fortress Blasts Jap Warship In Low-level Raid at Rabaul

Scores 3 Hits on Vessel—Allied Flyers and Foe Trade Bomb Blows on Bases in Solomons Area.

FEB 25 1943

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Dodging through intense anti-aircraft fire, Flying Fortress crews of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command dropped three 500-pound bombs on a Japanese cruiser or large destroyer in Rabaul harbor in New Britain yesterday and scored hits within twenty-five feet of a 7,000-ton cargo vessel, an Allied communique said today.

The attack was carried out just before dawn, touching off a series of raids on Japanese installations over a wide area in the Southwest Pacific.

After the successful attack on the Japanese warship, the Fortresses bombed the water front, starting fires, and strafed two schooners in Ataliklikun Bay from a low altitude.

Portuguese Timor is Bombed.

In Portuguese Timor, other heavy bombers attacked the airdrome at Koepang and shot down two of ten Japanese fighters which attempted to intercept, the communique said. One other enemy plane was listed as probably destroyed.

Giving no rest to the Japanese ground forces at Lae, New Guinea, and in the areas to the southeast, Allied bombers strafed the town and nearby villages in night and day attacks, while other aircraft forced the Japanese to withdraw from other villages toward Mubo in a series of low-level sweeps, it was announced.

Further southeast along the New Guinea coast, Allied planes maintained an eight-hour shuttle attack on four Japanese-occupied villages in the Ware River area and forced several supply barges ashore, the communique said.

Two waves of bombers pounded the Japanese-occupied town of Toeal in the Kai Islands, dropping incendiary and demolition bombs which blew the roof off the main barracks building. Six Japanese bombers raided the Allied base at Milne Bay, New Guinea, but damage and casualties were described as minor.

OUR FLIERS SMASH 4 JAPANESE SHIPS

One Enemy Warship Runs on Reefs of New Britain Trying to Evade Bombs

A 10,000-TON VESSEL HIT

One Flying Fortress Fells Four Fighters—Lae Area Again Is Subjected to Pounding

FEB 26 1943

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Thursday, Feb. 25 (AP)—Allied bombers forced a Japanese warship aground and damaged two other warships and a merchantman at Rabaul, New Britain, General Douglas MacArthur's communiqué announced today.

It was the second successive raid on Rabaul shipping. Yesterday's communiqué told of direct bomb hits on a Japanese warship, possibly a cruiser, and of near misses on Japanese merchant vessels.

"Our heavy bombers executing a pre-dawn attack on enemy shipping in the harbor area scored a direct hit from extremely low altitude on a 10,000-ton cargo vessel and several damaging near hits within twenty-five feet of two small enemy warships," the noon communiqué related concerning the latest Rabaul raid.

Warship Runs on Reefs

"A larger warship southeast of Cape Gazelle was attacked and, in its violent efforts to escape, ran aground on reefs. Heavy anti-aircraft fire and dense searchlight screens were encountered but there was no interception. All our planes returned."

Bombs of 500 and 1,000 pounds were dropped in particularly heavy raids on and around the Japanese-held New Guinea base of Lae. These raids represented continuation of an Allied strafing and bombing assault on an area toward which ground troops have been moving from the vicinity of Wau to the southwest. The bombers started fires visible for twenty miles.

Over Open Bay, New Britain, a big Allied bomber on reconnaissance was swarmed upon by thirteen Japanese planes. The bomber sent four of the Zeros down in flames and got home safely.

3-DAY AERIAL WAR RAGES IN PACIFIC

Japs Strike 3 Times At U. S. Solomons Bases—Get 5 Blows In Return

FEB 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 24—An aerial slugging match has been under way fo rthree days with torpedo and bombing planes in action throughout the Solomon Islands area, the navy reported today.

Three times Japanese planes struck at United States positions; five times American planes hit back, inflicting additional damage on the much-bombed enemy base at Munda and shattering a barge loaded with Japanese troops.

Details are lacking on damage in the raids.

Japs Hit At Air Base

The series of aerial attacks started Sunday, the navy reported, with a Japanese attack on the United States air base on Esperitu Santo Island.

That base in the New Hebrides is part of a chain of American positions in a rough semi-circle of islands north and east of Australia and important supply lanes.

The raid there was described as light and no indication was given whether the Japanese planes inflicted any damage to the base, 535 miles northeast of the Guadalcanal airfield.

Fifth Raid On Isle

Four times before the enemy has struck at Epiritu Santo in an effort to break the hold on that southeastern part of the semi-circle.

Twice last October shells were thrown at the United States base there, presumably from a submarine, but no severe damage was caused. Last month the Japanese struck twice by air, but no casualties of damage to buildings was reported.

The latest raid, last Sunday, brought swift counter attacks by American planes, which a few hours later dropped bombs on Munda, the Japanese base on New Georgia Island, starting several large fires.

Tulagi Is Attacked

The same day Japanese planes raided Tulagi in the Nggela group of the Solomon Islands, twenty miles north of Henderson Field on Guadalcanal. It was the first bombing reported there. Damage, if any, was not disclosed.

The bombing raids continued Monday when a United States plane on a reconnaissance mission spotted a Japanese barge loaded with soldiers near Choiseul Island, thirty-five miles north of the New Georgia group.

The barge was destroyed, for the navy reported that two bomb hits were scored. Presumably the soldiers were lost.

Fighters Join In

American fighting planes joined in the assaults later in the day, strafing enemy positions at Rekata Bay on the northern shore of Santa Isabel Island, where the Japanese have maintained a seaplane anchorage.

The enemy struck at Guadalcanal the following day, dropping bombs on Henderson Field, built by Japanese labor and wrested from them by marines and army troops.

U.S., Jap Aerial Forces Trade Heavy Blows

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 24—Furious bombing of air bases and ground positions in the South Pacific was reported by the navy today, in telling of a Japanese air raid on the United States base on Espiritu Santo Island and five United States aerial attacks on Japanese bases.

The series of attacks which began Sunday and continued through yesterday was reported in navy communique No. 291:

"South Pacific: (All dates are east longitude).

"1. On February 21:

Jap Raid Disclosed

"(a) During the morning, Japanese planes carried out a light raid on United States positions on Espiritu Santo Island in the New Hebrides.

"(b) During the afternoon, Avenger torpedo planes and Dauntless dive bombers, with fighter escort, attacked Japanese positions at Munda. Several fires were started in the target area.

"(c) During the night of February 21-22 Japanese planes raided United States positions at Tulagi in the Nggela group of the Solomon Islands.

U. S. Flyers Hit Barge

"2. On Ferbuary 22:

"(a) A United States search plane, operating near Choiseul Island, scored bomb hits on an enemy barge loaded with Japanese soldiers.

"(b) During the late afternoon, Airacobras, Corsairs and Lightnings strafed enemy positions at Rekata on the northern shore of Santa Isabel Island.

Guadalcanal Hit

"3. On February 23, during the early morning, an enemy plane dropped bombs on the airfield at Guadalcanal.

"4. During the night of February 23-24 Liberator heavy bombers bombed enemy positions at Vila and at Munda in the New Georgia group. All United States planes returned."

Fortress Shows Tricks In Getting Jap Cruiser

FEB 25 1943

The Story Behind It —

By Tom Yarbrough

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Feb. 23 (Delayed)—Flying Fortresses can fly low, indeed, when occasion demands, and that's why a Japanese cruiser in Rabaul harbor got three big hits early this morning from a B-17, whose crew considered themselves extremely lucky to get back alive.

The big bomber was taken in by Capt. Paul I. Williams, or Norman, Okla., and the bombs were delivered by First Lieutenant Walter Lucien, of Hudson, N. H.

It was Williams' thirty-fourth combat mission and Lucien's thirtieth, and both agreed it was the toughest of all.

Why It Was Tough

Here's what made it so tough:

Rabaul harbor, which earlier reconnaissances had shown was studded with numerous vessels, was covered by a thick overcast. In order to get under that cloud cover and have bombing access to the ships, the bomber had to fly so low it would be a magnet for more than a score of searchlights and more than twice as many anti-aircraft guns.

Captain Williams came through that crisis by flopping his four-motored ship around in evasive maneuvers that caused Bombadier Lucien to call it "the best piece of piloting I've ever seen."

Flew Upside Down

As an example of how Williams put that bombing monster through acrobatics that might be expected of a Zero, Lucien said: "The first thing I knew I was looking up at the searchlights. I said, 'That can't be right—they are supposed to be on the ground.'"

Williams spotted the target in spite of the overcast and sneaked in from a high altitude, leveling off at a height from which a bombardier couldn't very well miss, Lucien said.

"When we leveled off we had five nice warships all lined up in front of us," he continued. "That's a sight I'll never forget. We could see the turrets on this cruiser below us and we went at it lengthwise and three really big ones hit on the front, the middle and the back.

Came Out Of The Water

"It just came up out of the water. They always do when you hit 'em like that."

Incidentally, this was the second cruiser and the tenth enemy ship Lucien has bombed.

quarters in Australia today described the vessel bombed at Rabaul as either a cruiser or a large destroyer.)

"Anti-aircraft shells and tracer ammunition started coming up at us in a steady stream after we dropped our bombs," Lucien said, "although not even the searchlights caught us until after we let go, but when the shells started I mean it was really a steady stream.

Tracers Flash By

"We could see the tracer bullets going past on both sides. They say you're not supposed to pay any attention to tracers, because the ones that get you are the ones you can't see, but I watched the tracers anyhow.

"That cruiser was sending them up, but after we dropped our bombs we looked back and no more tracers were coming from that ship. We didn't have any altitude to fool around with, but Williams put us through some fancy motions—we were just lucky to get out."

"We were in over a score of searchlights in five minutes—it seemed like five years. It blinded the pilot and the first thing we knew he was flying straight into the searchlights. I don't know yet how we got out."

Captain Williams told he took the plane straight over "the beehives," the little islands packed with anti-aircraft guns in the middle of Rabaul harbor.

"Throwing the plane around a bit: That's all there was to do, and that's what we did," he said.

"The enemy fire was thick and the plane went through topsy-turvy maneuvers."

Two Near Misses

Another Flying Fortress piloted by Fred Dollenberg, of Philadelphia, got two near misses within 25 feet of a 7,000-ton transport in Rabaul harbor about the same time.

Dollenberg was Brig. Gen. Kenneth N. Walker's personal pilot until two days before the general was listed as missing in the raid over Rabaul January 1.

Dollenberg had come down with

30.24-1453

malaria January 8. As he told his story today he showed a cable from his family asking whether he was all right and telling him that they were worrying.

Dollenberg's all right—but that Japanese transport is not.

FEB 25 1943

Unlimited Oversea Duty Rejected in Australia

Canberra, Australia, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—A bill from the Senate opposition designed to remove all restrictions on the use of Australian militiamen overseas was defeated today on the first reading in the House of Representatives. The vote was 34 to 29.

Joe E. Brown Visits Troops In South Pacific

FEB 25 1943

At an advanced South Pacific Base, Feb. 14 (Delayed (AP)—Joe E. Brown, the comedian, told a cheering audience of soldiers and sailors here today that he was here to give them "a good gander at my kisser and to check Willkies expense account." He said, however, he was making numerous detours in following up Wendell Willkie's around-the-world tour of Allied bases.

He and Johnny Marvin,, traveling at their own expense, were the first entertainers to get near this South Pacific battleline, where reminders from home are particularly welcome. Marvin is a singer and composer.

Brown said "this trip is a memorial" to his son, an army aviator captain who was killed in a December crash.

Army Plane Flies 2,000 Miles By Itself After 8 Bail Out

Empty Flying Dutchman Reverses Course Off Florida And Continues On To Crash In Mexico

FEB 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 24—This is the story of an army plane that flew 2,000 miles with no one aboard.

Dubbed a Flying Dutchman of the skies today by astounded airmen, she reversed course and flew by herself to crash in Mexico after her crew and passengers bailed out because tail flutter vibrations threatened to tear the ship apart in the air over Florida waters.

Two men are missing—Second Lieutenant Bernard A. Brannon, of Chattanooga, Tenn., the assistant navigator, and Private Stanley Gutowski, of Bayonne. N. J., the radio operator.

How It Started

But to start at the beginning:

The four-engined C-87, cargo version of the Consolidated Liberator bomber, took off the night of February 9 from southern Florida on a routine flight to South America. Aboard were the crew of six, two passengers and considerable cargo.

The plane was eighty miles out when the passengers, Second Lieuts. C. K. Knutson, of Des Moines, Iowa, and A. E. Lloyd, of San Diego, notified the pilot that a bad flutter had developed in the tail.

Losing altitude rapidly, the plane dropped from 9,000 to 5,300 feet, while the crew and passengers jettisoned the cargo in an attempt to stop the vibrations.

Vibrations Increase

Instead, the vibrations increased and the pilot, First Lieut. R. C. Ulmer, of Atlanta, fighting to keep the nose up and the plane in level flight, turned back toward Florida and ordered the others to prepare to bail out, since a safe landing appeared impossible.

When Ulmer thought he was over the coast, he ordered the others to use their parachutes. Then he headed the plane out to sea, set the automatic pilot for level flight so the craft would not become a menace ashore, and bailed out.

The men came down in coastal waters. Each was equipped with a "Mae West" life preserver, but Brannon is unaccounted for, and Gutowski lost his preserver while detaching his parachute in the water. Lloyd swam to him and held him up for about three hours, but the radioman, ill from swallowing sea water and no longer able to swim, disappeared when Lloyd himself was seized with cramps and lost his hold on Gutowski.

Saved By Coast Guard

The Coast Guard rescued Lloyd. Knutson, Ulmer, First Lieutenant C. W. Hauth, of 418 North Payson street, Baltimore; the copilot, R. H. Bigby, of Lansing, Mich., the navigator, and Private K. J. Riddle, of Nutley, N. J.

Shortly after noon the next day Mexican authorities reported a C-87 had crashed in the mountains of northern Mexico—a report which gave the air transport command a first-class mystery for several days, because no such plane was supposed to be in that part of the world.

Men on foot finally reached the plane and an investigation produced serial numbers which identified it as the ship abandoned by Ulmer and his crew off the Florida coast. Somehow, its course out to sea had been reversed, and it cut across hundreds of miles of ocean with no one aboard, to crash at last when its gas tanks were empty.

Solomons Ship Probers Find Little Evidence

FEB 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 24—Without recommendation the findings of a Congressional probe of the story behind a story published by the Akron (Ohio) *Beacon Journal*—to the effect that some merchant seamen had refused to unload cargo on Sunday at Guadalcanal—lay before the House Naval Committee today.

In its report yesterday the House Naval Subcommittee, which conducted the investigation, concluded that the newspaper article was based on "broad general statements" with "very little factual evidence," but added that the reporter who wrote it "may have had every reason to believe there might have occurred some sort of an incident on Guadalcanal."

Denied By High Officers

Noting that Navy Secretary Knox; Maj. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, who headed ground forces on Guadalcanal at the time, and Admiral William F. Halsey had advised the committee they had no knowledge of any such incident, the report went on to say that merchant of other Allied Nations also ed the Guadalcanal area but e conduct of their crews was not subject to our investigation."

The committee deplored that "a story of this grave nature" should have been published "during a time of war when the cooperation of the Merchant Marine and the navy is most essential to our war effort—without making a complete investigation as to facts."

Mothers Interviewed

The report said testimony indicated that the article grew out of interviews with several servicemen, whose names the paper declined to reveal, and the mothers of other men who had been on Guadalcanal.

However, it expressed the opinion that such statements "were not actual but were merely generalities regarding something these men may have heard or a story going the rounds."

Testimony Is Reviewed

Reviewing testimony before the subcommittee by Charles Miller city editor of the *Beacon-Journal* and a report, Mrs. Helen Waterhouse, the report said:

"It appears that the original story was based on reports about a single incident at Guadalcanal. Testimony was that the matter was first called to their attention on December 28. Two Akron district marines reported that there were some difficulties encountered in getting supplies from the merchant vessel at Guadalcanal in August.

"By their own statements to us, it appears that 'their statements were vague. They hinted at trouble but didn't come right out and say so.'

Vague Evidence By Mothers

"The reporter . . . stated that on December 28 she further interviewed a young naval flyer and asked him if he had heard anything about the trouble in getting supplies at Guadalcanal. He said 'the biggest scandal of the war today is the CIO strike at Guadalcanal.' Interviews were had with other servicemen. There was further some vague evidence from mothers of men who had said something generally to that effect."

The committee added: "It appears that in some cases marines in the area did unload ships. In other cases marines and seamen jointly unloaded. It is not customary for merchant seamen to unload ships, except in cases of emergency."

Ickes Defends Tugwell, Fights Bill for Ouster

FEB 25 1943

Asserts Axis Would Make Propaganda Capital Out of Any Removal Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, asserted today the Axis would make propaganda capital out of any move to oust Rexford Guy Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, because such action would be viewed as undemocratic.

Mr. Ickes, testifying before the House Insular Committee, objected strongly to a bill that would end Tugwell's term and provide that future terms be limited to four years.

He said the Interior Department, at the behest of all interested parties in Puerto Rico, is drawing a bill providing for Puerto Rico to elect its own Governor. It will be ready for action at this session, Mr. Ickes said, and the election could be held in November, 1944.

The Secretary criticized the author of the ouster bill, Bolivar Pagan, resident commissioner from Puerto Rico, as motivated by "politics."

"This bill is nothing more or less than an endeavor to get the Congress to join an internal, political fight in Puerto Rico," he asserted, "and to decide the issues in that fight in favor of the absentee interests and the minority groups which the Puerto Rican advocates of this bill represent."

Meanwhile Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, replying to a question at her press conference about the Puerto Rican situation, asserted that if the United States helped to solve the problems there "we probably will have helped to solve problems in many other places."

"It is clear when you go to Puerto Rico," she said, "that the people have been exploited."

She added that the situation called for experiments and she thought that there "must be industries developed or migration or some kind of adjustment on the island itself."

Mr. Ickes argued it would be unconstitutional for Congress to remove a Presidential appointee except by impeachment, and declared, "I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance which our treatment of the form of government and the degree of self-government to be accorded to Puerto Rico may assume in the realm of international relations."

"The only charge that has been made against Governor Tugwell is based upon his compliance with laws passed by the popularly elected Legislature of Puerto Rico."

Mr. Ickes charged that Mr. Pagan gave the committee misinformation as to Governor Tugwell's status with the island people. He noted that the insular Legislature of Feb. 19 passed a resolution urging retention of Governor Tugwell until the elected-Governor proposal is enacted.

Mr. Pagan said he would ask the committee for an opportunity to reply to the Secretary's statement, observing that Mr. Ickes had not received the correct information.

...PROVAL WON BY LEND-LEASE

Extension To July, 1944 Gets Unanimous Vote In House Committee

All Amendments Are Beaten. Bill May Come To Floor Monday

FEB 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 24—A measure extending the Lend-Lease Act until July, 1944, was approved unanimously today by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

With the authority of the original act expiring June 30, Majority Leader McCormack (D., Miss.) said the extension measure probably will be called up in the House Monday.

The committee deferred until tomorrow a formal report on its action, but it was learned authoritatively that a majority resisted several attempts to amend the measure.

Design Of Amendments

Reliable reports emerging from a two-hour executive session disclosed that some of the proposed amendments were designed to use the Lend-Lease Act and aid as a "trading point" to secure now postwar agreements with foreign nations. Rejection of this idea backed up the stand of Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who had contended the act should be kept free from clauses which might interfere with its operations.

Among the proposals considered but rejected, it was learned, were these:

1. A new preamble specifying China as an ally to which aid should be supplied by every means possible.
2. A prohibition against any postwar use by foreign nations of lend-lease material to supress the rights and freedoms of any people.
3. A clause to prevent final determination of any "benefits" to be derived from lend-lease without the approval of Congress.

Proposal Not Pressed

Acknowledging the scant chance of amending the bil lafter one suggestion after another was turned down, another group in the committee decided against pressing for one to guarantee America's interest in foreign flying fields developed with lend-lease money.

However, it appears likely that one or more of the amendment will be offered gaain when the bill reaches the House floor.

M'NUTT LOSES PLEA ON MANPOWER FUND

Deficiency Bill as Reported to House Also Omits Item for Secretary Perkins

FEB 25 1943

CLASH AT HEARING TOLD

Testimony Made Public Reveals Charge She Put 'Social Gains' Before Winning the War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The House Appropriations Com-

...ttee rebuffed the Administration today by denying a series of requested appropriations. All told, $13,106,330 was cut from the estimates of the Budget Bureau.

In reporting a $6,298,530,435 Deficiency Appropriation Bill, chiefly for merchant ship construction, the committee refused these funds:

$2,454,000 which Paul V. McNutt had proclaimed is essential if the War Manpower Commission is to discharge its duties.

$337,000 asked by Secretary Perkins for work in curbing absenteeism in war factories and improving working conditions.

$200,000 requested by the National Resources Planning Board, headed by Frederic A. Delano, the President's uncle.

The planning board had sought the money for expenditure between now and June 30, when the current fiscal year ends. Reporting another measure earlier this month, the committee had refused a request for $1,400,000 to finance the board in the new fiscal year.

Other Requests Denied

In what amounted to a rebuke to the executive branch of the government for setting up projects not approved by Congress, the committee also declined requests for $2,973,000 for payments to States for care of children of employed mothers; $3,182,000 for payments on costs of the High School Victory Corps headed by Captain Edward Rickenbacker, and $1,200,000 for emergency grants for maternity and infant care in enlisted men's families.

The committee said these proposals lacked "the sanction of enabling legislation," meaning Congress should have been asked to approve the projects before appropriations were requested.

It expressed sympathy for the ideas, although suggesting costs of child care and the Victory Corps should be left to the States.

Another request not included in the bill was $65,075,000 "to recruit and distribute an adequate supply of farm labor for the 1943 farm year," but the committee explained this would be handled in a separate measure.

Of the total in today's bill, $6,173,719,545 was earmarked for continuance of the Maritime Commission's program calling for construction of 4,403 ships with a total of 44,000,000 deadweight tons.

When Secretary Perkins asked the committee for $337,000 to combat absenteeism there was some frank talk, it was disclosed today, with one member saying that a great many citizens felt she was "more concerned about 'social gains' than winning the war."

The Secretary's testimony a week ago was made public today when the committee reported the bill without including the fund she had asked.

Labor Policy Under Attack

Miss Perkins said she proposed to spend the money on "advisory services" to labor and management in war industries with the view particularly of curbing absenteeism. In some cases, she added, absenteeism might be due to poor working conditions which could be improved if the government gave proper guidance.

Representative Jed Johnson of Oklahoma, a committee member, asserted:

"Unless this absentee and strike racket stops in war industries, Congress is going to do something about it whether you can or not. Whether you know it or not, the country is fighting mad about it."

"And that reminds me," he added, "a great many citizens and taxpayers in Oklahoma and the rest of the nation, who have given their time, their money and their sons to the war effort, feel that you, as Secretary of Labor, are much more concerned about 'social gains' than in winning the war or stopping these strikes that are sabotaging the war program."

Miss Perkins replied that she was "sorry if anybody imagines that I have encouraged strikes at any time, either in wartime or at any other time, but particularly in a wartime like this."

She expressed the opinion that much absenteeism was the result of illness, sheer fatigue, overwork, poor transportation and "unpleasant" working conditions.

$1,000,000 Fund Sought

Sharing in the discussion as members of the committee studied the need for about $1,000,000 additional to carry on the petroleum coordinator's work were Robert E. Allen and E. DeGolyer, two other assistant deputy administrators.

From DeGolyer came the assertion that this nati... supply of oil was "much grea...an that of the enemy; tha... upply now amounts to about "slightly over 4,000,000 barrels a day."

"The chief supply they have," he said in response to a question, "is the Rumanian fields, which is a matter I should say of a little over 100,000 barrels a day; and then probably 5,000 or 10,000 barrels from Austria and Hungary, and possibly another 5,000 or 10,000 barrels in Poland and another 5,000 barrels, let us say, from Germany.

Most Of Supply From Coal

"But the bulk or the greater portion of their supply of motor spirit is made from the hydrogenation of coal, and as the extent of that, we have no knowledge. The Japanese have something over 100,000 barrels a day of oil supply in the Dutch East Indies and Borneo."

Allen cautioned the committee that the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator now had the War Department's estimates of its requirements, which "is naturally somewhat vague as to sufficiency . . . but if they stand for the next two or three years, very grave doubts will arise as to whether this country, from its domestic sources of...

Nazis' Russ Setback Laid To Lack Of Oil

FEB 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 24—Belief that Germany's smashing setback in Russia could be attributed to the lack of oil for its motorized divisions was advanced today by Bruce K. Brown, assistant deputy petroleum administrator.

In testimony made public by the House Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee, Brown was quoted as saying "our information" is that Germany would have "run out a year or two ago" of the reserve supply of oil which she had laid up before the start of the war.

...ation where, in areas around Boston, Connecticut, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, there have been times when we had only twenty-four hours' effective supply ahead of us on a given day."

"That breach," he said, "hasn't been closed by any means yet. It will require completion of the present pipe lines and additional pipe lines . . . to give us any degree of surety for next winter.

Urges Use Of Other Sources

"We, therefore, must," he said, "as part of our operations, study and survey the alternative of using the petroleum resources of the entire world, wherever they may be, and plan and arrange for these sources to be available in advance to our military services."

Allen told, too, of the fuel-oil situation on the East Coast, saying that "it is downright bad and will continue bad for the rest of the winter."

He said that "it adds up to a situ...

peace conference to see what they can do, she pointed out.

Why not give them a chance, she suggested with a smile, and added:

"I've never known brains to have any sex."

U. S. Is Ready to Combat New Type of Nazi Gas

Formula Is Known to American

Mme. Chiang Bars Free Food From U.S. for Post-war China

Says Her People Are Poor but Proud and Don't Want What They Can't Pay For —Favors Women at Peace Conference.

FEB 25 1943

Washington, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—China does not want anything for which it cannot pay, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek said today, and does not want the United States to help feed Chinese after the war. China's First Lady explained, at Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's press conference, that her people are poor but proud.

To illustrate their attitude, she told how difficult it was to get hungry people to accept free food at rice stations in a devastated area.

Also, she said, refugees were reluctant to ride in cars provided by her and Generalissimo Chiang to take them from bombed Chungking, feeling they should not use other people's possessions.

Mme. Chiang said the Chinese do appreciate the relief given them because of the spirit of friendliness behind it. At the same time, she said, they feel China is contributing her part in the global war.

Wears Chinese Gown.

At her second meeting with American reporters since she arrived as a guest at the White House, petite Mme. Chiang wore a satin-embossed black Chinese gown, its side-slit skirt lined in jade green silk which was repeated in the piping about the collar and yoke. Her earrings, rings, bracelet and the buttons of her dress were carnelian. Her high-heeled black sandals were piped in gold.

Asked whether she felt that women should have an active part in the peace conference, Mme. Chiang commented that statesmen the world over so far have failed to keep peace. Women never have had a chance at the

Army Chemists

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Officers of the Chemical Warfare Department said today that the Germans have developed a new type of blistering gas known as nitrogen mustard, but that the United States Army is adequately prepared to combat it if the Axis powers should use it. Moreover, the officers said, the formula is generally known to Army chemists.

The new type poison—which is not quite so bad as the mustard gas of the first world war, but is more difficult to detect—was described in "The Infantry Journal" by Brigadier General Alden H. Waitt. Other officers of the chemical warfare service gave supplementary details.

It was said that while the gas in diluted form is nearly odorless, its presence can be detected by color changes produced on paints, crayons and powders with which the Army is equipped. Presumably, a soldier could put a little detector paint on his steel helmet or on the butt of his gun. If he noted a color change he could then put on his gas mask which keeps the gas from entering the eyes and lungs.

Protective clothing available for the older type mustard gas is considered adequate protection against the nitrogen mustard, chemical warfare officers said.

CONNALLY EXPECTS RUSSIA TO STAY IN

FEB 25 1943

Washington, Feb 24 (A. P.).—Senator Connally of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed the belief today that Russia would stand with the United Nations until the end of this war in order to render the Axis incapable of renewing a world conflict in years to come.

Discussing the question whether the Russians might quit fighting when they had driven the Germans from Soviet soil, Mr. Connally told reporters he could not conceive of conditions in which "Russia would disarm herself by breaking off relations with her associates in the present war and standing alone to face the dangers of an inconclusive peace."

His statement was made after President Roosevelt had told reporters at his press conference yesterday that they ought to stick to the language of Premier Stalin's order of the day to the Red Army and not try to interpret it. Stalin said the Red Army was "not created for the purpose of conquest of foreign countries but to defend the frontiers of Soviet land."

"My own view," Senator Connolly said, "is that Russia will not conclude separate peace when she drives the Axis armies from Russian soil." He pointed out that Russia and Great Britain have an agreement to co-operate and collaborate for the next twenty years.

Congressional Medal Given Solomons Flyer

Major Smith Commanded Marine Unit Downing 83 Planes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—President Roosevelt conferred the Congressional Medal of Honor today on Major John L. Smith, of the Marine Corps, who commanded a fighting squadron which shot down eighty-three enemy aircraft in the Solomon Islands area between last Aug. 21 and Sept. 15.

Major Smith himself is credited with sixteen Japanese planes during that period, and subsequently accounted for three more. The twenty-eight-year-old Marine aviator previously received the Navy Cross for his deeds in the aerial warfare over the Solomons.

Major Smith's wife, who lives in Norfolk, Va., was present at the ceremony in the President's office. Also witnessing the presentation of the nation's highest military award were Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Major Generals Harry Schmidt and Ralph J. Mitchell, of the Marine Corps, and Rear Admiral John S. McCain, of the Navy.

Major Smith is a native of Lexington, Okla.

Singh Appeals to Halifax

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Sirdar J. J. Singh president of the India League of America and former member of the All-India Congress Committee, appealed today to Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, to use his influence to obtain the release of Mohandas K. Gandhi.

Mr. Singh indicated that he had received little satisfaction from Lord Halifax and announced his intention to seek out "important Americans close to President Roosevelt with the hope that the President of the United States may yet intervene to save Gandhi's life."

The Indian leader quoted Lord Halifax as replying that he felt sure that the Government of India had given full consideration to all the points raised by Mr. Singh before reaching its decision to refuse Mr. Gandhi's demand for unconditional release.

Mr. Singh asserted that the Gandhi matter was no longer a political dispute, but had resolved itself into "a question of saving a man's life." He asserted that if Mr. Gandhi should die conditions in India would become much worse and there would probably be unprecedented rioting.

FEB 25 1943

Bruere to Make Study in Brazil

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Robert W. Bruere, former chairman of the Maritime Labor Board, is on his way to Brazil to make a comprehensive study of Brazilian manpower as a supplement to the recent survey of that country's economy made by a United States mission. The announcement was made today by Morris L. Cooke, chairman of the United States technical mission which recently visited Brazil under appointment by President Roosevelt.

Spaniard Sees Roosevelt

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt conferred today with Col. Juan Beigbeder, an official of the Spanish Government who is studying operations of the American army. Accompanied to

30.24-1455

FEB 25 1943

the White House by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, they left by a side door without talking to reporters.

55 Names Are Added To Navy Casualty List

FEB 25 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Navy announced today fifty-five casualties in Navy forces, including three dead and fifty-three missing. This brings to 23,670 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,648 dead, 4,470 wounded and 12,552 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

NEW JERSEY

Missing

GASKO, JOHN; father, Joseph Gasko, of 14 Blakely Place, Garfield.

SEIDMAN, WALTER FRANCIS; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Seidman, of 119 Dewey Street, Newark.

CONNECTICUT

Missing

MORGAN, THOMAS MOORE; guardian, Mrs. A. Myslinski, of 6 Broad Street, Norwalk.

WIDENER, HUBERT ROSCO; wife, Mrs. Martha A. Widener, of 181 Edin Street, Waterbury.

J. S. CHEN

Receives D. ... C. for Air Raid on Japanese at Kiska

1943

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Alaska Defense Command announced today that Lieut. Col. John S. Chennault, son of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, chief of the United States Air Task Force in China, had received the Distinguished Flying Cross for attacking a Japanese encampment at Kiska and apparently sinking an enemy submarine. He strafed the submarine and left it settling by the stern.

Other awards included an Oak Leaf Cluster to Sergeant Abraham Tobias of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alex Dutton, Son of Red, Avenges Brother's Death

By The Canadian Press.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24 — Sergeant Alex Dutton, R. C. A. F., now in England, has avenged, in part at least, the death of his brother Joe, reported officially killed in air operations two weeks ago.

Mervyn (Red) Dutton, chairman of the National Hockey League and father of the two airmen, has received a cable from Alex saying that his plane dropped a "block buster" square on the target in a recent raid over Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

Since it was over this same city that Joe was downed, Alex said: "That's one for Joe."

Roosevelt Pilot Promoted

O. F. Bryan, Who Flew on Historic Trip, Now T. W. A. Vice-President

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 24 (AP).—Otis F. Bryan, thirty-five years old, a 2,000,000-mile veteran who piloted President Roosevelt on several legs of his historic flight to Casablanca last month, today was elected a vice-president of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

Mr. Bryan became general manager of T. W. A.'s intercontinental division, with headquarters in Washington, shortly after the outbreak of the war. The air line's fleet of thirty-three-passenger, four-motored Boeing stratoliners was detached from domestic service and assigned to over-ocean transport service for the Army. Mr. Bryan, a graduate of the University of Indiana, served in the Army Air Corps from 1927 to 1929. He then became a transport flyer.

Turks May Fight, Inonu Warns

FEB 25 1943

(By the Associated Press)

New York, Feb. 24—A Turkish broadcast recorded today by the Federal Communications Commission said President Ismet Inonu warned his people in a radio speech yesterday that Turkey might not be abel to remain out of the war.

"My friends know very well that it is impossible to point openly here to the possibilities which lay before us," he was quoted as saying.

"We will do everything in our power not to be drawn into this misery and not be infected. But we know it lies not alone in our hands to be thus protected."

... troops, Gain

...ew York, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported today that the latest German newsreel showed Field Marshal Erwin Rommel "standing in the front line of the Gabes position, in the midst of the soldiers of his African tank army."

The broadcast, heard by the Associated Press, possibly was designed to appear as an answer to a variety of recent reports about the marshal.

Some of these said he had been wounded, had returned to Germany or even was in the field on the Russian front.

17 Convoy Ships Sunk, Says Berlin

New York, Feb. 24 (AP)—A German high command communique asserted today that a group of German submarines in an attack on a strongly protected convoy in the Atlantic sank seventeen ships, totaling 104,000 tons, and in addition torpedoed three steamers.

The date of the attack was not given and there was no confirmation of it from Allied sources.

The communique was broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded here by the Associated Press.

What the Enemy Says.

In a broadcast picked up by the Associated Press, the Berlin radio last night reported that 4,016 Allied prisoners were taken and 253 tanks were captured during the first eight days of the Axis offensive in central Tunisia, that more than 3,000 of the prisoners were Americans, and that, besides the 253 tanks, 171 armored transport vehicles, 118 guns, sixty heavy guns, fifteen planes and a "big ammunition depot" were captured.

In a communique broadcast by the Rome radio, the Italian High Command said that "local encounters between units and intensified activity by both air forces" were reported from Tunisia where eleven Allied planes were shot down, and that Axis planes bombed Tripoli and Algiers.

JAPAN TO DRAFT LABOR

Industrial Plants Will Not Be Taken Over, Radio Says

The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said yesterday that all workers in Japan henceforth would be subject to compulsory labor laws under the government's national mobilization plan. The Associated Press reported.

The big industrial plants will not be taken over by the government, the broadcast said, but "the government intends to organize the responsible people and leaders in industries into one comprehensive structure. In order to realize this plan, any person who is wanted will be mobilized."

The announcement said that the government was working on a plan toaid the families of men mobilized.

Canada Tightens Reins On Foreign Trade

New York, Feb. 24 (AP)—New restrictions have been placed on the purchase abroad and importation into Canada except by permit of many classes of commodities not considered essential to the war effort, the Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner announced today.

The restrictions, effective February 22, were ordered with a view to bringing Canadian practice governing imports into line with order M-63 in the United States, which prohibits purchase and import of non-essential items.

812 Dead in Raids On Italy: Berlin

The Berlin radio said last night in a Rome dispatch that 812 persons had been killed during recent Allied raids on Italy. The dead were listed as follows: Milan 187; Cagliari, (Sardinia) 155; Palermo 226; Naples 147; Reggio Calabria, Cosenza and Trapani provinces 127.

25 194...

Thomsen in Sweden

Hans Thomsen, former German Charge d'Affaires at Washington, has arrived at Stockholm as new German Minister to Sweden, the Berlin radio said last night.

AFL Again Shuns Soviet Tieup

New York, Feb. 24 (AP)—A renewed plea for "all elements of American labor to come into a common partnership with Soviet labor for the prosecution of the war" has been rejected by leaders of the American Federation of Labor.

Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, made the appeal yesterday at a luncheon tendered him by AFL leaders.

In a statement issued following his address, Matthew Woll, AFL vice-president, and George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, declared:

"We believe that any organic liaison with the Soviet Trade Unions is undesirable because frankness requires the recognition of the fact that Soviet trade unions are not free labor organizations in the democratic sense of the term but are the instruments of the state."

GANNON GOING TO ENGLAND

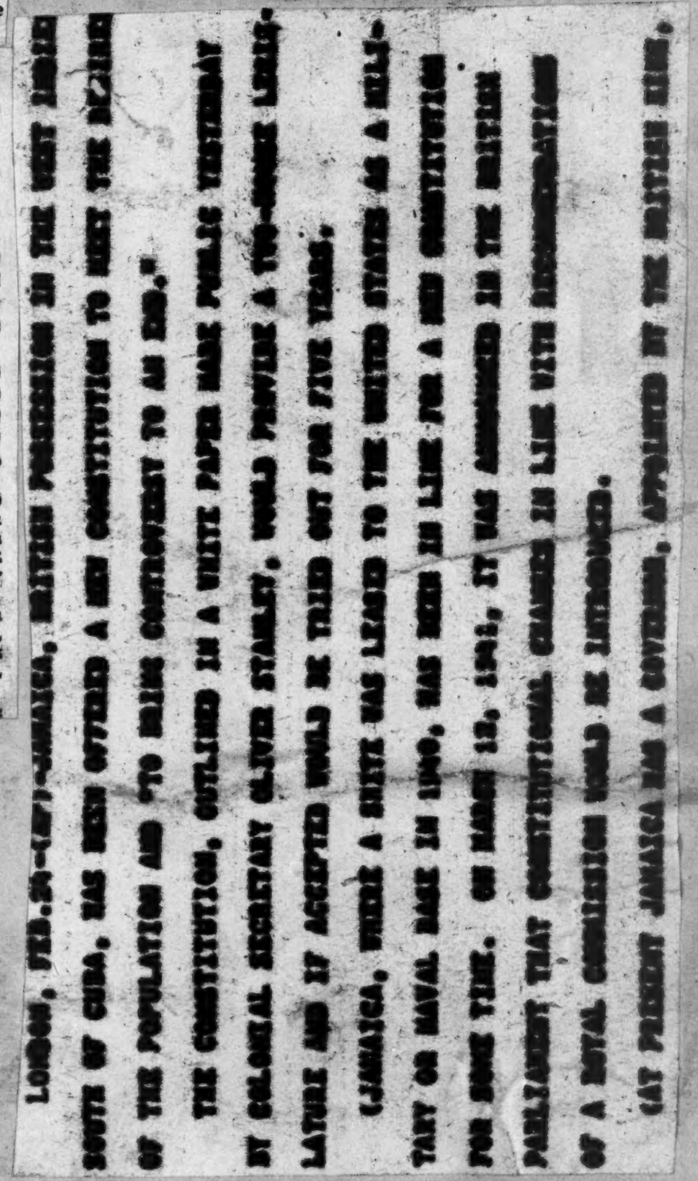
Fordham President to Preach in London During Lent

The Rev. Robert I. Gannon, president of Fordham University, will preach a series of Lenten sermons at Westminster Cathedral, London, at the invitation of Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, it was revealed yesterday at the British Information Service.

Authorities at Fordham and at the information service refused to discuss when and how Father Gannon would go abroad. Lent this year extends from March 10 to April 25.

Cardinal Hinsley, who is the ranking Roman Catholic prelate in Britain, invited Father Gannon several weeks ago. It was not known officially until yesterday whether he had accepted.

Father Gannon, who has been president of Fordham since 1936, obtained his master's degree at Christ College, Cambridge, in 1930.



ASSISTED BY A PRIVY COUNCIL AND A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF FIVE EX-OFFICIO, 10 NOMINATED AND 14 ELECTED MEMBERS.)

STANLEY SAID THAT IN LIGHT OF "THE LARGE MEASURE OF AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE FORM OF CONSTITUTION DESIRED BY THE PEOPLE OF JAMAICA I AM PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE PROPOSALS FOR A BI-CAMERAL LEGISLATURE CONSISTING OF A HOUSE ASSEMBLY ELECTED ON A BASIS OF UNIVERSAL ADULT SUFFRAGE AND A NOMINATED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY REJECTED A SUGGESTION THAT THE POWER OF VETO SHOULD BE TAKEN OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNOR OR AT LEAST LIMITED.

"IN FORMULATING THE PROPOSALS," STANLEY SAID, "I HAVE BEEN ACTUATED BY A DESIRE TO MEET AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THE VIEWS PLACED BEFORE ME ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF JAMAICA, TO BRING CONTROVERSY TO AN END AND TO CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH POST-WAR PROBLEMS OF THE ISLAND WILL BE FACED IN A SPIRIT OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND GOODWILL."

FEB 25 1943

BY E.C.DANIEL

LONDON, FEB. 24-(AP)-CREATION OF A "WORLD POLITICAL ASSOCIATION" AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF THE THREE C'S---CURRENCY, COMMODITIES AND COMMERCE---WAS ENVISAGED IN A POST-WAR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PLAN CHARTED BY MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY HERBERT MORRISON IN A SPEECH AT THE GUILD HALL TODAY.

ONE OF LABOR'S THREE REPRESENTATIVES WAR CABINET, MORRISON HAS BEEN ASSUMING IN RECENT SPEECHES ON POST-WAR POLICY A ROLE AKIN TO THAT OF VICE-PRESIDENT HENRY WALLACE OF THE UNITED STATES.

HE TOLD HIS AUDIENCE THAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND CHINA---AS WIELDERS OF "THE SWORD OF WORLD JUSTICE AND SOVEREIGNTY"---AFTER THE WAR MUST MOBILIZE THE FREE PEOPLES TO CREATE A WORLD POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

SUCH AN ASSOCIATION, MORRISON ADDED, SHOULD BE "FULLY REPRESENTATIVE, WITH THE UNIFIED RESOLVE TO WORK OUT AND IMPLEMENT A POSITIVE POLICY AND POSSESSING A FORCE FULLY SUFFICIENT TO ACHIEVE ITS PURPOSES AND RESTRAIN THOSE WHO WOULD IMPEDE THEM."

SUCH A FORCE WOULD MEAN A CIVIL INSPECTION AND CONTROL BY AN AGENCY BACKED BY A "MODERATE MILITARY FORCE," HE SAID.

MORRISON ADDED, "WE HAVE A FINE MEANS OF ORGANIZING MONETARY RELATIONSHIPS THAT WILL FOSTER AN EXPANDING WORLD TRADE, INSTEAD OF EMPHASIZING NATIONALIST OBSTACLES." HE ADVOCATED "INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF INVESTMENT."

DISCUSSING BRITAIN'S ROLE IN THIS PROGRAM, MORRISON SAID, "IN PARTICULAR, WE COULD DEVELOP AND CEMENT FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AMERICA."

FEB 25 1943

LONDON, FEB 24-(AP.)-THE GERMANS ARE THROWING LARGE AERIAL FORCES INTO THE BATTLE WEST OF ROSTOV IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THE ADVANCE OF SOVIET TROOPS IN THAT REGION, THE RUSSIANS SAID TODAY IN A NOON COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET RADIO MONITOR HERE.

RED ARMY COLUMNS THRUSTING WEST OF THE DON RIVER DELTA ALONG THE SEA OF AZOV SHORE CAPTURED A NUMBER OF HILL POSITIONS AFTER CROSSING AN UNIDENTIFIED STREAM AND KILLING ABOUT A COMPANY OF GERMAN INFANTRY, THE BULLETIN SAID.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE THEN ENTERED THE BATTLE AND SOVIET FIGHTER PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS WITH THE LAND TROOPS DESTROYED 35 GERMAN AIRPLANES, BOTH IN DUELS ALOFT AND ON LANDING FIELDS, THE RUSSIANS ASSERTED.

30.24-1457

IN THE DONETS BASIN, THE RUSSIANS DECLARED, THEIR TROOPS SOUTHWEST OF VOROSHILOVGRAD CAPTURED A NUMBER OF TOWNS AND OTHER UNITS REPULSED A 30-TANK COUNTERATTACK IN THE KRASNOARMEISK REGION WITH ELEVEN ENEMY TANKS DISABLED OR BURNED OUT.

FROM LEBEDIN, RECAPTURED IN THE UKRAINE, THE RED ARMY COLUMNS WERE SMASHING FARTHER WEST, KILLING ABOUT 300 OF THE ENEMY AS THEY FOUGHT FOR ONE TOWN AND TAKING STRONGLY FORTIFIED ENEMY STRONGPOINTS IN ANOTHER SECTOR, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

FEB 25 1943

NORTH OF KURSK, IN OPERATIONS DIRECTED TOWARD OREL, GERMAN DEFENSE LINES WERE SMASHED, A STREAM WAS CROSSED, AND ABOUT 600 GERMANS WERE DESTROYED IN THE CAPTURE OF A NUMBER OF TOWNS, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

IN ANOTHER SECTOR OF THE KURSK-OREL BATTLEFRONT THE NINTH AND TENTH COMPANIES OF THE 462 GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENT AND A 90-MAN DETACHMENT OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WAS WIPED OUT, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

(EDITORS: FOREGOING MAY BE EDITED TO CONFORM AND INSERTED, IN BRACKETS, AFTER FOURTH GRAF MOSCOW RUSSIAN, PMS BUDGET, BY GILMORE, BEGINNING "OUR TROOPS ETC." AND ENDING "COMMUNIQUE STATED.")

LONDON, FEB 24-(...)-COTTON...-AND POSSIBLY FOR AUTOMOBILES--ARE THE LATEST IN SUBSTITUTES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FEB 25 1943

THE NEW TIRES, MADE BY MINISTRY OF SUPPLY SCIENTISTS, HAVE BEEN TESTED SUCCESSFULLY, THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION REPORTED TODAY.

THE COTTON TIRES WERE FOUND TO BE BETTER THAN LEATHER, AS THEY SKIDDED LESS AND LASTED LONGER, BUT NEITHER WAS RATED AS AN EQUAL OF RUBBER, THE REPORT EXPLAINED.

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE COTTON TIRES TO MAKE THEM SUITABLE FOR AUTOMOBILES ARE NOW UNDERWAY. AT PRESENT THEY ARE NOT STRONG ENO/ TO

AUTOMOBILES ARE NOW UNDERWAY. AT PRESENT THEY ARE NOT STRONG ENOUGH TO STAND UP UNDER HIGH SPEEDS.

Lon (Gird Labour)

THE DAILY MAIL SAID BEVIN TOLD MORRISON AND ATTLEE MONDAY NIGHT THAT HE "EXPECTED THE PARTY TO EXPEL HIM, AND UNTIL STEPS TOWARDS THIS END HAVE BEEN TAKEN--AND HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO EXPLAIN HIS POSITION--HE DID NOT INTEND TO BE PRESENT AT ANY FURTHER MEETINGS OF THE PARTY."

RESIGNATION FROM THE PARTY WOULD NOT NECESSARILY MEAN BEVIN'S RESIGNATION FROM THE WAR CABINET, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID.

LABORITE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT VOTED ALMOST EN MASSE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT LAST WEEK, THREATENING A SPLIT IN BRITAIN'S COALITION GOVERNMENT, IN WHICH THE LABORITES ARE THE SECOND LARGEST PARTY. THEY MET SECRETLY WITH ATTLEE AND MORRISON TO CONSIDER THE SITUATION, BUT ADJOURNED WITHOUT ANY DECISION. FEB 25 1943

LABORITES STILL WERE URGING THE GOVERNMENT FOR A FULLER AND PROMPTER ACCEPTANCE OF THE BEVERIDGE PLAN.

LONDON, FEB. 24-(AP)-THE THREAT OF A SPLIT IN BRITAIN'S COALITION GOVERNMENT, CAUSED BY THE LABOR PARTY'S REVOLT LAST WEEK AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE ON THE BEVERIDGE SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN, DWINDLED TODAY.

LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND MINISTERS MET SECRETLY TO CONSIDER THE SITUATION CREATED WHEN THE LABORITES VOTED ALMOST EN MASSE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, IN WHICH THEY ARE THE SECOND LARGEST PARTY, BUT ADJOURNED WITHOUT DECISION.

THIS LEFT CLEMENT R.ATTLEE, ERNEST BEVIN AND HERBERT MORRISON TO CONTINUE IN THE WAR CABINET.

LABORITES CONTINUED NEVERTHELESS TO PRESS THE GOVERNMENT FOR A FULLER AND PROMPTER ACCEPTANCE OF THE BEVERIDGE PLAN.

BOTH THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS, THE LARGEST SINGLE BODY AFFILIATED WITH THE LABOR PARTY, AND THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OF THE LABOR PARTY, REAFFIRMED APPROVAL OF THE

PRINCIPLES OF THE BEVERIDGE REPORT ALTHOUGH BOTH EXPRESSED CONTINUED CONFIDENCE IN THE LABOR MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT AS WELL.

PRESSURE FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO ENLARGE ITS ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLAN "TO UNDO THE HARM THEY HAVE DONE TO BRITAIN AT HOME AND ABROAD BY THEIR FAINT HEARS" WAS RENEWED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY BY LABORITE LORD NATHAN, INITIATING A DEBATE FOLLOWING THE COMMONS' THREE-DAY DISCUSSION LAST WEEK.

LORD LANG, FORMER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, FOR THE FIRST TIME EXPRESSED PUBLICLY HIS WARM APPROVAL OF THE PLAN AS A WHOLE.

ATA113PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL SUMMARY X X X THE LAST YEAR.

ENDORSING THE AMERICAN SPECIALTY OF DAY BOMBING, AN RAF COMMENTATOR SAID THE RAF BOMBER COMMAND HAD CARRIED OUT 2,000 DAY SORTIES IN 1942 AND HAD BEEN ACTIVE NEARLY HALF THE DAYS OF 1943 SO FAR.

FEB 25 1943

BUT HE SAID UNITED STATES FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS HAD PROVED THE BEST OF THE [redacted] HEAVY DAY BOMBERS AND THE CHIEF HOPE OF THE RAF NOW WAS THAT MORE AND MORE OF THESE FOUR-MOTORED GIANTS WOULD SOON BE AVAILABLE FOR THE "MAIN AIR FRONT" TO INTENSIFY AROUND THE CLOCK ATTACKS.

ONCE THE GERMAN AIR FORCE'S STRENGTH HAS BEEN STRETCHED SO THAT GREAT FLEETS OF HEAVY DAY BOMBERS MAY BE SENT OUT "THE END COULD NOT BE LONG DELAYED," THE COMMENTATOR SAID.

EXPRESSING AGAIN [redacted] THE CONVICTION THAT DIVE BOMBERS ARE ONLY AUXILIARY TO FIGHTER BOMBERS, THE COMMENTATOR SAID THE BEST AVAILABLE FIGURES INDICATED THE GERMAN AIR FORCE ITSELF WAS [redacted] SHIFTING THE EMPHASIS FROM STUKAS TO FIGHTERBOMBERS. THE OVERALL STUKA STRENGTH PROBABLY WAS NOT OVER 300, COMPARED WITH 500 AT THE TIME OF THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN, HE SAID.

LONDON, FEB 24-(AP)-FOUR UNITED STATES AIRMEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED AIR MEDALS FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" IN COMBAT, THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

APL HAWKINS 2B 1705 CCC

THEY ARE LIEUTENANTS JOHN R.MCKEE AND GILBERT T.SCHWALTER AND SECOND LIEUT.FORREST D.MARTIN, WHOSE ADDRESSES WERE GIVEN AS IN CARE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND STAFF SERGEANT SEBASTIAN L.VOGEL OF FARGO, N.D.

FEB 25 1943

LIEUT.MARTIN AND SERGEANT VOGEL WERE LISTED YESTERDAY AS RECIPIENTS OF THE PURPLE HEART.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, FEB 24-(AP)-SGT.J.C.DENNIS OF DETROIT, MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN 8TH RECONNAISSANCE REGIMENT, TURNED IN A SURPRISE VICTORY LAST NIGHT IN A SERIES OF BOUTS WITH MEMBERS OF THE NO. 1 CANADIAN ARMY REINFORCEMENT UNIT. HE WON THE FINALS OF THE LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT MATCHES FROM SGT.C.BOYNE OF FREDERICTON, N.B., CANADIAN ARMY CHAMPION LAST YEAR. THE REINFORCEMENT UNIT WON THE MATCHES 23 POINTS TO 21.

NT1143AEW

Lisbon--insert after eighth graf might lead clipper x x x sullivan, a survivor.

Positions of the bodies recovered so far indicated they had struggled desperately to get out of the plane. Most of them apparently died of drowning.

One ~~body~~ unidentified body was found in a broken wing, it was announced.

FEB 25 1943

"we were a happy, etc x x x picking up ninth graf.

LISBON (ADD)

REPRESENTATIVES OF PRESIDENT ANTONIO OSCAR DE ~~EN~~ FRAGOSA CARMONA OF PORTUGAL AND PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR VISITED THE ~~SURVIVORS~~ SURVIVORS, 13 OF THEM STILL HOSPITALIZED, ~~YESTERDAY~~ TO OFFER SYMPATHY AND ASSISTANCE.

REW - LH 326AEW

1 ISIAN EYEWITNESS

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

WITH U.S. FORCES AT THE TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TRIUMPHANT AMERICAN TROOPS--GUARDED OVERHEAD BY U.S. PLANES IN SKIES CLEAR OF STUKA BOMBERS--PUSHED FORWARD ACROSS THE HATAB VALLEY TODAY TOWARD KASSERINE PASS IN CLOSE PURSUIT OF RETREATING PANZER UNITS--THE PRIDE OF HITLER'S ARMY--AND SELECTED ITALIAN INFANTRY.

30.24-1459

THESE WERE THE AMERICANS WHO HAD WITHDRAWN FROM SIDI BOUZID AND SBEITLA, ANGRY THAT SWIFT STABS OF SUPERIOR QUANTITIES OF GERMAN ARMOR HAD MADE THEM GIVE GROUND. BUT TODAY THEY HAD TURNED THE TABLES AND SUDDENLY AND DECISIVELY SMASHED AN AXIS ATTEMPT AT CONQUEST OF ANOTHER ALLIED STRONGHOLD IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA.

AND, AS AN AMERICAN MAJOR SAID--POINTING TO A GERMAN OFFICER'S NEW TUNIC WITH BLUE AND SILVER BRAID EMBROIDERED WITH "AFRIKA KORPS"--"I GUESS THAT SHOWS WE WERE PLAYING AGAINST THE FIRST TEAM, DOESN'T IT?"

FEB 25 1943

GOING FORWARD TO JOIN THE TANK FORCE WHICH WIPED OUT THE STRONGLY HELD AXIS FIRST-LINE IN THE VALLEY--A DEEP WADI LINED WITH ANTI-TANK GUNS AND INFANTRY POSITIONS--I CROSSED A PORTION OF THE BATTLEGROUND IN A LITTLE PEEP PAST A LINE OF ITALIAN PRISONERS.

AMERICAN A-20, B-25, AND B-17 BOMBERS, AND P-39 FIGHTERS AND SPITFIRES ROARED ABOVE. BUT THE STUKAS WERE ABSENT FOR THE SECOND DAY.

ONLY WHEN I REACHED A WADI TWO MILES BEYOND THE POINT IN THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE VALLEY TO WHICH THE AMERICANS HAD BEEN FLUNG BACK BY THE INITIAL IMPETUS OF THE AXIS PANZER ONSLAUGHT DID THE FULL EXTENT OF THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN LOSSES BECOME APPARENT.

IT WAS WITHIN THIS WADI THAT ITALIAN INFANTRY, STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY GERMAN TANKS AND GUNS, HAD ESTABLISHED WHAT THEY EVIDENTLY BELIEVED WAS AN IMPREGNABLE FRONT LINE.

BUT THE AXIS COMMANDERS RECKONED WITHOUT THE TERRIFIC FIREPOWER OR DARING OF AMERICAN WARRIORS. WHILE BATTERIES OF 105 MILLIMETER GUNS SHATTERED THE TRUCK COLUMNS ATTEMPTING TO BRING UP ITALIAN REINFORCEMENTS, AMERICAN TANKS--VETERANS OF VIRTUALLY EVERY MAJOR

U.S. ARMORED BATTLE OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN--MOVED INTO POSITION IN A PARALLEL WADI A QUARTER OF A MILE AWAY.

A GERMAN HIGH VELOCITY 75 MILLIMETER ANTI-TANK GUN OPENED FIRE ON THE AMERICAN TANKS.

LIEUT. COL. HENRY E.GARDINER, ANACONDA, MONT., WHO HAS ALREADY BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HIS ROLE IN COVERING THE AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL FROM SBEITLA, ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE AND ORDERED HIS OWN TANK FORWARD. IT WAS A WORTHY SUCCESSOR OF TWO OTHERS HE HAD HAD SHOT OUT FROM UNDER HIM IN EARLIER TUNISIAN GAGEMENTS.

FEB 25 1943

GA NER'S GUNNER, CORP. GEORGE BUTKOVICH, 25, OF CHRISTOPHER, ILL., TOOK CAREFUL AIM AND FIRED. I SAW WHERE THAT SHOT HIT--SCARCELY 20 FEET DIRECTLY AHEAD OF THE GERMAN GUN. THE SECOND AND THIRD SHOTS WERE ALL THAT WERE NEEDED. THEY WRECKED THE GUN AND KILLED THE CREW.

THE OTHERS IN GARDINER'S TANK WERE SERGT. RUDOLPH WICKS, 24, OF EUREKA, CALIF., CORP. LEONARD MROZOWSKI, 2110 SOUTH DAMEN AVE., CHICAGO, AND PRIVATE JUSTUS WILSON, 21, PINEVILLE, KY.

IF THE ITALIANS WERE ASTONISHED AT THIS MARKSMANSHIP, THEY WERE DUE FOR AN EVEN GREATER SURPRISE SOON AFTERWARD. SUDDENLY AT ONE END OF THEIR ENTRENCHED STRONGHOLD A PLATOON OF TANKS LED BY LIEUT. FRANK WITT, LOUISVILLE, KY., APPEARED AND STARTED TO CHARGE.

THAT WAS TOO MUCH EVEN FOR MUSSOLINI'S PICKED WARRIORS.

ONE HUNDRED AND 59 OF THEM, SHEPHERDED CLOSELY BY TANKS, DROPPED THEIR WEAPONS AND MARCHED TO THE AMERICAN LINES. SIXTY MORE WHO HAD FLED QUICKLY SURRENDERED TO OTHER TANKS.

WHEN I ARRIVED AT THE WADI, GARDINER'S MEN HAD JUST FINISHED TABULATING THE BOOTY CAPTURED THERE ALONE: EIGHT 47 MILLIMETER GUNS, TWO OTHER ANTI-TANK GUNS, THREE GERMAN STAFF CARS, ONE OF THEM A CHARRED WRECK FROM A DIRECT SHELL HIT, ONE ARMORED TRUCK, 10 MOTORCYCLES, TWO MOTOR TRI-CYCLES, THREE TRUCKS, TWO 20-MILLIMETER GUNS, GREAT STACKS OF RIFLES, AMMUNITION, AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

THE TANKMEN WERE DELIGHTED TO FIND THAT A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE BOOTY CONSISTED OF AMERICAN FIELD RATIONS AND CLOTHING WHICH THE AXIS TROOPS HAD CAPTURED AT SBEITLA AND SIDI BOUZID.

JUST THEN A GERMAN TRUCK LOADED HIGH WITH CLOTHING AND SUPPLIES HOVE INTO VIEW, DRIVEN BY CAPT. GEORGE A.JOHNSON, 31, OF WINDSOR, ILL. HIS TANK COMPANY ON RECONNAISSANCE FOUND IT WHERE THE NAZIS HAD ABANDONED IT IN FLIGHT.

FEB 25 1943

SUDDENLY A CANNON ROARED--A DISCONCERTING SOUND BECAUSE THE WADI WAS STILL WITHIN RANGE OF GERMAN ARTILLERY--BUT THE EXPLANATION CAME A FEW MINUTES LATER WHEN CAPT. L.F.OLSEN, OF CHAMPAIGN, ILL., WHO WON THE DSC FOR HEROISM IN THE BATTLE AT TEBOURBA LAST DEC. 2, AND HIS COMPANY OF TANKS RETURNED FROM ANOTHER RECONNAISSANCE DEEP INTO TERRITORY STILL CALLED NO MAN'S LAND. COMING UPON AN ABANDONED GERMAN FIELD GUN, HE HAD DESTROYED IT WITH ONE SHOT.

THEN HE ENCOUNTERED AN ABANDONED GERMAN HALF-TRACK ARMORED GUN CARRIER.

"I JUST TOLD MY TANK DRIVER TO AIM STRAIGHT FOR IT AND TO KEEP GOING AS LONG AS HE COULD," OLSEN EXPLAINED. "WE CRUSHED IT AS THOUGH IT WERE MADE OF PAPER."

SEN WAS NURSING A MINOR CUT ON THE LEFT EAR SUFFERED YESTERDAY WHEN HE WAS RIDING WITH HIS HEAD OUTSIDE A TANK TURRET AND FOUR GERMAN HIGH EXPLOSIVE ANTI-TANK SHELLS HIT THE MACHINE. NONE PIERCED ITS HEAVY ARMOR, HOWEVER.

ANOTHER RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON COMMANDED BY LIE

30.24 - 1461

HEAVY ARMOR, HOWEVER.

ANOTHER RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON COMMANDED BY LIEUT. ALVIN P.PARHAM, 24, OF MANGHAM, LA., CAME RUMBLING UP IN BIG TANKS. PARHAM REPORTED FINDING FOUR MARK IV TANKS VIRTUALLY UNDAMAGED AND A LIGHTER MARK THREE DISABLED BY A WELL-PLACED SHOT WHICH KILLED ITS CREW.

THEN GARDINER DESCRIBED THE WORK OF ANOTHER PLATOON COMMANDER, LIEUT. RICHARD VAN NOSTRAND OF 309 LINCOLN AVE., HIGHLAND PARK, N.J.

FEB 25 1943

"THE OTHER NIGHT WHEN THE GERMANS FIRST BROKE THROUGH THE PASS INTO THIS VALLEY, VAN NOSTRAND BROUGHT HIS OUTFIT IN HERE AFTER DARK AND MOVED 14 MILES DOWN THE VALLEY AHEAD. HIS MISSION WAS TO FIND OUT JUST WHERE THE ENEMY WAS, AND HE DID IT BY GOING ON UNTIL THEY BEGAN SHOOTING AT HIS TANKS."

BY D V. BOYLE

WITH .FORCES IN TUNISIA, FEB 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN TANKMEN, RAMPAGI. ACROSS THE PLAINS ON 30-TON STEEL BRONCHOS, HELD A ROUNDUP OF THEIR OWN IN THE BEST WILD WEST TRADITION AND CAME BACK WITH SEVERAL SCORE OF ITALIAN PRISONERS MARCHING WITH UPRAISED HANDS.

THE GRINNING CREW, IN SHERMAN MEDIUM TANKS, HERDED THE PRISONERS UP TO A COLLECTION POINT MANNED BY MILITARY POLICE AFTER SURPRISING AND SURROUNDING AN ITALIAN ARMORED AND MOBILE ARTILLERY FORCES YESTERDAY IN WILDT, SEVERAL MILES FROM THE BASE OF MOUNT HAMRA.

BEFORE THE DAY WAS OVER SOME 200 PRISONERS, INCLUDING A FEW GERMANS, HAD BEEN CAPTURED FROM AXIS FORCES TRYING TO ADVANCE THROUGH THE VALLEY FROM KASSERINE PASS.

IN ONE SMALL GULLEY 63 CRACK ITALIAN TROOPS SAT FACING EACH [illegible] HUDDLED TOGETHER FOR SHELTER AGAINST THE COLD AND A DRIVING

30.24 - 1461

RAIN. ONE HAD A WHITE HANDKERCHIEF TIED AROUND A SLIGHT FACE WOUND. ALL OF THEM APPEARED IN GOOD SPIRITS AND GLADLY ACCEPTED CIGARETS TOSSED AROUND BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO WENT OUT OF THEIR WAY TO DO THEM LITTLE FAVORS.

ONE PRISONER, LIGHTING A CIGARET, NOTICED THE "V" SIGN OF VICTORY ON A PACKET OF SAFETY MATCHES AND POINTED IT OUT TO THE PRISONER NEXT TO HIM. BOTH SOLDIERS SMILED.

THE ONLY OFFICER IN THE GROUP SAT SLIGHTLY APART FROM THE OTHERS AND POLITELY DECLINED OFFERS OF CIGARETS, BUT EXPRESSED HIS THANKS. ALL OF THE PRISONERS WERE HUNGRY BUT MOST OF THEM WERE FRESHLY SHAVED AND THEIR BLUE-GREY UNIFORMS AND BLACK LEATHER PUTTEES WERE IN GOOD CONDITION, INDICATING THERE WAS NO DECLINE IN THE QUALITY OF THEIR EQUIPMENT.

"THEY WERE CAPTURED ABOUT 1000 YARDS OUT ON THE PLAIN DURING A TANK ROUNDUP," SAID SERGEANT GEORGE SPRANKLE, 27, A MILITARY POLICEMAN, OF (182 DAVISON) RIVER ROUGE, MICH., WHERE HE FORMERLY WORKED IN A STEEL MILL. "THEY HAVEN'T GIVEN US ANY TROUBLE AND SEEM TO BE HAPPY TO BE OUT OF IT."

FEB 25 1943

PRIVATE DICK HARRELD, 21, ANOTHER MILITARY POLICEMAN, OF (213 EAST OAK STREET) LOUISVILLE, KY., SAID "WE BROUGHT THEM OUT UNDER A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE FROM THEIR OWN SIDE. THEY WERE THROWING SOME AWFUL BIG ONES OUR WAY BUT THEY DIDN'T COST US ANYTHING."

AMONG SOLDIERS GUARDING THE PRISONERS WERE PRIVATE JAMES V. BENIGNO, 22, OF (103-15 ALSTYNE AVE.) CORONA, L.I., CORPORAL WARREN A.SMITH, 21, OF (90 PINE STREET) INDIANAPOLIS, IND., CORPORAL DONALD WALKER, 20, OF (151 DETROIT STREET) INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND LIEUTENANT

W.C.FITZGIBBONS, 24, MILITARY POLICE OFFICER, OF (1015 WOODROW ROAD) HUGUENOT, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

WITH U.S. FORCES IN TUNISIA, FEB 24-(AP)-ITALIAN SOLDIERS IN TUNISIA ARE CAREFUL TO KEEP A WHITE HANDKERCHIEF HANDY FOR EMERGENCY THESE DAYS.

THE REASON WAS EXPLAINED BY AN ITALIAN PRISONER TO PRIVATE NICHOLAS W.GIORDANA, 24, OF (867 43RD STREET) BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHO GAVE HIM A CIGARET.

WHEN THE PRISONER SAID HE WAS HAPPY TO BE OUT OF THE WAR, GIORDANO, WHO STUDIED ART FOR 10 YEARS IN ITALY, ASKED, "WELL, HOW ABOUT THE OTHER ITALIANS WHO ARE STILL OUT THERE FIGHTING?"

"THEY ALL HAVE WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS IN THEIR POCKETS READY TO SHOW THEM AT THE RIGHT TIME," DECLARED THE PRISONER, SMILING. "WHEN WE SAW YOU AMERICANS COMING WE WERE GLAD TO GIVE UP.

FEB 25 1943

"WE HAVEN'T HAD ANYTHING TO EAT FOR MORE THAN TWO DAYS. THE GERMANS PUSHED US UP AHEAD OF THE ATTACK. IF WE DON'T FIGHT THE GERMANS WILL KILL US FROM BEHIND AND IF WE DO FIGHT YOU WILL KILL US. WE DON'T HAVE ANY WAY TO GO."

Tunisia 23 (Add Bizerte) x x area.

THE BATTERY CREW INCLUDED PVT. JOE T. YOUNGBLOOD, OF 19,/SALLEY, S.C.; PVT. ANDREW YANKURA, 36, OF 409 EAST ROBINSON ST., NORTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.; PVT. EDWARD M. GURZ, 26, OF 115 SIBLEY AVE., OLD FORGE, PA.; PVT. KENNETH E. GROGAN, 26, OF NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.; PVT. EARL E. DEMORANVILLE, 23, OF 288 HILL CREST ST., NEW BEDFORD, MASS., AND PVT. THEODORE [redacted] KOLAKOWSKI, 23, OF 3135 UNRUH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SKY ACTIVITY OVER THE BATTLE SECTOR DURING THE DAY WAS HIGHLIGHTED BY A DOG-FIGHT BETWEEN SIX MESSERSCHMITTS AND FOUR SPITFIRES. ONE SPITFIRE WAS SHOT DOWN, BUT HIS COMRADES CHASED THE GERMAN FLIERS FROM THE AREA.

(THE FACT THAT THE ABOVE NAMES CAME THROUGH CENSORSHIP INDICATED THAT THESE MEN WERE N O T AMONG THE CASUALTIES, WHICH ARE ALWAYS DISCLOSED FIRST BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON.)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA X X X FOURTH ADD SECOND LEAD TUNISIAN X X X XTO SPLINTERS.

LIGHTNING PILOT LIEUT CLAUDE R. KINSEY OF AURORA, ILL., WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN AN ITALIAN SEAPLANE DURING A SEA SWEEP.

FEB 25 1943

[redacted] EIGHT ALLIED PLANES X X X 6TH GRAF AS BEFORE

MOSCOW, FEB.24-(AP)-THE FRONT PAGES OF ALL MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS TODAY CARRIED AN EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PREMIER STALIN ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE RED ARMY'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY. THE PAPERS ALSO PUBLISHED CONGRATULATIONS FROM ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY, CHIEF OF STAFF TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

30.24 - 1463

MOSCOW, FEB 24-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH HAS AGAIN DEMONSTRATED ITS SUPPORT OF THE SOVIET STATE AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

AS THEIR PART IN THE RECENT CELEBRATION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED ARMY, CHURCH MEMBERS HAVE DONATED THROUGH THE METROPOLITAN SERGEI MONEY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A TANK COLUMN, TASS REPORTED. THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE AMOUNT WAS APPROXIMATELY 6,000,000 RUBLES (NOMINALLY ABOUT $5,220,000) IN ADDITION TO "A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES."

FEB 25 1943

IN A MESSAGE TO PREMIER STALIN, THE METROPOLITAN SAID: "I GREET YOU AS ITS (RED ARMY) COMMANDER IN CHIEF ON BEHALF OF THE CLERGY AND BELIEVERS OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH AND PRAYERFULLY WISH YOU THE EXPRESSION AND JOY OF A FINAL VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY."

LAST JANUARY TASS REPORTED THE LENINGRAD DIOCESE, "IN CONDITIONS OF BLOCKADE", HAD RAISED A FUND OF MORE THAN 3,000,000 RUBLES FOR THE SOVIET DEFENSE FUND. WITH IT ALSO WENT A MESSAGE OF "UNSHAKEABLE FAITH" TO STALIN.

THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE IS ESTIMATED AT 164,000,000 STERLING, OF WHICH 96,000,000 STERLING WOULD BE SPENT ON THE WAR.

NIGHT LEAD TREATY

CHUNGKING, FEB 24-(AP)-IN AN ACTION W[illegible]ED TO BRING TO A HEAD CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH VICHY FRANCE, C[illegible]TODAY ABROGATED THE TREATY OF 1899 BY WHICH FRANCE WAS GIVEN A [illegible] ON KWANGCHOWWAN, 250 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HONGKONG.

ON THE PRETEXT OF "PROTECTING" FRANCE'S INTERESTS, THE JAPANESE ON FEB. 17 TOOK OVER KWANGCHOWWAN, AN AREA OF ABOUT 325 SQUARE MILES ON THE COAST.

A CHINESE NOTE TODAY DECLARED THAT THE 1899 TREATY PROVIDED THAT CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY WAS NOT TO BE AFFECTED, THAT THE FRENCH OFFERED NO RESISTANCE TO THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, AND THAT THE TREATY WAS NOW NULL AND VOID. IT ALSO RESERVED FREEDOM OF ACTION TO CLAIM COMPENSATION.

THE NOTE, SIGNED BY FOREIGN MINISTER T.V.SOONG, WAS DELIVERED TO THE VICHY FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, JEAN PAUL BONCOUR, NEPHEW OF THE FORMER FRENCH PREMIER.

(ON TUESDAY, THE VICHY RADIO REPORTED THAT THE VICHY GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO RENOUNCE ITS EXTRATERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS IN CHINA "IN ORDER TO REINFORCE FRENCH FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH CHINA.")

THE JAPANESE ARMY OCCUPIED KWANGCHOWWAN IN AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA, DOMINATED THE JAPANESE FOR TWO YEARS.

CHUNGKING, FEB.24-(AP)-LOCAL SUCCESSES FOR CHINESE FORCES BATTLING JAPANESE OFFENSIVES ALONG THE MIDDLE YANGTZE IN HUPEH PROVINCE AND IN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE IN THE FAR SOUTH WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND.

FEB 25 1943

IN HUPEH THE JAPANESE GARRISONS OF TWO TOWNS, LIUCHIAHSIN AND PAILICHOW, WERE WIPED OUT OR PUT TO FLIGHT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WHILE A JAPANESE COLUMN WAS THRUST BACK ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE YANGTZE.

IN KWANGTUNG THE CHINESE SAID THEY HAD RETAKEN SUIKI ON FEB.20 BUT THE JAPANESE RETURNED WITH STRONG REINFORCEMENTS TWO DAYS LATER AND HEAVY FIGHTING ENSUED IN THAT AREA, WITH RESULTS NOT ANNOUNCED.

TWO JAPANESE COLUMNS ATTEMPTING TO RESUME AN ADVANCE TOWARD KAOAN, IN KIANGSI PROVINCE SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE, HAVE BEEN TURNED BACK, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

CHUNGKING, FEB 24-(AP)-THIS PROVISIONAL CHINESE CAPITAL HAD ITS SECOND AIR RAID ALARM IN TWO DAYS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON BUT AGAIN THE ALL CLEAR SOUNDED WITHOUT ENEMY PLANES MAKING THEIR APPEARANCE OVER THE CITY.

CHUNGKING WAS LAST BOMBED ON AUG. 31, 1941.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., FEB 24-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DEFENSE MINISTER FRED JONES OF NEW ZEALAND HAD LEFT BY PLANE FOR THE UNITED STATES ON THE FIRST LEG OF A TRIP TO THE NEAR EAST TO INSPECT NEW ZEALAND TROOPS THERE.

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, FEB 24-(AP)-HERBERT V.EVATT, AUSTRALIAN ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, WILL VISIT WASHINGTON AND LONDON SHORTLY TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF SUPPLY AND PACIFIC POLICY IN RELATION TO ALLIED GLOBAL STRATEGY, INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TODAY.

FEB 25 1943

THE GOVERNMENT WAS SAID TO FEEL THE TRIP WAS NECESSARY TO KEEP THE WAR CABINET ABREAST OF DEVELOPMENTS STEMMING FROM THE TALKS BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT CASABLANCA.

SUGGESTIONS WERE MADE BY SOME AUSTRALIAN LEADERS THAT PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN HIMSELF SHOULD VISIT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, BUT HE APPARENTLY FEELS HE SHOULD NOT LEAVE AUSTRALIA UNLESS SOME VITAL CHANGES TAKES PLACE IN THE EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION.

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TURKEY WILL "DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO AVOID THE WAR'S CONTAGION, BUT IT DOESN'T REST SOLELY IN THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT WE ENTER THE WAR," PRESIDENT INONU SAID.

HE ADDED THAT EVERY EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO INCREASE THE NATION'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

THE PRESIDENT TOLD HIS PEOPLE THAT IF THERE ARE 40 NATIONS AT WAR TODAY, POSSIBLY 35 OF THEM DIDN'T WANT TO ENTER.

CAIRO, EGYPT, FEB.24-(AP)-GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN THE MIDDLE EAST SUCCEEDING GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER WHO HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO COMMAND GROUND FORCES UNDER GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, RECEIVED CORRESPONDENTS AT HIS NEW HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

HE SAID THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT BAD WEATHER HAD UPSET ALLIED CALCULATIONS IN TUNISIA.

HE PRAISED THE WORK OF ALEXANDER, AS WELL AS THE OPERATIONS OF THE NINTH AMERICAN AIR FORCE AND THE AMERICAN SERVICES OF SUPPLY IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

FEB 25 1943

BY NORMAN BELL

WITH THE U.S. FLEET IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, FEB 24-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY IN A RECENT PRESENTATION OF A NAVY CROSS, JOINED HIS SENIOR OFFICER IN EXPRESSING BELIEF THAT BATTLESHIPS PLAY A POTENT ROLE IN THE WAR OF THE PACIFIC.

"AND I SPEAK AS AN AIR MAN, TOO," ADMIRAL HALSEY SAID.

THE PRESENTATION WAS TO REAR ADMIRAL WILLIS A.LEE, JR., ABOARD A FLAGSHIP.

REAR ADMIRAL LEE WAS COMMANDER OF BATTLESHIPS LAST NOVEMBER 13-15 IN THE BATTLE OF THE SOLOMONS WHICH ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ,

30.24-1465

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, TERMED "THE BIGGEST SLUGGING MATCH" THE AMERICAN NAVY HAS ENGAGED IN SINCE THE CIVIL WAR. HE ADDED THAT "THE AMERICAN FAITH IN THE BATTLESHIP AS A POTENT WEAPON HAS BEEN JUSTIFIED."

THE PRESENTATION TO ADMIRAL LEE WAS A COLORFUL AFFAIR, WITH THE CREW OF THE FLAGSHIP AND OFFICERS FROM OTHER SHIPS DRAWN UP ON DECK.

ADMIRAL HALSEY, COMMANDER OF FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, READ THE CITATION AND MADE A PRESENTATION TALK LAUDING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE BATTESHIP UNDER LEE. FEB 25 1943

THE BIG SHIPS MOVED INTO ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE OFF GUADAL-CANAL THE NIGHT OF NOVEMBER 14 AND FIGURED FORMIDABLY INO A VICTORY WHICH PROBABLY SAVED THE ISLAND FOR EVENTUAL CONQUEST.

SHIPS OF THE SAME CLASS ALSO HAVE DEFENDED THEMSELVES EFFECTIVELY UNDER AIR ATTACKS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA-FOURTH ADD RABAUL XXX GOT HOME SAFELY.

GROUND ACTIVITY IN THE WAU-MUBO AREA WAS COMPARATIVELY LIGHT, BUT JAPANESE FORCES FROM LAE DOWN TO MUBO AND THE WARIA RIVER WERE GIVEN NO REST AS OUR B-25'S AND A-20'S PROBED FOR SUPPLY DUMPS IN THE VILLAGES AND JUNGLES WITH THE HEAVY BOMBS AND HEAVY MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

THE JAPANESE DUCKED INTO HOLES TIME AND AGAIN AS THE TWIN-ENGINED A20'S MADE 18 STRAFING AND BOMBING RUNS AROUND THE WARIA RIVER.

THE B-25'S WENT AFTER LAE ITSELF, STARTING HEAVY FIRES, THEN MACHINE-GUNNED MALAHANG AIRDROME AND VILLAGE JUST FOR GOOD MEASURE.

30.24-1465

Algiers (Add)

COUNCIL PRESIDENT CHARLES BRUNEL, FORMER MAYOR OF ALGIERS, SAID "IN THIS TOTAL WAR A UNITED EFFORT IS REQUIRED FROM THE CIVIL POPULATION AS WELL AS THE ARMY, FOR IT IS A QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH."

BRUNEL, KNOWN AS AN ARDENT REPUBLICAN, HAS BEEN LINKED BY OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY WITH THE CAUSE OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AND THE FIGHTING FRENCH IN NORTH AFRICA. FEB 25 1943

SANTIAGO, CHILE, FEB. 24 (AP)--THE ~~CHILEAN~~ PRESS TODAY PRINTED ENTHUSIASTIC STORIES CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF VICE-PRESIDENT WALLACE'S COMING VISIT AND EXPRESSED CHILEAN DESIRES FOR A DISCUSSION OF "PROBLEMS" when vice-president wallace visits chile next month.

ALTHOUGH THE PROBLEMS WERE NOT NAMED, THEY SUPPOSEDLY INCLUDE AID FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CHILE FOLLOWING THE BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, DELIVERY OF MACHINERY AND GOODS AND LEND-LEASE DEFENSE MATERIALS.

THE LEADING INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER, EL MERCURIO, SAID, "WE MUST SUPPOSE THE VISIT WILL PERMIT TAKING UP MANY GENERAL POINTS OF VIEW OF TWO GOVERNMENTS ABOUT PENDING PROBLEMS WHICH

MAY BE CLARIFIED AND BETTER UNDERSTOOD THROUGH DIRECT DISCUSSION."

LA NACION, [illegible], WHICH OFTEN PRESENTS OFFICIAL CHILEAN VIEWS, SAID, "THE SPEED WITH WHICH MR. WALLACE REPLIED TO OUR INVITATION OFFERS US A GUARANTEE THAT HIS STAY IN CHILE WILL BE HIGHLY BENEFICIAL AND OUR PROBLEMS WILL BE STUDIED THROUGH AN EYE PREVIOUSLY ADJUSTED TO OUR RACE."

LA HORA, [illegible] ORGAN OF THE RADICAL PARTY TO WHICH PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS BELONGS, SAID, "THE INITIATIVE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE IN INVITING THIS PHILOSOPHER AND AGRICULTURIST IS THE SOLIDEST CONTRIBUTION CHILE HAS MADE IN HER HISTORY TO CONSOLIDATE CHILEAN AND AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP."

QUEBEC, FEB 24-(AP)-THE GERMANS MAY CONCENTRATE AS MANY AS 500 OR 600 SUBMARINES AROUND HALIFAX AND NEWFOUNDLAND NEXT SUMMER TO HARASS ALLIED CONVOYS, REAR ADMIRAL V.G.BRODEUR, A MEMBER OF THE NAVAL PERSONNEL AT THE CANADIAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW LAST NIGHT WHILE VISITING THE CANADIAN NAVAL EXHIBITION HERE.

"WE HAVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF ESCORT VESSELS," HE SAID, "AND CANADIANS OVERSEAS ARE RELYING ON CANADA TO ASSURE PROTECTION OF THE CONVOYS.

"NAVIGATION ON THE ST.LAWRENCE RIVER MAY BE CLOSED DURING PART OF THE NEXT SEASON IF NAVAL STRATEGY REQUIRED MORE ESCORT VESSELS OF THE CANADIAN NAVY FOR DUTY ALONG THE ATLANTIC COASTS.

"THE MENACE OF NAZI U-BOATS IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND IN THE RIVER HAS TO BE STUDIED ACCORDING TO WORLD NAVAL STRATEGY."

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, FEB 24-(AP)-PRESIDENT ISAIAS MEDINA TOLD A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY THAT APPROVAL OF NEW PETROLEUM LEGISLATION SPONSORED BY THE GOVERNMENT WOULD ENABLE VENEZUELAN OIL REFINERIES TO INCREASE THEIR DAILY OUTPUT FROM 72,000 TO 192,000 BARRELS WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER THE WAR.

THIS, HE SAID, WOULD MAKE VENEZUELA THE SECOND LARGEST REFINER AMONG THE WORLD'S OIL PRODUCING NATIONS.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT ONE RESULT OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION WILL BE TO INCREASE ROYALTIES PAYABGE TO THE GOVERNMENT BY AN AVERAGE OF MORE THAN FIVE PER CENT. PRESENT ROYALTIES START AT 7 PER CENT AND AVERAGE 11 PER CENT.

APPARENTLY REFERRING TO THIS ANGLE, MEDINA TOLD CONGRESS:

"I AM ONE OF THOSE WHO BELIEVE THAT FOREIGN CAPITAL OUGHT TO BE ATTRACTED TO THE COUNTRY. BUT THE PROPORTION OF BENEFITS SHOULD BE EQUITABLE TO THE COUNTRY AND THE INVESTOR.

"I WOULD LIKE TO ASSURE THE BONDHOLERS OF THE OIL COMPANIES THAT THEIR CAPITAL WILL BE BETTER PROTECTED WHEN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COMPANIES AND THE STATE ARE MORE JUST."

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, FEB. 24—(AP)—AN ARGENTINE FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT JORGE RHODE, THE SECRETARY OF THE ARGENTINE LEGATION AT VATICAN CITY, WAS RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS XII YESTERDAY IN A FAREWELL AUDIENCE. RHODE IS BEING TRANSFERRED TO BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

30.24-1467

THIS SOURCE SAID THE VISIT TO THE POPE WAS NOT TO BE CONNECTED WITH RUMORS CONCERNING PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(BERN DISPATCHES LAST NIGHT SAID THE LEGATION SECRETARY AND THE HUNGARIAN SECRETARY WERE RECEIVED BY THE POPE AND THAT THE VISITS HAD GIVEN IMPETUS TO PEACE RUMORS.)

SPECULATION CONCERNING PEACE-FEELERS HAD BEEN GIVEN AN IMPETUS

FEB 25 1943

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, FEB.23-(AP)-WIDESPREAD DISSATISFACTION AMONG PRODUCERS OF BALSA WOOD IN ECUADOR BECAUSE OF PRESENT BRITISH-AMERICAN PURCHASING METHODS WAS REPORTED TODAY BY INFORMED SOURCES WHO CANNOT BE NAMED.

THESE SOURCES SAID THE DISSATISFACTION ORIGINATED IN REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE UNDER WHICH PRODUCERS ARE OBLIGED TO SELL TO ONLY SIX U.S. FIRMS.

THEY CONTENDED THAT THE VIRTUAL MONOPOLY NETS THE FIRMS A PROFIT OF $20 PER THOUSAND BOARD FEET OF BALSA. PRODUCERS' UNCERTAINTY ABOUT FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS, IT WAS SAID, HAS CAUSED A DECLINE IN PRODUCTION IN RECENT MONTHS AND IN SOME CASES SUSPENSION OF WORK IN SAWMILLS.

ACCORDING TO A RESPONSIBLE INFORMANT, THE SIX U.S. FIRMS NOW CONTROL UP TO 30 PER CENT OF THE PRODUCTION. HE SAID THAT THE PRICE OF BALSA WOOD FOB GUAYAQUIL BEFORE THE BEW ESTABLISHED ITS REGULATIONS WAS $80 PER THOUSAND FEET WHILE AT PRESENT THE AVERAGE PRICE IS $68.

THE REGULATIONS BLOCK SHIPMENT OF BALSA WOOD DIRECT TO GREAT BRITAIN, IT WAS SAID, REQUIRING BRITAIN TO OBTAIN THE PRODUCT THROUGH THE U.S. FIRMS.

REPORTS THAT BALSA WOOD PRODUCERS HAD GONE ON STRIKE AGAINST THE PURCHASING METHODS WERE APPARENTLY WITHOUT FOUNDATION BUT PRODUCERS EMPHASIZED THAT THE ARRANGEMENT HAD CAUSED MUCH DISSATISFACTION.

JJ&ME1026AEW

buenos aires, feb. 24 -(ap)

source said today that vice president wallace would be "a most welcome guest" if he saw fit to extend his itinerary to include argentina when he visits south american next month.

30.24-1467

the source, who requested anonymity, noted however, that chile is the terminal point of wallace's projected trip as announced in washington yesterday and assumed that it was too late to issue a formal invitation for him to visit buenos aires.

FEB 25 1943

SEATTLE, FEB.24-(AP)-TWENTY-TWO YOUNG HEROES OF THE BATTLES OF THE CORAL SEA, MIDWAY, THE SOLOMONS AND THE SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS WERE PRESENTED MEDALS AND CITATIONS FOR BRAVERY IN CEREMONIES TODAY AT THE NAVAL AIR STATION AT SAND POINT.

LIEUT. (JG) ALBERT K.EARNEST, 25, U.S.N.R. OF RICHMOND, VA., RECEIVED THE NAVY CROSS, THE GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND NAVY CROSS AND THE AIR MEDAL. A YEAR AGO HE WAS A SEAMAN, SECOND CLASS. BEFORE ENTERING THE NAVY LAST FEBRUARY HE WAS A LIEUTENANT IN THE ARMY FIELD ARTILLERY RESERVE.

THE CITATIONS SAID THAT LAST JUNE 4 HE WAS ON A TORPEDO PLANE AT MIDWAY, THE ONLY ONE OF SIX ATTACKING PLANES TO RETURN. THE TURRET GUNNER WAS KILLED AND HE WAS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN AN ATTACK ON A JAP CARRIER. AT GUADALCANAL ON AUGUST 24, HE PILOTED A TORPEDO PLANE WHICH GOT ONE HIT AND "TWO PROBABLES" ON A CARRIER AND LEFT IT BURNING FURIOUSLY."

THE SILVER STAR AND AIR MEDAL WERE AWARDED W.H.HARRIS, SLIDELL, LA., A TURRET GUNNER ON A TORPEDO PLANE IN THE SOLOMONS WHICH DROVE OFF FOUR ATTACKING JAP PLANES LAST OCTOBER 5.

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WENT TO LIEUT. (JG) PAUL E. TEPAS, 26, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, PILOT OF A SCOUTING PLANE AT MIDWAY WHICH BOMBED AND STRAFED "FLEEING ENEMY FORCES."

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., FEB 24-(AP)-A HEAVY EXPLOSION, APPARENTLY CAUSED BY A BOMB DROPPED FROM AN UNIDENTIFIED PLANE, TORE A 10-FOOT CRATER IN THE EARTH ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF CHARLOTTETOWN LATE TONIGHT AND SHATTERED WINDOWS OVER A WIDE AREA. ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE AND OFFICIALS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BEGAN AN INVESTIGATION.

FEB 25 1943

NO ONE WAS INJURED BY THE BLAST, WHICH OCCURRED IN A FIELD ON THE MOUNT EDWARD ROAD, NEAR THE CHARLOTTETOWN AIRPORT AND ABOUT A MILE FROM THE CITY. THE EXPLOSION WAS HEARD FOR MILES AROUND.

AN HOUR AFTER THE BLAST, THE CRATER WAS LOCATED. IT WAS BETWEEN THREE AND FOUR FEET DEEP. RESIDENTS OF THE AREA SAID BOMB FRAGMENTS ALSO WERE FOUND.

WASHINGTON, FEB 24-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVE STEFAN (R-NEB) TOLD THE HOUSE TODAY HE HAD FOUND "NOT THE SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION" TO WHAT HE SAID WAS A CHARGE THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS ENTERED INTO SECRET AGREEMENT WITH SOUTH AMERICAN RUBBER PRODUCERS TO SCRAP THE SYNTHETIC RUBBER INDUSTRY IN THIS NATION AFTER THE WAR.

STEFAN SAID THAT DR.WILLIAM J.HALE, RESEARCH CONSULTANT FOR THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, "HAS BEEN WIDELY QUOTED IN THE PRESS AS MAKING THE SERIOUS CHARGE."

"UPON LEARNING OF THIS CHARGE," THE NEBRASKAN DECLARED, "I IMMEDIATELY GOT IN TOUCH WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND I CAN STATE UNEQUIVOCALLY THAT THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION FOR THE CHARGE MADE BY DR.HALE; THAT NEITHER THE STATE DEPARTMENT NOR, TO ITS KNOWLEDGE, ANY OTHER AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT HAS EITHER ENTERED INTO OR PROPOSED ANY AGREEMENT OR UNDERSTANDING OF ANY KIND REGARDING THE POST WAR STATUS OF THE SYNTHETIC RUBBER INDUSTRY IN THIS COUNTRY.

"I DESIRE TO BRING THIS MATTER TO THE ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE AT THIS TIME IN ORDER THAT THIS BASELESS RUMOR MAY BE KILLED OFF BEFORE IT CAN DO ANY MORE DAMAGE. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS REQUESTING DR.HALE FOR AN EXPLANATION OF HIS STATEMENT.

"WE NEBRASKANS ARE PROUD OF THE HONORABLE WILLIAM JEFFERS, WHO IS THE DIRECTOR OF OUR RUBBER PROGRAM. I AM GLAD TO HEAR FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT THAT THE WORK MR.JEFFERS IS NOW DOING WILL NOT BE DESTROYED AFTER THE WAR BY SECRET AGREEMENTS."

UNDATED ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY THAT AMERICAN FOUR ENGINED BOMBERS ATTACKED MESSINA, SICILY, AND CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS. EIGHT PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 32 INJURED, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, WHICH WAS BROADCAST BY THE ROME RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE WAR BULLETIN CLAIMED THAT TWO OF THE BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN INTO THE SEA BY AXIS FIGHTERS.

ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND, IT SAID, TRAINS AND RAILWAY STATIONS WERE MACHINE-GUNNED IN THE CATANZARO DISTRICT WHILE BOMBS FELL NEAR CURINO.

"LOCAL ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN PATROL UNITS AND INTENSIFIED ACTIVITY BY BOTH AIR FORCES" WERE REPORTED IN TUNISIA WHERE 11 ALLIED PLANES WERE CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN, SEVEN IN DOGFIGHTS AND FOUR BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS.

AXIS PLANES BOMBED TRIPOLI AND ALGIERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

UNDATED HITLER - INSERT AFTER SIXTH GRAF

BEGINNING "THE PROCLAMATION SAID." X X X OF OUR OWN LIVES."

FEB 25 1943

THERE WAS N O ELABORATION OF WHAT HITLER

REFERRED TO AND NOTHING IN THE CONTEXT TO INDICATE WHETHER

HE WAS USING AGAIN THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA DEVISE OF ALLUDING TO A "SECRET

WEAPON", TO POSSIBLE USE OF GAS, OR WHAT.

HITLER FIRST DISCUSSED X X X

30.24-1469

30.24-1469

BY DEVITT MACKENZIE

(UNDATED) INDIA'S POLITICAL MONSOON, WHICH NOT ONLY IS TEARING AT BRITISH-INDIAN RELATIONS BUT MENACES THE ALLIED CAUSE, IS RUSHING TOWARDS A FRESH COMPLICATION WHICH PRESENTS A GREATER POTENTIAL DANGER THAN ANYTHING THAT HAS DEVELOPED THUS FAR.

THAT IS THE FOOD SHORTAGE. SHOULD HUNGER ADD ITS WEIGHT TO A POLITICAL UPHEAVAL WHICH ALREADY HAS PRODUCED DISORDERS AND BLOODSHED, THE CONSEQUENCES MIGHT BE DISASTROUS.

THE CRISIS IS EXPECTED ABOUT APRIL--THE BETWEEN-CROPS SEASON WHEN FLOUR BINS ARE LOW AT BEST. THE GOVERNMENT SPEAKS OPTIMISTICALLY AND HAS ORDERED GRAIN FROM AUSTRALIA AND CANADA. BUT THOSE COUNTRIES ARE A LONG HAUL AWAY, THROUGH SUBMARINE INFESTED WATERS, AND I FOUND WIDESPREAD ANXIETY IN INDIA.

FEB 25 1943

NOW WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT A SCARCITY OF FOOD IN THAT HUGE SUBCONTINENT, WITH ITS SWARMING POPULATION OF 400,000,000, YOU ARE DEALING WITH SOMETHING WHICH COULD HAVE NO COUNTERPART IN OUR OWN WELL-FED WESTERN WORLD. YOU HAVE TO SEE INDIA TO UNDERSTAND.

YOU MUST KNOW THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF THAT COUNTRY'S MILLIONS ALWAYS ARE HUNGRY--LITERALLY HUNGRY. AND IF THEIR ALREADY PITIFULLY SLENDER SUPPLIES ARE FURTHER SHORTENED BY MISFORTUNE, THEY ARE LOOKING STRAIGHT INTO THE SUNKEN EYES OF STARVATION.

THE HUNGER WHICH PROVIDES SOME OF THE FIERCEST IMPULSES OF MANKIND IS LIKELY TO BE PARTICULARLY POTENT IN A LAND WHERE SO MANY ARE PRIMITIVE FOLK. INDIA'S PEOPLE ARE NORMALLY PEACEFUL MINDED BUT HER VAST ILLITERATE MASSES, AS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, THINK WITH THEIR BELLIES.

IT'S UNDOUBTEDLY TRUE THAT MANY OF THESE HUMBLE TILLERS OF THE SOIL ARE UNCONCERNED OVER THE PRESENT POLITICAL UPHEAVAL. EITHER THEY HAVEN'T HEARD OF IT OR, IF THEY HAVE, IT HAS NO MEANING FOR THEIR UNTUTORED MINDS.

IT'S EQUALLY TRUE THAT EVEN MAHATMA GANDHI'S DEATH AS THE RESULT OF HIS HUNGER-STRIKE MIGHT LEAVE LARGE NUMBERS LITTLE MOVED, BECAUSE THEIR ACQUAINTANCES ARE LIMITED BY THE BOUNDARIES OF THEIR OWN TINY VILLAGES. BUT HUNGER AROUSES PASSIONS WHICH KNOW NO BOUNDS.

EXPRESSIONS OF DEEP CONCERN REGARDING THE FOOD SITUATION CAME TO ME FROM MANY INFORMED QUARTERS. ONE OF THESE WAS INDIA'S MOST FAMOUS LIBERAL, SIR TAJ BAHADUR SAPRU, THE NOTED LAWYER WHO IS HEADING THE GROUP OF 200 INDIAN PERSONAGES SEEKING TO SECURE MAHATMA GANDHI'S RELEASE FROM INCARCERATION.

FEB 25 1943

I WANT YOU TO READ WHAT SIR TAJ SAID TO ME ON THIS SUBJECT AS WE SAT IN HIS RESIDENCE IN THE ANCIENT CITY OF ALLAHABAD.

WHEN SAPRU SPEAKS, INDIA LISTENS.

"WE ARE FACED WITH A SITUATION TODAY WHICH IS EVEN MORE DANGEROUS THAN THE POLITICAL CRISIS," HE DECLARED, "AND THE TWO MAY BECOME MERGED UNLESS DRASTIC ACTION IS TAKEN TO PREVENT IT.

"IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE POSITION, YOU MUST KNOW THAT 72 PERCENT OF OUR 400,000,000 PEOPLE ARE DEPENDENT ON AGRICULTURE AND THAT THE AVERAGE FARMER OF OUR 700,000 VILLAGES (SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND IS THE ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE BUT CORRECT FIGURE) DOESN'T GET ENOUGH TO EAT. YOU MUST SEE THESE VILLAGES TO UNDERSTAND. YOU CAN'T JUDGE THIS COUNTRY BY THOSE WHO LIVE IN WESTERN STYLE.

"SOME TIME AGO SEVERAL OF MY FRIENDS, INCLUDING THE LATE LORD LOTHIAN, WHO DIED WHILE SERVING AS BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON, EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO SEE SOMETHING OF VILLAGE LIFE. SO I SENT THEM OUT WITHOUT SPECIAL GUIDES IN ORDER THAT THEY MIGHT INVESTIGATE AFTER THEIR OWN FASHION. WHEN THEY RETURNED I ASKED THEM WHAT THEY HAD FOUND, AND THEY REPLIED:

"IT'S AWFUL!'

"THEY HAD SEEN THE FARMER TOILING INEFFECTIVELY WITH ANTIQUATED METHODS ON SOIL WHICH WAS TIRED FROM CENTURIES OF TILLING. THEY HAD SEEN THE LITTLE MUD HUTS, DIRTY AND WITHOUT SANITATION. THEY HAD SEEN THE NAKED CHILDREN. AND EVERYWHERE WERE SIGNS OF LACK OF FOOD.

"SO THE PEOPLE NEVER GET ENOUGH TO EAT, AND RIGHT NOW THE POSITION IS MUCH WORSE THAN USUAL. THE FOOD SITUATION IS VERY BAD AND UNLESS SOMETHING IS DONE WITHOUT DELAY TO PROVIDE FOOD, THERE MIGHT BE BREAD RIOTS.

FEB 25 1943

"THE NEW HARVEST IS DUE IN APRIL OR MAY. WHAT IS TO BE DONE MEANTIME? DESIGNING PEOPLE MAY EXPLOIT THE SITUATION AND GIVE IT A POLITICAL TURN."

LATER I FOLLOWED SIR TAJ'S TIP AND SAW VILLAGE LIFE FOR MYSELF. I CAN THINK OF NO BETTER DESCRIPTION FOR WHAT I FOUND THAN THE WORDS EMPLOYED BY HIS FRIENDS:--"IT'S AWFUL!"

AND THIS CONDITION EXISTS IN A COUNTRY WHERE THERE ARE MANY RULING PRINCES SO RICH THAT THEY DON'T KNOW THE EXTENT OF THEIR OWN FORTUNES.

THAT'S AN INCONGRUITY WHICH ISN'T CONFINED TO INDIA, BUT I WASN'T SURPRISED WHEN I RECEIVED ANXIOUS INQUIRIES AS TO WHETHER I THOUGHT THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND THE FOUR FREEDOMS APPLIED TO INDIA, O

A ONLY TO THE WESTERN WORLD.

THE FOOD SHORTAGE IS DUE TO SEVERAL CAUSES, AMONG WHICH ARE THESE:

(1) HOARDING FOR A RISE IN PRICE.

(2) BAD DISTRIBUTION.

(3) CESSATION OF IMPORTS, ESPECIALLY FROM JAPANESE OCCUPIED BURMA WHICH HAS FURNISHED THE BULK OF INDIA'S RICE. THIS IS THE STAPLE INDIAN FOOD.

(4) THE NECESSITY OF FEEDING INDIAN FORCES ABROAD, AND [illegible] FOR HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES FROM BURMA.

ONE EXPERT EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT FOOD MIGHT HAVE TO BE SENT FROM AMERICA.

FEB 25 1943

THERE ARE SHORTAGES IN MANY COMMODITIES BESIDES FOOD. NATURALLY, PRICES HAVE RISEN GREATLY, AND ONE OF THE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS HAS BEEN THE BLACK MARKET, THAT VAMPIRIC INSTITUTION WHICH WAXES FAT BY SUCKING THE BLOOD OF THE PEOPLE. I FOUND THE BLACK MARKETS FLOURISHING IN EVERY ONE OF THE MANY COUNTRIES I VISITED.

THE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX FOR INDIA AS A WHOLE ROSE AT LEAST 112 PERCENT DURING 1942. THE COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR WORKING CLASS PEOPLE OF BOMBAY, FOR INSTANCE, WHICH STOOD AT 103 IN AUGUST, 1939, JUST BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, WAS 178 LAST NOVEMBER. THE INDEX NUMBER FOR WHOLESALE PRICES OF ALL COMMODITIES IN CALCUTTA MOVED FROM 100 IN AUGUST, 1939, TO 227 LAST NOVEMBER.

THE COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR WORKING CLASS PEOPLE IN THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL AREA HAD RISEN FROM A PREWAR 100 TO 184 IN NOVEMBER. THE AVERAGE PRICE OF RICE INCREASED 138 PERCENT AND THAT OF ATTA FLOUR, A COARSE MEAL USED BY THE LOWER CLASS, BY MORE THAN 300 PERCENT. COAL WENT UP 200 PERCENT.

THE PRICES OF ALL OTHER NECESSITIES WERE SIMILARLY SWOLLEN. THERE

30.24-1471

30.24-1471

HAS AN INFLATIONARY TENDENCY, AND THERE WAS SUCH A GREAT INCREASE IN THE HOARDING OF COINS BY THE MASSES THAT IT WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO GET SMALL CHANGE.

SO ONE MIGHT CONTINUE, BUT THE SUM AND SUBSTANCE WOULD STILL BE A WARNING THAT INDIA MUST BEWARE THE IDES OF THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

BY GLENN BABB

THE EFFORTS TO GET FINLAND OUT OF THE WAR OBVIOUSLY ARE MAKING PROGRESS. UNDERSECRETARY WELLES IN EFFECT ADVISED HER YESTERDAY TO WITHDRAW FROM THE ANTI-SOVIET COALITION AND PLACED ON RECORD AN EXPRESSION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S HOPE THAT THIS COULD BE BROUGHT ABOUT SOON. THIS WAS NO OFFHAND REMARK; IT CAME FROM AN OFFICIAL WHOSE WORDS ARE CAREFULLY WEIGHED AND KNOWS ALL THE BACKGROU AND THE OUTLOOK.

FEB 25 1943

THE BIG DIFFICULTY, OF COURSE, WILL BE GETTING FINLAND AND RUSSIA TOGETHER ON TERMS OF PEACE, ESPECIALLY ON NEW BOUNDARIES. FINLAND INSISTS THAT THERE CAN BE NO PEACE FOR HER WITHOUT SECURITY AND RUSSIA DEMANDS RECOVERY OF ALL TERRITORIES OF THE SOVIET STATE. IT BECOMES A MATTER OF DEFINING THESE TERMS. THE CRUX IS POSSESSION OF A RELATIVELY FEW SQUARE MILES ON THE KARELIAN PENINSULA, BETWEEN HELSINKI AND LENINGRAD, AND A LONG BUT NARROW SLIVER BETWEEN LAKE LADOGA AND THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

IN THE OPENING WEEKS OF THE SECOND RUSSIAN-FINNISH WAR THE FINNS, WHO HAD CEDED THIS TERRITORY IN THEIR SUBMISSION AT THE END OF THEI FIRST WAR, RECOVERED MOST OF IT. INCLUDED IS THE CITY OF VIIPURI, ON WHICH THE FINNS SET GREAT SENTIMENTAL VALUE. THE RUSSIANS INSIS THAT LENINGRAD CAN NOT BE SAFE WHILE VIIPURI IS IN ALIEN HANDS. THERE IS ALSO THE MATTER OF THE HANGO NAVAL BASE, AT FINLAND'S SOUTH-WESTERN TIP, ALSO YIELDED BY FINLAND IN 1940 AND RETAKEN IN 1941.

THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE NOT READY TO ABANDON THEIR CLAIMS TO THESE TERRITORIES WAS INDICATED GRIMLY BY JOSEPH STALIN ON MONDAY, WHEN HE LISTED KARELIA AS ONE OF THE SOVIET DISTRICTS THAT MUST BE CLEARED OF THE INVADER. A COMPROMISE OBVIOUSLY WILL BE DIFFICULT. BUT MR. WELLES, BY EXPRESSING THE HOPE THAT FINLAND WOULD QUIT THE WAR, INDICATED THAT HE DID NOT CONSIDER AN AGREEMENT OUT OF THE QUESTION. IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT DISCREET INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE KREMLIN AND THAT MR. WELLES KNEW THE ANSWERS.

FROM THE AMERICAN VIEWPOINT IT IS DESIRABLE THAT THE NEW FINNISH PEACE SHOULD BE A COMPROMISE. IT MAY BE THE ONLY NEGOTIATED, MEDIATED PEACE TO COME OUT OF THIS WAR. THE UNITED STATES ACCEPTS FI D'S CONTENTION THAT SHE IS NOT TRULY A MEMBER OF THE HITLER GANG AND DESIRES HER SURVIVAL AS A SECURE, FREE DEMOCRACY. MOREOVER A PEACE BASED ON CONCESSIONS BY MOSCOW WOULD BE A HOPEFUL AUGURY FOR POSTWAR AGREEMENT AMONG THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA ON THE MANY DIFFICULT ISSUES THAT WILL CONFRONT THEM.

FEB 25 1943

FINLAND'S HOPES FOR SUCH A PEACE REST LARGELY ON THE PROSPECT OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S HELP. NO OTHER AGENCY IS SO WELL SITUATED TO PERFORM THE OFFICE OF MEDIATION. THERE HAS BEEN SOME TALK OF AN APPEAL TO THE VATICAN, APPARENTLY BASED ON THE FACT THAT GEORG GRIPENBERG, WHO HAS BEEN IN HELSINKI FOR SOME DAYS TAKING PART IN THE NEGOTIATIONS FROM WHICH A NEW CABINET IS TO EMERGE, IS FINNISH MINISTER TO THE HOLY SEE.

BUT IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT GRIPENBERG WAS FOR YEARS MINISTER TO LONDON AND PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN FINLAND'S CONTACTS WITH THE

WESTERN POWERS, ESPECIALLY DURING THE TRAGIC WINTER OF 1939-40 WHEN BRITAIN WANTED DESPERATELY TO HELP THE FINNS AGAINST THE RUSSIANS BUT WAS HELD BACK BY THE FETTERS OF TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE. IT IS QUITE LIKELY THAT GRIPENBERG WILL BE THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER, WHICH WOULD BE A GESTURE OF CONCILIATION TOWARD BRITAIN, WITH WHICH FINLAND MUST ALSO NEGOTIATE PEACE IF SHE IS TO GET OUT OF THE WAR. BRITAIN HAS BEEN FORMALLY BUT RELUCTANTLY AT WAR WITH FINLAND SINCE DECEMBER, 1941.

FINLAND'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CONFLICT IS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AN OBJECTIVE WELL WORTH PURSUING, ASIDE FROM ITS MILITARY EFFECT ON THE WAR IN THE EAST. IT WOULD MARK THE FIRST SECESSION FROM HITLER'S COLIATION AND ITS EFFECT ON THE FUEHRER'S SATELLITE AND CONQUERED STATES, ON THE WHOLE MORALE OF HIS COMBINATION, PROBABLY WOULD BE TREMENDOUS.

head in North Africa.

Kasserine Pass Being Cleared

Kasserine Pass, from which Marshal Erwin Rommel last Sunday threatened to break into Algeria, was being cleared of the last Axis defenses, while to the east Allied planes loosed a deadly air barrage on the enemy's rear, striking his airfields, supply depots and transport columns.

[The Axis still is getting large numbers of troops and supplies, Ross Munro, Canadian press correspondent, reported from field headquarters. He said an American pilot patrolling the Sicilian straits saw large enemy convoys steaming toward Tunisia and forty large German transport planes landing troops at Bizerte.]

Germans Threatened At Sbeitla

Allied tank columns and infantry were reported threatening German positions at Sbeitla and Ousseltia, above the Kasserine gap.

Thus, instead of Rommel assuming a dominating position on the Algerian frontier, dispatches showed he was being compelled to pull back his shattered armor toward the coastal corridor in eastern Tunisia.

In the south, his Mareth Line appeared due to suffer a large-scale attack from the British Eighth Army veterans of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who already were driving into the line's outpost area.

Nazis Repelled West Of Ousseltia

French headquarters announced that the Germans had been beaten back west of Ousseltia with serious losses when they tried to launch an attack. Prisoners were taken.

At Sbeitla, French troops coming out of the mountains on the west side of the Ousseltia valley smashed one after another of the enemy's positions in what was perhaps the beginning of a determined Allied drive in that sector.

The Germans were having difficulty in trying to halt the British advance guards thrusting into the gap east of Sbiba.

Germans May Abandon Pass

At Kasserine itself, Rommel, unable to bring up sufficient reinforcements because of punishing and unending Allied attacks from the air, apparently was about to relin-

U.S. Troops Re-Occupy Kasserine Pass, Now Holding Main Positions They Lost; Rommel Threatened by Allied Pincers

ALEXANDER, MONTGOMERY STRIKE AT SAME TIME IN WEST AND SOUTH TUNISIA

Former Hammers Axis Rear Guard At Vital Pass As Eighth Army Penetrates Advance Positions On Edge Of Fortified Line

FEB 26 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters In North Africa, Feb. 25—Allied forces in western Tunisia, operating under a strong air cover, slashed through the Axis rear guard in Kasserine Pass tonight, while to the south the British Eighth Army simultaneously penetrated advance positions on the edge of the Mareth Line.

Under the field command of General Sir Harold Alexander, British and American forces were declared to have launched the long-awaited double squeeze on the Axis bridge-

30.24-1473

30.24-1473

quish the whole of the vital pass.

The Italian communique, as heard here from the Rome radio, tried to ignore the new situation in Tunisia, dismissing the Allied counter-drive as "local activity."

The Allied air arm, which had fallen upon Rommel with crushing force in the retreat from the vicinity of Thala through the Kasserine, remained in strong action, running Rommel's casualties and losses in equipment to high figures.

Rommel's Rear Hammered

Rommel's rearward bases and transport likewise were under heavy continuing attack.

[RAF headquarters in Malta said torpedo planes had sunk a large supply ship, heavily damaged another and attacked an escorting destroyer north of Trapani, westernmost point in Sicily. Trains were attacked in Italy, Sicily and Tunisia and another convoy was assaulted north of Italian Cape Alice with undisclosed results.]

RAF Destroys Troop-Laden Trucks

The RAF reported that Spitfires caught and destroyed three troop-laden trucks yesterday in the Kasserine area. When a second Spitfire formation dived to attack two other trucks, there were "no soldiers alive from the first trucks to fire at us," the report said.

RAF Hurribombers shot up two trucks and some gun posts in the Kassarine area: In this squadron was Flight Sergt. T. E. Johnson, of Reykjavik, the only Icelandic pilot in the RAF. He recently received the DFM for destroying three enemy aircraft.

Axis Airfield Pounded

The Allied communique announced that the main Axis airfield of El Aouina, in Tunis, the southern terminus for the Axis airferry [illegible]e from Sicily and Italy had been heavily hit. Many heavy Axis planes and several fighters caught aground were sprayed with steel. Bombs smashed the airfield buildings, setting off big fires.

Twenty-five to thirty enemy fighters rose to challenge the raiders. Seven Messerschmitts were shot down as was a transport plane. In this and other sweeps six Allied planes were lost.

It was disclosed that French bombers had gone into action for the first time in this theater, flown by a veteran unit of the regular French air force.

Rommel's retreat, as in Egypt, was being protected by rear guards of veteran Italian infantry and mountain troops, hundreds of whom were being taken prisoner.

Eisenhower Leaves Front

Meanwhile, General Eisenhower returned from the front after a series of conferences with General Alexander and Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, commander of American troops on the western Tunisian front.

The commander-in-chief reached the front Sunday and stayed until after the successful and continuing Allied counter-attack.

Some conferences were only a few miles from the fighting.

Axis Strong Points At Ousseltia and Sbeitla Menaced

(Map on Page 4-2.)

FEB 26 1943

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 25.—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British commander of Allied ground forces, today swung his American, French and British troops into a fierce counteroffensive in Central Tunisia, where they were shaking loose the last grip of Marshal Erwin Rommel's crippled columns on strategic Kasserine Pass and menacing two other strong points at Sbeitla and Ousseltia to the northeast.

Combining a three-pronged attack in the north with armored car advances by the British 8th Army into the outpost area of the Mareth Line in the south, Gen. Alexander had the enemy in trouble on two fronts.

As British and American troops swarmed into the Kasserine Pass near the Algerian border for mopping-up operations, the strong American and Dutch air forces spread their assault deep into the enemy's rear, blasting airdromes, roads, railways, and strafing troops, vehicles and gun posts.

As Rommel retreated he again was leaving Italian infantry behind as a rear guard, as he did in Egypt, and hundreds of crack Italian infantry and mountain troops were taken prisoner.

Axis Salient Wiped Out.

A competent source said an Axis salient of about 8 miles had been wiped out overnight.

(This apparently meant the Germans were holding only about 1 mile of Kasserine Gap at its eastern end. The pass is about 6 miles long and yesterday the Germans were reported making a stand about 3 miles outside the western end.)

Unable to bring up sufficient reinforcements because of a bristling barrage of bombs and machine-gun fire from the air, the Axis chieftain appeared unable to hold the vital Kasserine Pass, 130 miles southwest of Tunis, which he had used to strike northward at the Allied communication system.

Axis Salient Wiped Out.

No Axis troops are left on the west side of the pass, a competent source said.

German gunners also were hard put to stave off the British advance charge penetrating another gap east of Sbiba, which is 30 miles northeast of Kasserine, and threatening Sbeitla, 18 miles northeast of Kasserine.

Sbeitla, won by Rommel barely a week ago, was along the route he had traversed in his 66-mile dash from Faid Pass nearly to the Algerian frontier.

French troops, sallying from the mountains on the west side of the Ousseltia Valley, about 70 miles northeast of Kasserine, cleaned up one Axis pocket after another that had been left by an Axis thrust a few days ago, perhaps presaging another determined Allied drive in that sector.

Italians Taken Prisoners.

Today's Allied headquarters communique said a number of Italians, left as rear guards to protect the German withdrawal, were taken prisoners.

Meanwhile, the communique for the first time included mention of ground activity by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 8th Army in the southern sector, and said his armored cars were engaged in active patrol east of the Mareth Line.

There was no indication that this activity on the edge of Rommel's southern defense system meant the 8th Army was launching a major attack, but its operations were sufficiently costly and worrisome to the enemy to force him to divide his strength with the northern fronts.

American twin-motored Marauders with Spitfire escort in the biggest air raid of the day yesterday scorched El Aouina Airdrome at Tunis, an enemy fighter base and a southern terminal for the air ferry route from Sicily and Italy.

(The Italian high command said the strategic port and naval base of Naples was bombed by Allied planes.)

Bombs sprayed steel fragments among many transport planes and fighters on the field at Tunis, scored hits among the planes and left a number burning.

Eight Enemy Planes Downed.

The raiders were intercepted by 25 or 30 enemy fighters and a running dogfight ensued in which the Marauders destroyed five Messerschmitt 109s and a transport plane in the air, while the Spitfires got two more Messerschmitts.

American Havocs escorted by Spitfires also bombed a town and railways near Sbeitla and Spitfires and Airacobras strafed Axis motor transport just south of Kasserine.

Other Allied planes strafed troops and gun positions near the enemy base of Kairouan, smashed with full bomb loads at roads in the Kasserine, Feriana and Gafsa areas and attacked the railroad bridge and transport in the vicinity of Faid.

Americans shot down at least eight enemy planes, it was reported, while the Allies lost six aircraft.

French Bombers in Action.

French bombers also were in action for the first time in this theater. Equipped with French-made planes, a veteran unit of the regular French air force attacked an enemy concentration in the Nefta area, far to the south, near the northwest end of the Chott Djerid. This unit fought in France before the armistice and participated in bombing operations on Italian cities after Italy entered the war.

Badly mauled yesterday by the counterattacking Allies, Rommel's forces were reported jammed in a narrow box-like salient extending back through Kasserine Pass, where they were being subjected to a merciless bombardment by wave after wave of Allied warplanes.

Enemy Still Strong

Despite the pounding that Rommel has taken in the past twenty-four hours, there is no tendency here to minimize the enemy's strength. Unofficial estimates place the number of Axis troops in Tunisia at nearly 250,000, and it is believed that thus far Rommel has made use of only a small part of the new armor recently brought in from Sicily.

The German setback at Thala, however, has proved one thing—that the American and British forces here can take the best Rommel has to offer and hit back effectively in a crisis.

The Axis troops used in this push included some of the best under his command.

The Allied victory also was significant in that it demonstrated coordination between the ground and air forces. Since the start of the Tunisian campaign nothing has been seen like the show which Allied airmen put on yesterday as squadrons of bombers and fighters pursued retreating Nazis and turned the ground into a smoking inferno.

Rommel's Position

The question now appears to be whether Rommel, in view of the losses he has suffered, will attempt to hold Kasserine pass or whether he will fall back toward Faid gap—the junmping-off point of his offensive.

(Faid pass is about fifty-three miles southeast of Kasserine pass.)

That question may be decided for him by the British Eighth Army, for the pressure which it places on Rommel's southern flank will determine the weight of armor he can afford to hurl against the British and Americans in Central Tunisia.

What's Rommel's Game Now? Is Question Asked In Tunisia

Allies Are Breathing Easier But Are Puzzled By Nazi Withdrawal, Munro Writes

FEB 26 1943

By ROSS MUNRO

[Canadian Press Correspondent]

Allied Field Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Allies are breathing easier in North Africa now with the Axis withdrawing from the Kasserine Pass, but it is a puzzling game the enemy is playing.

This narrow gap, with steep, granite hills rising 4,000 to 5,000 feet on either side, is the key to the southern Tunisian front and the German withdrawal from this ground comes almost as much a surprise as was the sudden loss of the pass last Saturday.

The Germans have left Italian troops to fight the rearguard action for them as they move back.

The enemy seems to have gambled on pushing his initial tank attack far enough west from Kasserine gap to enable him to consolidate infantry and artillery positions in the line of hills stretching from the Lepte Plains north to the Ousseltia Valley.

By holding these hill positions the enemy might then have withdrawn his armored strength to meet the expected attack by the British Eighth Army from the Mareth Line area.

Now it looks as if the enemy's gamble to gain the hills and protect his western flank for the inevitable battle with the Eighth Army has failed. He is giving up the hill positions.

Nobody here is forgetting the heroic defense British troops have put up before Thala, a defense that prevented a German break-through that might have rolled up the southern front and given the Germans everything they were after.

I was in Thala during some of the most critical hours and it was nip and tuck as to whether the British line would hold, but under strong leadership the British tanks, infantry and artillery showed again their stern qualities of endurance and stuck it out.

Several times the sweating, tired

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Tommies in the line thought themselves they might have to withdraw. But they gave way a bit only to attack time and again against crack German Panzer divisions like the Tenth and Twenty-first.

Americans Recuperate

After their defeat on the Kasserine Pass last Saturday, when the Germans hounded them with artillery, the Americans have shown amazing recuperative power. They drew back on the plain west of the gap, snapped back into battle formations and struck eastward again to take back lost ground.

There was a thundering fight on the plain, with the Germans throwing in forty to sixty of the tanks they had available in this sector.

But the Germans could not crack this American line any more than they could the British line at Thala, on the northern flank. Out on the plain the enemy also left himself wide open for air attack and, although the weather was bad, Allied air forces kept hammering at him.

Nazis Gain Equipment

One thing the enemy has gained in this drive is American transport equipment. The Americans were forced to leave a considerable number of vehiclees in the Kasserine Pass area when they withdrew and they fell into German hands. American tank losses in nearly two weeks of fighting were fairly high.

The Germans must have taken some hard knocks, however, and their tank losses must have been considerable, although they have been able to recover a number of knocked-out vehicles. The Allied armored strength is still potent and will certainly be a factor on the German flank when the *panzers* are forced to fight the Eighth Army.

Nazis Unpredictable

The Germans have been more unpredictable in Tunisia than on nearly any other front and the people here and at the front are asking "wonder what their game is now?"

There likely will be attacks somewhere else within the next few days if the enemy keeps following th general policy the Allies see him as employing. The Germans' principle aims have been to destroy as much Allied armor equipment as possible, draw the Allies out of line and keep punching here, then there without following through.

They always run into stiff resistance just when they seem to have wo nthe day.

Roughest Two Weeks

The Allied North African force has had its roughest two weeks of fighting and the biggest battles of the campaign against practically all the tanks the enemy could muster in Tunisia.

The Germans hauled tanks down from the north and even threw in a trump card—the sixty-two-ton Mark VI Tiger tanks—but they gained little ground considering the force they had to employ.

The enemy is still sending a large amount of supplies and troops to Tunisia and any idea that he is going to fold up easily after this Kasserine episode is inconceivable.

Brooklynites Scoff at Nazi Tanks—Talk of Home and Dodgers.

By HAROLD V. BOYLE.

With the American Army, Tunisia, Feb. 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—"Them Mark VI tanks are bush-league stuff—we're waiting for those krauts to trot out some Mark Sevens and Eights."

Such are the sentiments of five

embattled Brooklynites who are helping to hold Mount Hambra station against Axis forces.

From their conversation, it appeared the Brooklyn lads were less afraid of the German sixty-ton tanks than that they might let down the old home borough in some way.

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30-29-1475

30-24-1475

Sieze Mingrelskaya, in Caucasus, Killing 1,400

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 26 (Friday).—The Red Army punched new holes in Nazi defenses on the approaches to the Dnieper River west of Kharkov and stormed and captured Mingrelskaya, in the western Caucasus, only thirty-three miles from the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, the Russians announced early today.

Despite continuing strong German counter-attacks and muddy footing, the Russians also gained ground in some sectors of the Donets Basin and west of Rostov, along the Sea of Azov, in the drive toward Taganrog, the midnight Moscow communique disclosed.

FEB 27 1943

Capture Russian General

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The additional localities captured west of Kharkov in the drive to envelop Poltava and Konotop were not identified in the communique recorded here, but in the western Caucasus, the Russians said, two battalions of the 101st German Light Infantry Division were crushed after refusing to surrender when Mingrelskaya, thirty miles west of Krasnodar, was surrounded.

Of the two battalions of about 1,600 men all were killed save 200, who finally surrendered, and the communique said eight guns, seventy-seven machine guns, one ammunition dump and several equipment stores were captured as the Red Army moved on toward Novorossisk, the single large base remaining to the Germans in the Caucasus.

Germans Thrown Back

"West of Mingrelskaya the Germans tried to relieve their units, but were thrown back as a result of a swift attack," the communique said.

The noon communique yesterday and the midnight bulletin disclosed that the Axis had suffered approximately 5,000 casualties since Wednesday night in operations extending from just below Orel, hinge of the southern and central fronts, to the western Caucasus.

The midday communique announced fresh gains on the approaches to Orel, but dispatches indicated stiffening German resistance at many points, especially in the Donets Basin, where the Russians for weeks have been trying to reach Stalino from the Krasnoarmeisk - Kramatorsk sectors to the north.

The latest bulletin said 400 Germans had been killed by the Russians in repulsing another series of Nazi attacks in the Kramatorsk sector, fifty miles above Stalino, and that Soviet planes pouncing on an enemy airdrome destroyed seventeen German aircraft. Two other German companies were destroyed by a single Soviet unit in the same sector.

The Krasnoarmeisk sector, which is only twenty-five miles northwest of Stalino, was not mentioned in the latest communique, although the Nazis have been counter - attacking repeatedly there, too.

A Berlin radio commentator said last night that German troops were attacking the Russians near Izyum, which is thirty-five miles northwest of Kramatorsk.

East of Stalino, the Russians said, their troops occupied more points southwest of Voroshilovgrad, one Red Army unit killing 300 Germans.

West of Rostov in the drive toward Taganrog the Russians also told of the capture of another Axis strongpoint, where 100 Germans were killed and a large quantity of armament seized.

Nazis Hurl In Reserves

Throughout the Donets Basin the Germans were reported throwing in infantry reserves with strong aerial and tank cover in an effort to keep open the approaches to Stalino, whence the railway leads out of the exposed German salient to the Dnieper River bend to the west.

The Russians acknowledged that the going was tougher because of deep mud in the thawing Ukraine. No mention was made of the Sumy - Lebedin - Akhtyrka salient pointed toward Konotop, important rail junction, but Berlin broadcasts made it clear that the threat to the Dnieper River approaches still was of serious concern to the Germans.

Captain Ludwig Sertorius, German radio commentator, said the Soviet drive, which the Russians say has reached a point within seventy-five miles of Konotop, "continues to lack clarity," and that it was "yet to be seen whether the Russians are again forming a center of gravity and intend to employ stronger forces of their strategic reserves" in that sector.

Russian pressure "from several sides on the German bulwark of Orel continues with the same intensity," Sertorius said. The German commentator also said that the Russians had been repulsed in attacks at Gzhatsk, 100 miles west of Moscow on the road to Vyazma and Smolensk on the central front, as well as in the Sukhinichi sector, 100 miles south of Gzhatsk.

RAID SETS BIG FIRES IN WILHELMSHAVEN

FEB 26 1943

Canadian Fliers Form Bulk of Large Attacking Force—No Planes Are Lost

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 25 — Canadian bombers carried out their greatest attack of the war last night on the German naval base at Wilhelmshaven and returned without loss after setting large fires in this third raid there within a week and the sixteenth on Germany this month.

The Royal Air Force also bombed targets in Western Germany, and some British units went along with their Canadian team-mates in the Bomber Command to Wilhelmshaven. Authorities, however, said the Canadians constituted nearly all of the attacking force. It was the largest assault in the history of the Canadian bomber group formed at the start of the year.

The Canadians had already operated in force in the attack on Wilhelmshaven last Friday night. The R. A. F. attacked the base again last Thursday. On Monday night the Canadians pounded Bremen. Observers noted with satisfaction that the eager Canadians were taking over a growing share of the night attacks on enemy arsenals.

Fire's Glow Pierces Fog

Wilhelmshaven was shrouded in thick clouds, but the fire and explosive bombs loosed by the Halifax and Wellington bombers soon started a glare that pierced the fog. The Canadians said this indicated that substantial fires had been set.

One of the Halifaxes was riddled in the wings and fuselage by a Messerschmitt-109 night fighter, but the bomber dived to safety and returned home. That was the nearest the Germans came to inflicting a loss.

Axis radio stations shut down suddenly for thirty-five minutes tonight in Denmark, Germany and France. One by one, the broadcasts were switched off between 9:55 and 10:30 P. M.

The Stockholm radio reported a foreign plane flew over Sweden from the west, drawing anti-aircraft fire.

The Danish announcer said he was quitting the air "for military reasons." Soon afterward the Berlin radio announced that it was going silent "for technical reasons."

In France the Calais radio was silent and Paris could not be heard broadcasting its customary late programs.

A dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, said a great number of heavy bombers flew south of Lugano tonight, indicating that Allied air forces were again attacking Italy on a heavy scale. Lugano is on the Italian border.

The German High Command, in a communiqué broadcast from Berlin, said single planes had made nuisance flights over Southern Germany and formations "dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs at some places in Northwestern and Western Germany, as for instance at Wilhelmshaven."

"The population suffered casualties," it said.

London Has an Alert

An alert sounded in several London areas tonight, but was immediately followed by the all-clear.

The blow at Wilhelmshaven appeared to assure the R. A. F. a new record for the number of tons of bombs dropped on Axis targets in a single month.

In a single raid on the submarine base at Lorient earlier this month more than 1,000 tons of explosives were dropped by Allied fliers. Other forays promised to raise the monthly average of 6,500 tons maintained in the record period of June and July, last year.

The Air Ministry revealed tonight that one of every eight German raiders over Great Britain this Winter has been shot down by R. A. F. fighter patrols.

This is nearly three times the number of British fighters and bombers the enemy has been able to intercept over France and the Low Countries.

Even though the score gives the R. A. F. a comfortable margin, the Ministry said, "a number of measures" are being taken that probably will make the attacks even more costly.

In recent weeks, it said, enemy raiders have been staying over Britain only three to four minutes, covering only about twenty miles and without seeking out any specific targets.

EUROPE RADIOS GO OFF AIR SUDDENLY

Big-Scale Shutdown Indicates Probable Heavy Allied Air Raids

FEB 26 1943

[By the Associatec. Press]

London, Feb. 25—Axis radio stations shut down suddenly over a period of thirty-five minutes tonight and remained silent in Denmark, Germany and France, indicating Allied air forces may be attacking the continent on a scale heavier than usual.

One by one, the broadcasts were switched off between 9.55 and 10.30 P. M., and the Stockholm radio repeorted a foreign plane flew over Sweden from the west, drawing anti-aircraft fire.

Calais Radio Silent

The Danish announcer said he was quitting teh air "for military reasons" and soon afterward DNB announced on the German radio that it was going silent "for technical reasons."

The Calais radio in France also was silent.

An alert sounded in several London areas tonight, but was immediately followed by the all-clear.

On Bigger Scale

The string of Axis radio shutdowns was on a bigger scale than last night when Canadian bombers carried out their greatest attack of the war on the German naval base of Wilhelmshaven.

They returned without loss after setting large fires in this third raid there within a week.

The RAF bombed targets in western Germany and some British units went along with their Canadian teammates in the bomber command to Wilhelmshaven, but authorities said the RCAF constituted nearly all the attacking force.

Greatest RCAF Assault

It was the largest assault in the history of the Canadian bomber group formed at the start of the year.

The Canadians already had operated in force in the RAF attack on Wilhelmshaven last Friday night and the RAF attacked the base last Thursday. Monday night, the Canadians pounded Bremen.

Observers noted with satisfaction that the men from North America were taking over a growing share of the night attacks on enemy arsenals. The operations last night were the sixteenth against Germany this month and it appeared likely that February would be the month in which the heaviest weight of bombs has been dropped on the Axis war potential.

Wilhelmshaven was shrouded in thick clouds, but the fire and explosive bombs loosed by the Halifaxes and Wellingtons soon started a glare that pierced the fog.

"Bombs were also dropped on objectives in Western Germany. None of our aircraft is missing."

The blow at Wilhelmshaven appeared to assure the RAF a new record for the number of tons of bombs dropped on Axis targets in a single month.

In a single raid on the submarine base at Lorient earlier this month more than 1,000 tons of explosives were dropped by Allied flyers, and other forays promised to raise the monthly average of 6,500 tons maintained in the record period of June and July, last year.

At the same time came the official announcement this morning that "during darkness there has been no enemy activity over Britain."

The Berlin radio reported that British planes were over both Northern and Southern Germany last night, and said the raiders caused some damage and casualties in both areas.

Wilhelmshaven Hit Again Without Loss Of RAF Plane

Bombers Raid Germany For Sixteenth Time This Month

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—RAF bombers attacked the Nazi naval base at Wilhelmshaven and objectives in Western Germany last night without the loss of a plane, it was announced today.

Allied flyers last hit Wilhelmshaven Friday night. The latest attack was the 16th on Germany this month.

The Air Ministry's terse announcement said:

"Last night aircraft of the bomber command made another attack on Wilhelmshaven.

British War Minister Hints Early Action For Canadians

Commons Speech Follows Increasing Demand for European Invasion

FEB 26 1943

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 25.—War Minister Sir James Grigg said today in the House of Commons that he trusted impatient Canadian soldiers here "will not have to wait much longer" for a mass attack against the enemy.

He made the observation as he introduced a new British Army appropriation bill.

Sir James remarked that the Canadians had been irked by the delay in "engaging themselves in bulk against the enemy."

"We trust that they will not have to wait much longer and, when their chance does come, we know that they will acquit themselves doughtily and that the mother country as well as the cause of civilization generally will have abundant reason to be grateful to them," he said.

These remarks were preceded by a forecast that new fields of endeavor would open for British parachute troops, who participated on a large scale in the North African operations.

He also declared the British were ready to apply to "other possible theaters of operations" the lessons of close army air support and cooperation learned in the Middle East.

—a co-operation which he described as the most successful of the war.

Sir James' hints of forthcoming new ventures for Allied arms coincided with fresh manifestations of impatience at the delay in opening a second front in Europe, high lighted by a demand of Lord Beaverbrook in the House of Lords for attacks on the continent now from both Britain and America.

The War Minister touched both on hazards of invasion and army reforms intended to hasten the day and strengthen the striking forces for attack.

"When the army goes abroad," he said, "the enemy can be expected to sabotage and burn normal civilian installations such as railways and telegraph lines and the army will have to build its own."

He reported that 100,000 men were transferred to "more active work" in the British Army in 1942.

He disclosed that the invasion of French North Africa — launched jointly from Britain and the United States, required the movement in three weeks of 185,000 men, 20,000 vehicles and 220,000 tons of supplies from British camps to embarkation points.

It took 440 special troop trains, 680 special freight trains and 15,000 freight cars to do the job, he said.

Prime Minister Churchill, in his recent war review following the Casablanca conference, said that roughly 500,000 men in all were landed in North Africa.

Betrayed by the weather, the Allies missed taking Tunisia by only a narrow margin, he said.

He hailed the British 8th Army as the "finest instrument of war which so far has been fashioned in the history of the British Empire." He said "the dawn is approaching" in Allied war fortunes, but that there was a long time to go to "the calm of evening."

Illustrating the size of the task of maintaining British global forces, he said that 1,000,000 tons of supplies, 500,000 British and American men and 50,000 tanks, guns and vehicles had been sent around the Cape of Good Hope to various destinations during the last year.

But still more men are wanted for the Army now that equipment so long lacking "is available in vast quantities," the War Minister said.

Despite increased motorization, he reported, the army reduced gasoline consumption at home and is saving 5,000 tons of rubber annually by conservation methods.

A general staff research directorate has been created to study the military lessons learned from current operations to insure that British soldiers' training, organization and equipment is superior to the enemy's, he announced.

Hsiung Urges Battle Strategy

London, Feb. 25 (AP)—Gen. Hsiung Shih-fei, head of a Chinese military mission, told a press conference today that the first thing necessary in the strategy of attacking Japan "is for the United Nations to get together and settle on some definite plan."

He said that he did not know whether this had been done either at the Casablanca conference or at parleys in New Delhi and at Chungking attended by Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, and Field Marshal Sir John G. Dill of the British army.

Victory Near, Stalin Says

FEB 26 1943

London, Feb. 25 (AP)—"The time is not far off when the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland will have driven the hated Hitlerites from their territories," Joseph Stalin said today in a message to Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile here.

Stalin's message was a reply to congratulations from the Polish leader on Tuesday's twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Red army.

Beveridge to Visit U. S. To Study Unemployment

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Sir William R. Beveridge, whose recent "cradle to grave" social security plan caused a wide rift of opinion in the British Parliament, will visit the United States and perhaps Canada on a non-government mission, he disclosed today.

He revealed that he intended to make a private survey of the causes and remedies for unemployment.

Churchill Improves

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, who has been ill with pneumonia, spent a restful night and his condition continued to show general improvement, it was announced today. Friends reported he was able to sit up in bed and smoke one of his favorite cigars yesterday.

Britain Will Adopt 'Double Summer Time'

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison announced today in the House of Commons that "double summer time" will be inaugurated in the United Kingdom April 4 and will continue until August 15.

Double summer time in Britain is six hours ahead of Eastern war time.

Post-War Building Plan Outlined by Britain

London, Feb. 25 (AP)—A government plan for a huge post-war building program to extend over 10 or 12 years and engage the services of 1,250,000 workers was outlined in a white paper today.

The plan envisages the establishment of conditions of work that would eliminate irregular employment in the building industry and meet a deficiency in skilled workers by the training of 200,000 adults during the first three or four years.

ACCEPT BRITISH MINE PLAN

Workers and Operators Agree to New Arbitration Set-Up

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Representatives of British miners and mine owners unanimously accepted today an arbitration board plan for settlement of the industry's wages and working conditions problems, operative from May 1.

The decision affects 700,000 workers. The plan provides for national and district conciliation boards and a national tribunal whose decisions will be final.

BOSNIA FIGHT AGAINST AXIS SEEN BITTER

Zagreb Report Quoted On Killing Of 5,000 Partisans Recently

Depots Fired, But Dispatch Does Not Mention

Invaders' Casualties

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 25—Balkan dispatches indicated today that Axis forces, although supported by both dive-bombers and artillery, were meeting fierce opposition in new effort to wipe out guerrilla warriors of Bosnia.

A Budapest dispatch quoting a Zagreb report said 5,000 partisans had been killed and an equal number wounded since the beginning of the latest campaign, which frequently has involved skirmishes in deep snow across rugged country at an altitude of 6,000 feet.

Supply Depots Fired

The Axis-influenced dispatch said partisans had fired supply depots, but did not mention Axis casualties. However, losses of Italian troops alone last year, before the Axis decided upon the present big effort to clear out resistance in parts of formed Yugoslavia, totaled 6,000 dead and more than 6,000 wounded.

Pester Lloy reported that Axis units which were "temporarily" encircled during one phase of the campaign were supplied food and ammunition by planes.

SPELLMAN IS AGAIN RECEIVED BY POPE

FEB 26 1943

Berne, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—A Rome dispatch said today Count Galeazzo Ciano, new Italian Ambassador to the Vatican, would present his credentials to Pope Pius XII Saturday.

A Vatican city dispatch said the Pope received Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York in a private audience again today. It did not mention the question discussed.

A Vatican radio broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said today that Raffaele Guariglia, the departing Italian Ambassador to the Holy See, had been received in a private audience by Pope Pius XII.

"The new Ambassador (Count Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister) already has paid a visit to the Cardinal Secretary of State," the broadcast added.

Ciano Goes to Vatican Saturday

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 25 (AP).—A Rome dispatch said today Count Galeazzo Ciano, new Italian Ambassador to the Vatican, would present his credentials to Pope Pius XII Saturday. A Vatican City dispatch said the Pope received Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, in a private audience again today.

Minister To Sweden

Stockholm, Feb. 25 (AP)—Hans Thomsen, former German charge d'affaires in Washington, has arrived here to assume the post of German Minister to Sweden.

He declined to make any statement to newspapermen.

He succeeds Prince Viktor zu Wied, who is retiring to a farm seventy miles south of Stockholm instead of returning to Germany.

(The Prince was recalled, the Berlin radio announced January 2, in a shuffle of diplomatic posts which the broadcast termed "within the ambit of a general retirement of German diplomatic representatives." The ambassadors to Tokyo and to Madrid were among others recalled, and the German announcement said they would be given new posts in the German Foreign Office.)

Spain Calls 1943 Class For Service In Army

Madrid, Spain, Feb. 25 (AP)—The official bulletin published a decree today calling up the 1943 class for service in Spain's national army.

The call came at the regular time of the year to summon Spanish youth for military trailnng, and the order was not issued under the cabvember allowing officials to suminet mobilization decree of last Noiion those troops considered necessary for Spain's defense.

By the new order about 150,000 youths will be called into service. Four full classes from 1939 through 1942 already are serving in the army.

28 Danes Sentenced To Prison by Nazis For Aiding Allies

Radio Report Links Christmas Moeller to

Parachutists Activity

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 25.—Reports reaching here from Copenhagen say that 28 Danes, most of them students, have been sentenced to prison in Denmark's capital for terms ranging from six months to as high as 10 years on charges of illegal activity, including aiding parachutists.

(The reports pointed up a Danish radio broadcast heard in London early today which said a number of parachutists had been dropped in Denmark, but did not indicate their nationality, when they landed, or their fate.)

The convicted Danes also were charged with publishing underground newspapers and operating an illegal transmitter in the German-occupied country.

The transmitter was found by police last September in the village of Van Lose, it was declared.

From German-inspired sources came an accusation that Christmas Moeller, former leader of Denmark's Conservative People's Party and commerce minister from 1939 to 1940, was linked with the parachutists.

Moeller escaped to England last year and organized the Free Danish Council to aid the United Nations.

(The British Ministry of Information in London, which recorded the Danish broadcast, said the radio statement declared: "It has been ascertained that Christmas Moeller * * * has been in communication with the parachutists. Before leaving the country he had persuaded an acquaintance, who now has been sentenced, to house one of the agents.")

The reports from Denmark said increased sabotage in that country was met by the formation of a Danish corps of police railway employes to patrol rail lines and guard stations.

SHIP SUNK BY R. A. F.

Valletta, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—R. A. F. headquarters announced tonight that Malta-based bombers sank a large Axis supply ship last night and damaged another north of Trapani, at the western end of Sicily. The planes were attacking a convoy.

Lisbon Clipper Survivors Now Out Of Danger

FEB 26 1943

Lisbon, Feb. 25 (AP)—The fifteen survivors of the Yankee Clipper crash here Monday night were reported "definitely out of danger" today as salvage operations and the search for the bodies of twenty missing passengers continued under supervision of Portuguese and American authorities.

Among the survivors are several stage and radio stars who were on a USO mission to entertain American soldiers abroad.

There were thirty-nine passengers and crewmen aboard the big flying boat when it crashed into the Tagus river as it was circling to land. Four bodies have been recovered. Officials expressed hope of finding the bodies of several victims in a section of the hull which remained intact.

FINNS DENY PEACE MOVE

Helsinki Says No Approach Has Been Made to the Russians

HELSINKI, Finland, Feb. 24 (Delayed) (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman, commenting on recent reports abroad, denied tonight that the Finnish Government had entered into any negotiations for a separate peace with Russia.

The Finnish radio station at Lahti was reported by United States Government monitors to have beamed the following English language broadcast to North America yesterday:

"The Finnish News Bureau is officially authorized to deny the truth of THE NEW YORK TIMES' report from Stockholm to the effect that the Finnish Government is actively engaged in seeking a separate peace with the Soviet Union. It is stressed that this report has no foundation in fact."

A Stockholm dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Monday did not say that the Finnish Government had begun peace negotiations nor that the Finnish Government was actively engaged in seeking a separate peace. It declared that Finland had made up her mind to sue for peace at the first opportunity and through any channels by which Moscow could be approached.

Swedish Air Line

Stockholm, Feb. 25 (AP)—A new Swedish air line, with the announced purpose of opening a transatlantic route between Sweden and the United States after the war, was incorporated here today for $2,500,000 by Swedish bankers and industrialists.

30.24-1477

30.24-1477

MacArthur's Airmen Force Jap Warship Aground, Fell Zeros

Enemy Cargo Vessel Bombed and Other Targets Attacked

FEB 26 1943

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 25.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bomber and fighter planes dealt heavy punishment to Japanese shipping in the New Britain area and delivered smashing blows at enemy land forces in New Guinea yesterday, an announcement from Allied headquarters said today.

Coupled with dispatches from the front, the bulletin painted this picture of results achieved by the Allied airmen:

American Flying Fortresses forced a Japanese warship to run aground off Cape Gazelle in New Britain.

Zeros Shot Down.

A four-motored Liberator on a reconnaissance mission found itself ringed by 13 Japanese Zeros on the west coast of New Britain, but fought its way out of the hole, shot down four Zeros in flames and returned to base safely.

Another Liberator, intercepted by three Japanese fighters in the same area, shot down one after attacking a small enemy vessel.

Heavy bombers roared back over Rabaul Harbor before dawn and scored a direct hit "from an extremely low altitude" on a 10,000-ton cargo vessel, and near hits on two small enemy warships.

Enemy shipping also was attacked near Capt St. George, off New Ireland.

The town and harbor of Babo and the town of Kaukenau, on the northwest coast of New Guinea, were bombed.

Other Targets Hit.

Airdromes at Madang and at Mahalang in the Lae area of New Guinea, the villages of Angari and Yanga, and Lae itself felt the weight of 500-pound and half-ton bombs, which started raging fires.

Attack planes bombed and strafed Japanese ground forces in the Mubo area of New Guinea, south of the enemy base at Salamaua.

A dispatch from the front said that ground activity in the Wau-Mubo sector was light, but the Japanese troops were given no rest as Allied planes probed for supply and ammunition dumps in villages and jungles and followed up their bombs with sprays of machine-gun fire.

Bodies Of 3 Jap Nurses Found On Guadalcanal

FEB 20 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Guadalcanal, Feb. 19 (Delayed). Bodies of three Japanese women, supposedly nurses, have been found in the jungle in western Guadalcanal, the first direct proof of the presence of Jap women during six months of fighting on the island, Col. George F. Ferry, of Chicago, said today.

Since the United States invasion, rumors have been prevalent that the enemy was using women as snipers, nurses, pilots and even ordinary soldiers, but there had been no verification. It still is believed that Japanese women never have been here in large numbers.

Victims Of Malaria

The three whose bodies were found evidently died of malaria, not bullets.

About a dozen sick and starved Jap stragglers were rounded up last week, eight others were shot trying to put up a last fight and seventy more dead were discovered. It is believed only a dozen or so more Japs are left on this island.

Meanwhile, there is the almost constant roar of American planes overhead and taking off from Henderson Field, shuttling night and day on raiding trips to northern Jap bases and air fields.

MacArthur's Campaigns Acclaimed by Roosevelt

Spencer

Message Praises Air Force for Solomons Support

FEB 27 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 26 (Friday) (AP).—Devastating blows dealt by General Douglas MacArthur's planes to Japanese ships, planes and bases in the Southwest Pacific have brought him and his air force a message of praise from President Roosevelt.

The message said: "Efficient bombardments launched by your air forces during the last few weeks and especially in the last few days in support of the situation in the Solomons and in furtherance of your own operations command our admiration.

"The arduous land campaign along the Papuan coast which has decimated the enemy and now threatens him at Salamaua has made a great impression on our people and must have a demoralizing effect on Japanese confidence in the fighting efficiency of their ground troops.

"My thanks go to you and your leaders and to the officers and men of the Australian and United States forces who carried the fight to the enemy on all levels and over great distances and even greater difficulties."

GANDHI LOSES 20 POUNDS

McCAFFERY

Hindu Leader Tired And Weak After 16 Days, But Doctors Are Encouraged

FEB 26 1943

Several Visitors Received. Rajagopalachari In Poona For Interview

[By the Associated Press]

Poona, India, Feb. 25—Mohandas K. Gandhi passed through the sixteenth day of his three-week fast today in good enough shape to encourage doctors that he will recover.

The Hindu spiritual leader is very tired and very weak, authoritative medical circles said, and he has lost twenty pounds. But the doctors added that he was comfortable and that his spirit was encouraging.

Receives Visitors

Gandhi, fasting because the Indian Government will not release him unconditionally from confinement in the Aga Khan's palace, received a large number of visitors, including immediate members of his family. Doctors attempted to restrain him from talking.

Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, who resigned from the working committee of Gandhi's All-India Congress party soon after the Cripps independence proposals were rejected, arrived in Poona from New Delhi.

To Interview Gandhi

He will interview Gandhi shortly for the first time since the leader was detained because of his civil disobedience campaign. Rajagopalachari was refused permission a few months ago when he sought to talk with Gandhi in an effort to break the political deadlock.

Gandhi began the day with prayers at 4 A. M., after a night of spotty sleep on the palace veranda. Medical circles said the 73-year-old political leader was getting insufficient sleep, which averages only four or five hours a night, seldom longer than two or three hours at a time.

Doctors Keep Vigil

About 10 A. M. each day Gandhi is carried on a stretcher from his bed to another covered with waterproof sheeting, where he gets a sponge bath. He spends his days in meditation while his doctors keep vigil and conduct daily examinations.

Visitors come during the late afternoon. At about 7 P. M. his bed is wheeled onto the veranda, where a prayer meeting of half an hour is held.

Medical circles say the quantity of fruit juice he is taking with his water never has been large. He is reducing it further now, explaining:

"Now that my nausea is better, won't take it."

Eden Promises Commons Review of Gandhi's Case

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden promised the House of Commons today that the government would provide a review of the situation caused by the fast of Mohandas K. Gandhi, but he added that "no useful purpose would be served by a debate."

(An official bulletin issued by Bombay today said there was no change in the condition of Gandhi, now in the 16th day of his 21-day fast.)

The Eden statement followed a flurry of questions about Gandhi addressed to L. S. Amery, Secretary for India and Burma.

Mr. Amery merely rested on Prime Minister Churchill's message yesterday that the British government indorsed the Indian government's policy of detaining Mr. Gandhi.

Bombay, Feb. 25 (AP)—An official bulletin said today that there was no change in the condition of Mohandas K. Gandhi, now in the sixteenth day of his twenty-one-day fast.

U. S. Flyers Foil Jap Attack In Burma

GROVER

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Feb. 25—United States fighter planes of the Tenth Air Force, rising to challenge thirty Japanese bombers and fighters which thrust across the Burmese mountains against Assam airfields, shot down six, probably destroyed twelve and damaged others today.

None of the American planes was damaged and the few bombs which fell exploded harmlessly, a United States headquarters communique said.

The action was one of a series of air and ground operations cutting into Japanese strength in Burma. The raid was the second directed against one major airport in three days, the first also having failed to cause material damage.

Village Raided

Raiders from Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell's ground forces attacked a small Japanese-occupied village sixty miles southeast of Akyab three nights ago and destroyed all installations of value to the enemy, a British communique said.

United States fighters, doubling as light bombers, were reported in the United States communique to have knocked down spans of two bridges of value to the Japanese, the 200-foot railroad bridge ten miles west of Myitkyina and a 150-foot steel bridge six miles northeast of Pinbaw. The raiders emerged unscathed.

New Delhi, India, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Commando-like raiders from Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell's forces carried out an attack on a small Japanese-occupied village sixty miles southeast of Akyab in Burma three nights ago and destroyed all installations which had been useful to the enemy, it was announced today.

"On the night of February 22-23 one of our fighting patrols carried out a successful attack on the enemy occupied village of Myebon about sixty miles southeast of Akyab," said the British communique. "Our troops landed from vessels of the Royal Indian Navy coastal forces and remained in possession of the place about five hours.

"All buildings which had been useful to the enemy were burned, the jetty was blown up and a 100-foot river steamer was destroyed. The opposition was very slight and quickly overcome."

The raiders suffered no casualties, the communique added.

Was Attack on Jap Rear.

The raid was, in effect, an attack on the rear of the Japanese defending the small port of Akyab on the Bay of Bengal coast.

A formation of R. A. F. Blenheims bombed Rathedaung yesterday, the communique said, and fighter planes made an offensive patrol over the Kaladan water transport. Other bombers dropped explosives on the railway station and nearby sidings at Thazi and on Akyab.

The Japanese sent a mixed force of bombers and fighters against an Allied airdrome in northeast Assam, India, early today, but Allied fighters intercepted them and the few bombs that were dropped did little damage, it was stated. The Japanese also attacked an American air base in the area Tuesday afternoon, it was announced yesterday, causing little damage and few casualties.

Japs Gain Little In New Drive, Chinese Say

FEB 26 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Feb. 25—The Japanese are pressing their local offensives in at least four theaters in the Yangtze Valley and in the far southwest, but most of these have been held or turned back, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Its communique told of a Japanese attempt to cross the Yangtze in central Hupeh province which was turned into a costly failure by Chinese artillery fire and air bombing. Other Japanese attacks elsewhere in central Hupeh were noted but results were not announced.

Jap Column Routed

In western Hupeh, a Japanese attempt to advance from Tangyang, northeast of Ichang, was said to have been defeated.

The communique asserted that a Japanese column had been routed northwest of Kaoan, in northern Kiangse, also in the Yangtze Valley.

In Yunnan Province, near the southwestern border, a Japanese attempt to advance northward west of the Salween river was hurled back, the communique said.

Reviewing the military situation in China, a Chinese army spokesman declared that "on the whole, the Japanese have gained nothing recently from their widespread drives."

"Gradually Losing Out"

"It is true," the spokesman said, "that the enemy has succeeded in occupying Kwangchowwan, but in Kwangtung and on the West Hupeh front he has been driven back.

"In north Kiangsi and north Kiangsu he is gradually losing out. In central Hupeh he has made some gains, but he has paid a good price in casualties. In western Yunnan all his attempts to cross the Salween river have been frustrated."

Reserves Ready

The spokesman pointed out, however, that the Japanese still are keeping a number of reserves at different points and added:

"Whether they are to be used for an offensive on a larger scale

Commandos Attack in Burma

Land at Village Below Akyab—Stay Five Hours to Destroy Jap Installations.

only events can tell."

The spokesman said the Japanese had used about 6,000 of their own troops and a number of Chinese puppet soldiers in occupying Kwangchowwan, a coastal area of about 325 square miles, some 250 miles southwest of Hongkong which China leased to France under the Treaty of 1899.

Balkan Break Now Regarded As Unlikely

LEE

Istanbul, Feb. 25 (AP)—This city, nearest neutral point to the Balkans, is a sounding board for the multiple peace rumors affecting Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary.

One Hungarian official and two Bulgarian emissaries have arrived here, and there are rumors as well as persistent denials in well informed quarters that Mihai Antonescu, acting Premier of Rumania, also will arrive.

The German reverses in Russia, the week-long visit of the Turkish Foreign Minister to Istanbul, and the repeated extension of United States Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt's visit here, constitute the chief nourishment for the gossip circulating in bars and hotel lobbies.

FEB 26 1943

Break With Axis Unlikely

But there appears to be not the slightest chance in the present circumstances that the Balkan puppet states will jump out of the Axis whirligig.

Added to this is the fact that Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian leaders joined the Axis chiefly to secure personal power and only so long as they are linked with the Axis can they maintain this position.

Recent political murders in Bulgaria demonstrate there is popular unrest in the Balkans. But the most reliable observers believe that this discontent can be concerted to Allied use only with a clean Allied victory in North Africa and with the complete rout of the Germans in Russia.

Anti-Boris Leader Killed

The assassination of Gen. Christo Loukov, former Bulgarian War Minister, in Sofia February 13, is considered evidence of rising feeling against the Germans in Bulgaria. It had been reported that the Germans had plans for an out and out pro-Nazi dictatorship in Bulgaria and had picked Loukov to head it.

Since it widely believed that Loukov was becoming a threat to King Boris' rule, many say his passing was not greatly mourned by the King's government. There has been reports that the King is trying secretly to convince the Allies, against the day of their victory, that he always has been on their side.

Walden Man Killed Overseas

OTTAWA, Feb. 25 (AP)—Sergeant James Vincent O'Neill, whose father, J. V. O'Neill, lives at 72 Gladstone Ave., Walden, N. Y., was listed as killed in active service overseas in a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty report tonight. Also listed was Leading Aircraftsman Thomas Conklin Stephens, whose father, T. C. Stephens, lives at 99 Cooper Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Aircraftsman Stephens died in Canada.

Chinese Minister In Vatican City, Berlin Radio Says

New York, Feb. 25 (AP)—A Vatican City dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said China's first minister to the Holy See, Dr. Cheou Kang-sie, presented his credentials to Pope Pius XII today.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Chungking and the Vatican was proposed by China last March, shortly after Japan appointed Ken Harada as her special minister to the Holy See.

Dr. Cheou, 50-year-old educator, playwright an ddiplomat, formerly was *charge d'affaires* of the Chinese legation at Bern.

Nazi Reported Slain

London, Feb. 25 (AP)—A Belgian News Agency report said today that Dr. Wolfgang Flad, described as one of the directors of the German administration in Belgium, had died of pistol wounds inflicted by an unidentified assailant.

Axis 'Breaking Contact,' German Acknowledges

New York, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that German and Italian troops in middle Tunisia were 'breaking contact with the enemy" and being withdrawn to positions favorable both for defense and attack.

The comment by the Transocean military correspondent, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, was recorded here by the Associated Press.

"The methodical withdrawal was absolutely unhampered by the enemy," Sertorius said. He declared that British and French troops were replacing Americans all along the line and made the wholly unsupported claim that Marshal Rommel had "completely crushed" three American divisions.

The report added that Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson had had his British First Army lined up for an assault on Bizerte and Tunis and that Rommel had upset his timetable by forcing him to send troops to parry the thrusts in the central section.

Naples Bombed

New York, Feb. 25—The strategic Italian port and naval base of Naples was bombed last night by Allied aircraft in a raid which caused damage to civilian buildings and some wounded among the populace, the Italian high command said today in a communique, broadcast by the Rome radio and recorded here by the Associated Press.

It added that there was slight damage and said two persons were killed and three wounded in isolated machine-gunning actions against places in the provinces of Catanzaro and Trapani.

Allied raids also were carried out against Kairouan and Gabes, in Tunisia, the war bulletin said, causing twelve dead and about thirty wounded "among the Arab population."

Tripoli Attack Reported

Axis planes were announced to have attacked oil depots in Tripoli, Lebanon and an airdrome at Laodicea, while in Algeria port installations and docked ships were raided at Philippeville.

In Tunisia, only local actions were noted but it was stated that German fighters shot down six planes in air duels. Three Axis planes were announced to be missing.

The war bulletin said that seven members of the crew of a four-engined American plane announced to have been hit Tuesday during a raid on Messina, Sicily, had been rescued in the Sicilian channel.

Budapest Alarm Reported

New York, Feb. 25—Budapest, Hungarian capital, underwent a ten-minute air alarm early this morning, its first this year, the Berlin radio said today in a broadcast heard here by the Associated Press. It added that "no official report has yet been published on the subject."

Bangkok Area Swept By Fire

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 25—The German radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said a five-hour fire in Bangkok, capital of Japanese-occupied Thailand, destroyed a quarter of the city last night.

More than 500 houses, mainly wooden and corrugated iron shacks, were wiped out, the broadcast said. The fire was said to have been mostly in a quarter mainly inhabited by the Chinese.

The Chinese owner of a weaving works where the fire was said to have started because of "carelessness," was reported to have fled.

Nazi General Killed On Russian Front

A DNB dispatch broadcast by the Nazi radio to German editors and recorded in New York by Federal Communications Commission Monitors said today that Lieut.-Gen. Frederich Fenz had been killed in action on the Russian front. Gen. Fenz was not further identified.

FEB 26 1943

Seamen's-Holiday Story Held Partly Justified

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 25 — Representative Anderson (R., Cal.) said today he believed there was "at least some justification" for publication by the Akron (Ohio) *Beacon-Journal* of a story that merchant seamen refused to unload cargo on a Sunday at Guadalcanal.

Anderson, a member of the House naval subcommittee which investigated the case, submitted a supplemental report although he had signed the full committee findings.

Other Incidents Reported

In these findings the subcommittee concluded that the news story was based on "broad general statements" with "very little factual evidence," but added that the reporter who wrote it "may have had every reason to believe there might have occurred some sort of an incident in Guadalcanal."

"My primary reason for submitting this supplemental statement," said Anderson, "Is to point out in detail what I consider to be at least some justification for the published story in question."

"Since publishing the original story, the Akron *Beacon-Journal* has received information concerning other similar incidents alleged to have occurred in other parts of the world.

Exhaustive Check Favored

"It is my opinion that all such incidents should be immediately referred to the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission and a thorough and exhaustive check made in connection therewith.

"The country is well aware of the patriotic part which has been played by the vast majority of our merchant seamen throughout the world. It is unthinkable that incidents such as those related by the Akron *Beacon-Journal* should occur to mar this splendid record. Hence the need for a thorough investigation of all similar occurrences."

Statements Confirmed

Anderson said that Mrs. Helen Waterhouse, who obtained the information for the story from furloughed marines, "apparently accepted the statements in good faith."

"These were [illegible] confirmed the satisfaction of her editors several other presumably reliable sources of information," he said.

"She answered all questions asked of her by members of the subcommittee with no attempt to evade her part in the incident."

Anderson noted that Mrs. Waterhouse referred to five marines as her sources.

Censors Checked Story

"The subcommittee had to assume that Mrs. Waterhouse was quoting the statements just as they were related to her. There is no valid reason for believing that Mrs. Waterhouse did not speak truthfully, as she was sworn in prior to taking the stand," he said.

"It should be noted that the city editor of the Akron *Beacon-Journal* checked his story with the Office of Government Censorship prior to publication. He informed the committee that, although he was informed that the navy looked unfavorably on the story, it did not

AEF IN AFRICA IS NOT 'GREEN,' STIMSON SAYS

FEB 26 1943

Troops In Tunisia Inexperienced Only In Actual Combat, He Adds

Secretary Declares Americans Reacted Magnificently In Battle

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 25—Scouting any idea that American troops in Tunisia were "green," Secretary of War Stimson said today the forces which repulsed German veterans were inexperienced in one sense only—actual combat with an enemy in a kill-or-be-killed fight.

That, he said, was the one thing that could not be imitated on the training field. In every other respect, the Americans went into battle as carefully prepared as thorough and painstaking training could make them.

Reacted Magnificently

The result, he told a press conference, was that they reacted magnificently under fire and hurled back the thrusts of German Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in a vigorous counter-attack which the battle-hardened veterans of the desert fox could not match.

Military men know, Stimson remarked, that there is no substitute on the training field for real battle experience, but "there are no soldiers in any army who learn as quickly and have the same resourcefulness as the American soldier."

Skillful Air Support

Air support of ground forces has been carried out with great skill and was a vital factor in the Allied success against Rommel, Stimson said, and the presence of several units from the British First Army was "extremely helpful" in throwing back the German northwestward thrust.

"But the most significant feature of the entire operation," he said, "has been the fine reaction of our ground forces—tanks, infantry and artillery—when faced by modern war against veteran troops.

"Not only were they not broken by the German advance, but when called upon to counter-attack, they came back with a vigor which the Germans were unable to withstand."

Heavy Fighting Ahead

Heavy fighting still lies ahead along the entire Tunisian front, the secretary said, with prospects favorable for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Allied forces despite initial reverses.

"However," he said, "the current fighting serves to remind us that there is no easy road to victory and that we must expect some setbacks and considerable casualties. We will not have an easy nor a quick victory."

Losses in the last ten days have been heavy, but probably not as severe as first indicated, Stimson said, and the considerable number of tanks, scout cars and field guns lost already has been replaced to some degree.

Early estimates of the losses of men have been reduced, he added, as various units once encircled by the enemy made their way through the Axis lines to rejoin their own forces.

SAYS U. S. AIR FORCE WILL EQUAL AXIS

Army Official Also Declares We Will Have 4,750,000 Overseas in 1944

THIS YEAR'S FIGURE RAISED

Allied Air Strength Next Year Will Be Double That of Axis, It Is Estimated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—A new picture of America's growing military might was studied by Congress today with a disclosure that the Army contemplated an air force equal to the entire aerial strength of the Axis nations by the end of 1943, and a total overseas force of 4,750,000 men by the close of 1944.

Testimony by Major Gen. I. H. Edwards, assistant chief of staff,

30.24 - 1479

30.24 - 1479

that Army strength overseas will total 2,700,000 at the end of this year was made before a Senate appropriations subcommittee, revealing an "upward revision" of a previous estimate of 2,500,000.

Publication of General Edwards's testimony, given in executive session, was permitted after he had been allowed to go over the transcript and eliminate material he desired to keep "off the record."

The new estimates, he told the committee exploring the manpower situation, are based on a study of the shipping situation by a combined shipping committee of Army, Navy and other agencies in cooperation with the British.

"The rate of sinkings is improved, and we certainly hope it will be improved more, because we have taken every measure; the Army and Navy combined doing everything they can to reduce that rate," he testified.

General Edwards said an Army air force of 900 squadrons, embracing a personnel of 2,450,000 men, is projected for this year, giving the United States air strength equal to all the air forces of the Axis nations, including Japan, to add to the 900 squadrons of other United Nations. Thus the Allies would have a two-to-one air superiority over the enemy.

Asked by Senator Burton, Republican, of Ohio, if he meant the Army Air Force was expected to reach 900 squadrons by the end of 1943, General Edwards replied:

"Yes, sir. They won't all be out of the country, sir. Some of them probably will be just organized late in 1943. It will probably be some six months before they are available for combat duty."

He set the Allies' estimated enemy air strength at 900 squadrons, explaining that a pursuit squadron usually embraces twenty-five planes and a bomber squadron twelve or thirteen, with the average squadron allotted a ground force of 200 men, sixty pilots, copilots, navigators and bombardiers.

General Edwards's testimony was in defense of the Army's total goal of 8,200,000 men by the end of this year, which he said would include 200,000 Waacs. The personnel of the Waacs would reach 375,000 by June 30, 1944.

Conceding that an army in excess of 5,000,000 men would be assembled in this country in December, he said that total is necessary to provide an average of one year's training.

"If we do not have trained units available, we may have shipping available in 1944 that we will not be able to utilize," he declared.

He added that other troops are needed to guard ports of embarkation and for the defense commands. The total also will include an estimated 1,714,000 members of the air forces either in training or assigned to the East and West Coast defense commands.

Captured Zero Yields Clews to Foe's Methods

Navy Finds Plane Swift but Unarmored; Pilot Knows He Must Kill or Be Killed

FEB 26 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—A captured Japanese Zero fighter plane is yielding many secrets of Japanese psychology and techniques to experts at the Anacostia Naval Air Station, where it is being submitted to searching tests and study.

The plane, salvaged in the Aleutian Islands, is a machine of no compromise. Utterly unprotected by armor, the Zero's pilot knows when he steps into its diminutive cockpit that there is no alternative for him in battle but to kill or be killed. In this instance, he was killed.

The only Zero fighter the Navy has ever announced capturing, it is a light, swift, maneuverable, efficient machine meant for aerial jujutsu. In the air it is as agile as a jeep on the ground. It is armed with two machine guns that shoot between the three blades of its propeller, and with 22-millimeter cannon that fire from the forward edge of each wing.

The Zero can travel about 300 miles an hour, but a single tracer bullet will set its gas tank afire. Bullets can pierce it wherever they hit.

When a Zerio pilot "gives her the gun" he does so both figuratively and actually, for on the throttle is a thumb button that starts the guns firing.

As he goes after an enemy the Japanese pilot opens the throttle and, with the same hand, moves a button one way to start the two small 7.7-millimeter machine guns spraying tracer bullets. When he sees the tracers approaching the target he moves the thumb button the other way and the cannon let go. They can fire sixty rounds each, and the machine guns 500 rounds each.

The pilot's parachute ripcord is attached to his plane. If he has to jump it opens automatically. If the plane is shot down and throws him out as it flips over the parachute opens.

The Japanese may have a hand grenade. If so he waits until rescuers surround him. Then he pulls the firing pin and blows up himself and everybody else within range.

American experts believe the secrets they are learning may teach them new ways to make more Japanese die for their Emperor.

Peace Negotiations By Finns Rumored

FEB 26 1943

By Wade Werner

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Washington, Feb. 25 — For the second time in this global war, Finland seems close to the end of armed conflict with Russia. The air is full of unofficial and unverified reports and conjecture., including rumors that peace terms actually have been transmitted by the Finns through Stockholm.

It was just three years ago that similar reports circulated in various capitals though at that time there was furious fighting on the Russo-Finish front, in contrast to the relative quiet there today.

Early Soviet Proposal

On February 22, 1940, Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky was reported in London to have given the British Foreign Office Moscow's proposals for a settlement of the Russo-Finnish war which had been going on since November 30, 1939. The British Government, after examining the proposals, however, declined to pass them on to Helsinki.

Later, on March 6, there were reports in Stockholm that Soviet peace terms had been delivered to Finland through the Swedish Government, and two days later a Finnish delegation passed through Stockholm by plane en route to Moscow. There a peace was signed March 12 whereby Finland relinquished territory and bases to the USSR. Hostilities ceased the next day and there was no more fighting between Finland and Russia until Germany invaded the Soviet Union some fifteen months later.

Finns On Defensive

Now the talk is once again of Finnish-Russian peace, or more specifically, of Finland's withdrawal from Germany's war against Russia.

The Finns contend they already have withdrawn from any active military operations, having recovered the territory they lost in 1940 and that their only object now is to hold their lines against Russian attack. Given adequate guarantees that their national integrity and territory will in future be secure, they would be glad, their spokesmen say, to conclude peace but in the absence of such guarantees they cannot lay down their arms.

Two Chief Barriers

Nevertheless, information reaching Washington through diplomatic channels indicates the Finns soon will draw up more specific proposals, if indeed they have not already done so.

The presence of some 100,000 German troops on Finnish soil has often been cited as the chief barrier to any Russo-Finnish settlement, also the fact that Finland depends on Germany for food shipments.

However, the recent frantic "this is the cruel truth" speech of Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has been interpreted in some quarters as an indication that Germany would be glad to get an armistice in the east; if not on the whole front, then at least on the 1,000-mile Finnish section of it. She could use those 100,000 soldiers elsewhere.

Roosevelt Honored By Greek Church

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP)—From representatives of the United Greek Orthodox Churches in the Americas, President Roosevelt received today the Grand Cross of the Holy Sepulchre containing in it a piece of wood described as a part of the Cross on which Christ was crucified.

It is the highest blessing that the Greek Church can bestow and it was conferred on Roosevelt "in acknowledgment of your nobility of minc and heart, in appreciation of your ceaseless efforts in behalf of liberty, justice and peace and in recognition of the fact that the essence of Christ's teachings is found in the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter."

The cross was setn to Roosevelt by the highest official of the Greek Church, His Beatitude Timotheos, the Patriarch of Jerusalem.

Senate Votes to Award Gold Medal to Roosevelt

Asks Recognition for His Flight to Casablanca

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—The Senate passed today without dissent a resolution to authorize a gold medal for President Roosevelt in recognition of his flight to the conference with Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca.

The resolution, which now goes to the House, authorizes the Treasury to strike the medal in recognition of the President's "contribution in inspiring confidence in aviation," the expenses to be borne by the American section of the International League of Aviators.

Two Named Rear Admirals

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated two navy captains to be rear admirals. They are: Ernest L. Gunther, born in Louisville, Ky., and a resident of Memphis, Tenn., and Spencer L. Lewis, Calvert, Texas.

Roosevelt Slightly Ill; Stays In

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt was confined to his living quarters in the White House today because of a slight intestinal disturbance, aides said. He canceled all his appointments.

William D. Hassett, assistant Presidential secretary, said the Chief Executive had less than 1 degree of temperature but would have to remain quiet two or three days.

Navy Announcement Lists 76 Casualties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—The Navy announced today seventy-six casualties in Navy forces, including six dead, ten wounded and sixty missing.

This brings to 23,722 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,670 dead, 4,480 wounded and 12,572 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and noncommissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

NEW YORK

Missing

ARTOWICZ, THEODORE JOHN; father, John George Artowicz, 315 Eckford Street, Brooklyn.

BAXTER, ARTHUR JOSEPH; father, Edgar B. Baxter, 18 Louisa Street, Beacon.

BRAUN, ERIC WILLIAM; wife, Mrs. Anna V. Braun, 119 Payson Avenue, Manhattan.

HAMILTON, LIEUTENANT (J. G.) DONALD W. JR.; wife, Mrs. Marie O'Hara Hamilton, 75 South Broad Street, Norwich.

Wounded

ZAILSKAS, Vitold Frank; father, Frank Zailskas, 25 Scholes Street, Brooklyn.

Safe

LEBLANC, ULRIC JOSEPH (reported missing on casualty list 19, issued Dec. 31, 1942); wife, Mrs. Elizabeth LeBlanc, 96 West Eighth Street, Oswego.

NEW JERSEY

Missing

BIRTWISTLE, JAMES JOSEPH; wife, Mrs. Loretta Birtwistle, 11 Bergen Street, Newark.

BOYLE, LAWRENCE JOSEPH; father, John Boyle, 31 West Sixty-fourth Street, Bayonne.

BRADY, CHARLES WALTER; mother, Mrs. Irene Brady, 40 Dell Avenue, Netcong.

CROSS, ENSIGN ARTHUR B. JR.; father, B. Cross sr., Eatontown Boulevard, Oceanport.

Wounded

BARTLEY, JOHN WILLIAM; father, John William Bartley, 38 Blum Street, Newark.

Safe

RICHARDS, RAYMOND WALTER (previously reported missing on casualty list 17, released Nov. 27, 1942); mother, Mrs. Lillian Little, 814 Chestnut Street, Westville.

CONNECTICUT

Missing

AYERS, HERBERT WILLIAM; father, James Phillip Ayers, Abington Street, Pomfret.

YOUNG, CHAUNCEY ANNING; mother, Mrs. Linda Anstett Young, 417 Brightwood Avenue, Torrington.

366 Listed by Army As Wounded in Africa

FEB 26 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 366 soldiers wounded in action in North Africa since early November. Some have recovered and returned to duty.

Included in the list were:

NEW YORK

ASTRACKEN, RAYMOND; father, Harry Astracken, 108-43 New York Avenue, Jamaica, Queens.

BRADSHAW, ARNOLD F., second lieutenant; father, Harold S. Bradshaw, Central Square.

CARBOY, HARRY W., private first class; brother, Jerry Carboy, 305 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn.

CASE, ROBERT A., sergeant; father, Thomas Case, 293 Fairview Avenue, Poughkeepsie.

COLICCHIO, ANDREW, private; brother, Casper Colicchio, 28 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn.

COLLINS, PATRICK J., private first class; aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Hanrahn, 474 East 141st Street, The Bronx.

COOK, HERBERT J., technician, fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Florence Cook, 14 Hutchins Place, Batavia.

DE GREGORY, HARRY, private first class; mother, Mrs. Anna DeGregory, 60-72 Madison Avenue, Ridgewood, Queens.

DOUGHERTY, JOHN F., private first class; father, Frank Dougherty, 837 Elton Avenue, The Bronx.

GEARY, HAROLD P., private; father, Peter Geary, 3730 Seventy-fourth Street, Jackson Heights, Queens.

GOLDBERG, IRVIN M., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Gussie Goldberg, 1648 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

HENEGHAN, WILLIAM, private; brother, Patrick Heneghan, 103 East Ninety-fourth Street, Manhattan.

KRUKONIS, JOSEPH P., private first class; father, Louis Krukonis, 417 Cooper Street, Utica.

LISNYK, WILLIAM, corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Lisnyk, 102 South Second Street, Brooklyn.

McCANN, DANIEL A., private; mother, Mrs. Ann McCann, 619 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn.

McDONNELL, RAYMOND J., private; wife, Mrs. Florence McDonnell, 140-11 Ash Avenue, Flushing, Queens.

McFALL, ROGER H., private; father, Walter McFall, Ithaca.

NAPIERALSKI, SYLVESTER J., private; Mrs. Antoinette Napieralski, 166 Gibson Street, Buffalo.

O'BRIEN, JOHN F., private; aunt, Mrs. B. Marsaini, 550 Seventh Street, Manhattan.

PARISI, PHILIP, private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Parisi, 1256 Tabor Court, Brooklyn.

PINIARSKI, FRANK A., private first class; father, Frank Piniarski, 10 Ruhland Street, Buffalo.

POUST, WILLIAM J., corporal; brother, Michael Poust, 68 East Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan.

PRATO, LOUIS R., private first class; mother, Mrs. Nancy Prato, 1918 Edison Avenue, the Bronx.

PRICE, JAMES A., private first class; mother, Mrs. Christina Price, 762 Eagle Street, Buffalo.

REILLY, CORNELIUS F., private first class; father, Owen Reilly, 2323 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx.

RICKERT, JULIUS D., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mabel Rickert, 30 Rumsey Street, Port Jervis.

RIZZO, MARTIN M., corporal; mother, Mrs. Chistinia Rizzo, 31 Jeanette Avenue, Manhattan.

ROBUSTO, RALPH D., private; wife, Mrs. Catherine Robusto, Thirty-fourth Avenue, Amsterdam.

ROTH, SAMUEL D., private; mother, Mrs. Tillie Roth, 1728 East Crotown Park, the Bronx.

SANNWALD, WILLIAM C., sergeant; father, William Sannwald, 47 Watkins Avenue, Middletown.

SANTARELLI, ARTHUR G., private; sister, Mrs. Mary De Fine, 146 Daverly Street, Yonkers.

SCHIEBER, LOREN J., private; father, Lawrence Schieber, 29 Heath Street, Buffalo.

SIRABELLA, ACHILLE L., corporal; mother, Mrs. Carmella Sirabella, 4169 Barnes Avenue, the Bronx.

STROM, ABHAHAM, private first class; father, Joseph Strom, 112 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn.

TRACHIMOWICZ, WILLIAM H.; sister, Mrs. Sosia Fitt, 2493 McKenna Avenue, Niagara Falls.

VAN HEUSEN, LEWIS, private first class; mother, Mrs. Maude Van Heusen, First Avenue, Northville.

VENDITTI, FRANK, private; mother, Mrs. Pasquale Venditti, 1153 Barrett Street, Schenectady.

NEW JERSEY

BRIENZA, ALBERT A., private; father, Joseph Brienza, 852 Hussa Street, Linden.

CAREY, ARTHUR L., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ada E Carey, 22 Hadden Avenue, Collingswood.

HANIK, JOHN JR., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Hanik, 186 Malroy Avenue, Jersey City.

KURTZ, JOHN F., private; wife, Mrs. J. F. Kurtz, Berdan Avenue, Paterson.

MAROWSKY, ANTHONY, private; brother, John Marowsky, 62 Belmont Avenue, Newark.

PELLINGTON, PARKER, private; mother, Mrs. Emma J. Herrick, East Side Avenue, Wanaque.

VECCHIONE, ANDREW, private; father, Archangelo Vecchione, 703 Emory Street, Asbury Park.

CONNECTICUT

DENOMME, ROMEO J., corporal; wife, Mrs. Ida Denomme, 52 Norwich Avenue, Taftville.
TORSON, HARRY V.; mother, Mrs. Lucy Torson, 112 Berry Street, Torrington.
WARNER, EARL G., private; father, William H. Warner, 32 Belmont Street, Wethersfield.

THREE NAVY FLIERS KILLED IN FLORIDA

R. V. Callahan, Staten Island Radioman, Is a Victim of Cecil Field Crash

RED BANK OFFICER DEAD

C. N. Wilson's Body Is Found With Sergeant's in Wreckage Near Kelly Field, Texas

FEB 26 1943

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 25 (AP)—Two Navy flying officers and a petty officer were killed in accidents yesterday at Cecil Field, auxiliary naval air station, near here, officers of the Jacksonville Naval Air Station announced today.

The dead are Lieutenant Donald Raymond Bried, 26, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Ensign Verl H. Hilton, 23, of Hinckley, Utah, and Aviation Radioman Robert V. Callahan, 23, of Port Richmond, Staten Island.

Lieutenant Bried crashed while on a routine training flight. Ensign Hilton and Lieutenant Callahan were killed in another crash soon after taking off.

Callahan, who enlisted in the Navy June 26, 1942, is survived by his mother, Mrs. Gertrude Callahan of 25 Raymond Avenue, Port Richmond.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 25 (U.P.)—The bodies of Second Lieutenant Charles N. Wilson, 24, and Staff Sergeant Thomas V. Robinson, 24, were found in the wreckage of their plane nearKelly Field today.

The men disappeared yesterday while on a routine flight. Wilson's home was in Red Bank, N. J., and Robinson's in Ashland, Wis.

Pvt. Albert Schmid, Nearly Blinded, Honored In Philadelphia For Guadalcanal Heroism

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Feb. 25—Marine Private Albert Schmid's amazing feat of killing 200 Japs one August night on Guadalcanal brought him the Nacy Cross today—but he didn't see the medal nor 100 Marines who paraded in his honor.

The 23-year-old machine gunner lost the sight of one eye and was nearly blinded in the other when a Jap-tossed hand grenade finally blasted him from a sand-bagged hole on the banks of the Tenaru river where he stood off the enemy long after one member of his three-man squad was killed and the other wounded.

Receives Medal

"For extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession as a machine gunner," said the citation read at a colorful Navy Yard ceremony before the medal was pinned on Schmid's breast by Col. A. E. Randall, commanding officer of the Marine barracks at the yard.

Rear Admiral Milo F. Draemel, commandant of the Fourth Naval District, stood beside the youthful hero during the proceedings.

"I couldn't even see the colonel's hands," Schmid confided later, "but I got just as much of a thrill in receiving the Navy Cross as I did in shooting those Japs."

Schmid, Private John Rivers, of Quakertown, Pa., and Corporal Leroy Diamond, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were squating in their machin-gun nest overlooking the Tenaru the night of August 21 when a Jap force attempted to make a crossing.

Carries On Alone

In the fierce assault, Rivers was killed and Diamond wounded. Schmid carried on alone, alternately loading and firing until a hand grenade knocked the gun out of commission.

"Lacking the protection of riflemen," said his citation, "it was necessary for the squad to tear down their frontal protection in order to meet the oncoming enemy. Under the greatest of difficulty the enemy was met and repulsed.

"In the action Schmid was seriously wounded. is courage, intrepidity and fortitude contributed largely to the defeat of the enemy."

Schmid returned to Philadelphia February 19 and has been a patient at the naval hospital since.

Death Of Journalist At Lisbon Is Revealed

Loring, Kan., Feb. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Eva Ruth Hart, of Washington, D. C., has notified her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Meinke, that her husband, George Thomas Hart, was among those killed in the crash of a Clipper plane at Lisbon Monday.

Hart, 26, had worked on several Kansas newspapers and the Hastings (Neb.) *Tribune*. He also taught journalism at Iowa State College, Ames, and Kansas State College, Manhattan, where he was graduated.

RECALLS JAPAN WARNING

Sir Gerald Campbell Says British Expected Attack on Canada

SEATTLE, Feb. 25 (AP)—Sir Gerald Campbell, former British High Commissioner in Canada said the British Government warned him a year before Pearl Harbor that Japan might attempt a surprise attack on the Western Canadian coast.

Addressing the English Speaking Union, Sir Gerald, now a minister to the United States and special assistant to the British Ambassador, added:

"I recall that warning message because it contained this sentence: 'It must not be forgotten that the Japanese will be more ruthless than any foe in history.' I'm sure that estimate is correct. I'm glad the Prime Minister reaffirmed our intention to help in the war against Japan. It isn't in our character, if we lose a ball game one year, to refuse to play the next."

Marine Who Killed 200 Japs Gets Navy Cross, Can't See It

BARNEY ROSS TELLS OF TOUGHEST ROUND

Guadalcanal Hero, Who Killed 22 Japanese in Defending Comrades, at San Diego KISSES SOIL ON LANDING

FEB 26 1943

He Fulfills Vow Made in Shell Hole With 5 Wounded Marines and 2 Soldiers

By The Associated Press.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 25—Aided by a native-made cane adorned with real Japanese teeth, boxing's "man of the year," Corporal Barney Ross, kneeled humbly on American soil and kissed the ground today as he came home from heroic fighting on Guadalcanal.

Ross, commended for standing guard over wounded Marine comrades at a Guadalcanal outpost last Nov. 19, was the first to leave the big hospital ship which brought him to his homeland. As he walked down the gangplank, the one-time holder of three boxing titles gave the smile and wave of his hands which endeared him to ringsiders for years.

As Ross knelt to kiss the ground, he said: "This I vowed to do if ever I saw American soil again—sometimes out there we're not so sure we shall."

The 32-year-old Chicago corporal watched his buddies walking or being carried from the ship, and remarked: "The night I spent in that shell-hole with five wounded leathernecks and two soldiers was by all odds the toughest round I've ever slugged through. I thought the bell would never sound."

Commendation From Commander

It was this "round" that brought Ross commendation from his company commander, Captain O. K. Le Blanc of Abbeyville, La., and recommendation for the Navy Cross or the Army Distinguished Service Cross. He was credited with killing twenty-two Japanese.

"Four of us were carrying the fifth marine out when we were cut off from our outfit by onrushing Japs," Ross related. "We'd been expecting Army units momentarily. Three of the four stretcher bearers were wounded slightly also, and I was the only one unhurt. We dived for a pair of shell-holes about ten feet apart.

"It was about 4 P. M. and in the shell hole with me was an Indian named Private Monak. My buddy, Private R. C. Atkins of Rome, Ga., was in the other hole with two other marines. That night two soldiers wriggled into my shell hole."

The shooting went on until 7 A.M. The three marines in the other shell hole were hit again during the night. Ross crawled around collecting ammunition and grenades, inasmuch as the other men were unable to fire.

Mortar Fire Used by Enemy

"In all I threw twenty-one hand grenades, fired 100 rounds of M-I rifle ammunition and at least eighty rounds from my Springfield," Barney continued. "Against us the Japs were pouring in machine-gun and mortar fire. But we kept them at bay in their corner and they didn't get a telling punch in on our little group.

"Sometime during the night I got a leg and arm full of shrapnel, but, by golly, I can't tell you when it was—I was just too busy to notice. I had malaria at the time, too."

As daylight approached another marine, Freeman Atkins, suggested to Barney that they crawl from the hole.

"I crawled to him, lifted him on my shoulder when, looking up, I beheld what looked like angels from heaven coming toward us," said Ross. "It was Captain Le Blanc, Lieutenant John Murdock of Boston and enough others to make us realize that round was over."

Ross, soon after leaving the ship, first telephoned his wife, Kaye, at Hollywood, then an older brother in Chicago, so the news could be broken to his aged mother, who resides at 3050 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago.

Barney told interviewers of the boxing exhibition he was forced into with a huge South Sea Island champion. The battle occurred in Samoa.

"Well, it was sort of forced on me," Ross explained. "This bruiser weighed 215 pounds and was one tough, hard, mean cookie.

"He wanted to fight barefisted, which was all right with me, but Lieutenant Murdock wouldn't permit it, so we put on sixteen-ounce gloves and had a three-round tussle.

"It was murderous, make no mistake about that. We fought under Marquis of Queensbury rules, but this baby didn't mess around and I was sort of out of practice. Nevertheless, science did the trick and he went to sleep on the deck. [Marine language for the floor.] Once I got back to my sack [bed] I didn't get up myself for two hours—I just couldn't. The old legs were too wabbly."

Ross said the funny part of the deal was that the native who held all the stakes refereed the bout, but turned the money over to a platoon sergeant, who divided it among marines.

"I think every one of them came to me later and offered me a share—what guys!"

Ross has a beautiful wife he married in San Diego before he shipped out, but that fact didn't keep an island king, after defeat of the native boxer, from offering Barney his choice of a bride. "He offered me my choice of his daughters in marriage," said Ross with a wink, "but one of them was 14 years old and the other only 12."

Peace Calls For Trade Plans Now, Argues Sumner Welles

Under Secretary Of State Urges Bipartisan Vote For Extension Of Act For Tariff Agreements

FEB 26 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Feb. 25—Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, in an article written for the March issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, urges the United States to begin planning now for a post-war world freed of stifling barriers to international trade, so that all men may enjoy "food, shelter, freedom, security and peace."

"The world will not be securely free from war until it is prosperous and fruitful," the Under Secretary writes. . . . "No producing and trading nation — not even the United States—can be prosperous in a starving world."

It is essential that the United States make clear at once, Welles says, an intention to stimulate world trade—and hence world prosperity — through international agreements aimed at removing barriers to the free flow of goods among nations.

Common Prosperity

With proper planning, with full use of the world's resources and knowledge, the entire world can achieve "if we are wise" a common prosperity.

Welles predicts that after the war the United States will be moved by "the plainest feelings of humanity" to furnish food, clothing, medicine and shelter to the peoples of Europe and much of Asia, where "starvation, hatred and disease will be more widespread than ever before in modern times."

But this relief cannot continue indefinitely; the peoples of the devastated countries will have to rebuild the foundations of life and their efforts in this direction "and therefore the character of the new world which may emerge, will depend to an important extent on the attitude and policy, especially the commercial policy, of other nations and in particular of the United States.

New Economies

"If we and the other undevastated countries intend to move consistently in the direction of reducing barriers to trade," then the European countries and China "can move in that direction also and build their new economies upon that basis. . . ."

"But if we do not have that intention, or if that intention is in doubt, they will have to plan and build for autarchy."

Welles would not try now to draw blueprints for a prosperous, peaceful world, but he says it could be achieved "by the cooperation of free people everywhere to the agreed and common beneficial ends of peace, liberty, security and plenty."

Production And Exchange

Concretely, he writes, "efficient and continuous production of useful goods and services, wise use and development of resources, and effective distribution and exchange are the necessary bases of freedom from want anywhere.

"Production must first of all be abundant. . . . People must be free to work. . . Much capital must be supplied, much knowledge spread, much training done. . . .

"Production to be profitable and abundant must be well situated. We shall not grow bananas well in the United States. . . . The division of production in space, both within nations and between nations, is fundamental to the attainment of the standard of living of which the world is capable."

Not Due To High Tariff

While the United States has been prosperous compared to many countries, the Secretary believes this has not been due primarily to

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our high tariff.

He sees the real causes as an intelligent and ambitious people, rich natural environment and "free trade between the States."

Internationally, however, we have moved away from free trade and, overlooking the total interests of all of our people, "we have built our tariff walls too high, others have retaliated and the result has been a lower living standard all around, even in our country."

Free Trade Not Proposed

Welles makes clear that "no responsible statesman has proposed complete free trade for the United States, either tomorrow or in the measurable future.

What is proposed is "agreed action . . . directed to the expansion . . . of production, employment and the exchange and consumption of goods . . . to the elimination . . . of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers. . . ."

The heart of these objectives is increased trade, the Secretary said, and the way to achieve them is "by a process of negotiation, either between two countries at a time or many."

Trade Agreement Act

The *Atlantic* article cites our trade treaty with Mexico, which became effective January 30, as an example of some thirty agreements made under the Trade Agreement Act of 1934, renewed in 1937 and 1940, which authorized the President to enter into agreement with foreign nations about tariff rates and quotas.

In this treaty, Welles says, "We have . . . agreed with Mexico to enable trade to move more freely, as natural economies call forth the movement, between the two countries concerned and between them and other areas.

Can Be Done Now

"One great advantage of this sort of negotiation is that it can be conducted now . . . so that when the fighting stops, the recuperative forces of production and exchange may be able to operate as freely and rapidly as possible."

Pointing out that the Presidential authority to enter trade agreements under the 1934 act is due to expire next June, the Secretary says renewal of the authority "by a large and as bipartisan a vote as possible, will settle the main question" as to our intentions.

U. S. Agent Aids Mrs. Parrott

FEB 26 1943

(By the Associated Press)

Miami, Fla., Feb. 25—A Federal narcotics agent testified today that novelist Ursula Parrott and Private Michael Neely Bryan, whom she is accused of spiriting out of an army stockade, had given information which led to the arrest of a number of persons charged with selling the drug marihuana.

A. L. Raithel, chief of the narcotics office here, was the prosecution's first witness called at Mrs. Parrott's trial in Federal court on charges of aiding and harboring a deserter and impairing the loyalty and discipline of the armed forces.

Bryan Called Decoy

Bryan, he said, was used as an unwitting decoy in investigations which led to arrests in New York by agents who were aided by Mrs. Parrott.

Seated at a table with her counsel, the author listened calmly to Raithel's recital of the events before and after her flight from the stockade December 29.

Raithel said that Mrs. Parrott on December 24 asked his aid in arranging for her to visit Bryan, in the stockade.

The writer called from the stockade that afternoon, the agent related, and said that Bryan was willing to give testimony about the marihuana traffic to a New York grand jury. As a concession she asked whether he could have four hours' freedom with Mrs. Parrott, in Raithel's presence.

Called Preposterous

"That's preposterous," Raithel told Mrs. Parrott.

The next day Raithel had advance warning that Mrs. Parrott and Bryan were coming to his office to surrender, and the agent arranged for other officers to be present.

Raithel told the all-male jury the story of the escape as related by Mrs. Parrott when she was arrested.

When she saw Bryan in the stockade, she was quoted, she realized that she was responsible for his troubles.

"If You've Got Nerve—"

"If you've got nerve enough to lie down in the back seat," she told the soldier, "I've got nerve enough to drive you out of here to get a good dinner."

"You're crazy," Bryan replied.

"I'll show you," the author shot back, starting the motor.

"Look out, the guard will shoot," Bryan warned.

"Let him shoot!" she shouted as the car speeded out of the gate.

The guard raised his rifle but did not fire.

PLANE FOUND IN CANADA

Two U. S. Army Pilots Dead, but Injured Passengers Are Saved

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 25 (AP)—United States Army Air Force officials announced today the finding of one of two planes missing in the north country since Feb. 5. They said the pilot and co-pilot had been killed in a crash but that two injured passengers had been rescued.

The dead were identified as Pilot John Hart of Minneapolis and Co-Pilot Kenneth Jones of Elida, Ohio, members of a commercial air line crew under contract to the Air Transport Command.

The injured passengers are Staff Sergeant Edwin Wilczynski of the United States Army Air Forces and Rupert Alexander, a civilian. Both suffered leg fractures.

No trace has been found of a United States Army transport plane piloted by Lieut. Col. Anthony R. Mensing Jr. of Spokane, Wash., also missing since Feb. 5. It carried eleven persons.

Rickenbacker Sees '44 As Earliest Victory Date

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker said yesterday he did not think the Allied nations would achieve total victory in the war before the fall of 1944 and possibly not until 1945 or 1946.

"I am fearful to say that the war is going to last a long time," he told several thousand workers at a mobilization rally of the 1943 Red Cross war fund. "In my opinion, I don't see it possible * * * to bring it to a total victory short of the fall of 1944 and maybe not then; maybe to '45 or '46.

"Have you any idea what that means?" he asked. "I do. It means the destruction of many hundreds of thousands of the cream of our youth. * * *

"It means hundreds of thousands of them wrecked, mentally and physically, and for the rest of their natural lives. Are we going to stand idly by and let them suffer without saying: 'I, too, will try to do my best.' * * * For that reason I believe * * * the Red Cross will have no difficulty in arriving at their quota. * * *"

The national quota for the Red Cross this year is $150,000,000. The campaign will open next Monday.

India's Leaders Reported Urging 'Strong-Arm' Methods by British

U. S. Writer Says They Want Provisional Government Set Up Immediately

FEB 26 1943

(Fourth of a Series.)

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

When I left India after studying the political crisis I submitted voluminous notes to British censorship so I might be free to take them out of the country. Among them was the following:

"There are many people who believe that either Britain and the warring parties will settle their differences now or the dispute will be settled ultimately in the old-fashioned way—by revolution. Gandhi has admitted the possibility of civil strife."

Now, of course, the fact that the censor passed this note doesn't necessarily mean that he agreed there was danger of rebellion, but only that he accorded me extreme freedom of speech. Certainly there would be no challenge to the statement that many foresee revolt as the alternative to quick settlement.

Apropos of the necessity for speed in avoiding the dangers involved in this quarrel are three cardinal points:

1. This bloody controversy has ceased to be a family affair and has become a menace to the cause of the United Kingdom. That is so because India is strategically essential to the Allies both in prosecution of the war and in world reconstruction after the conflict.

2. There is a serious food shortage in India which is expected to reach its peak about April, and many observers fear food riots. Should agitators exploit this and be able to merge it with the political imbroglio, the resulting situation might be grave, indeed.

3. Mahatma Gandhi's hunger strike, which may cost his life and thereby make him a saintly martyr in the eyes of countless worshipful followers, has vastly increased the dangers of the situation.

With these points before us the conclusion would seem to be unescapable that an immediate settlement is demanded in the interests, not only of England and India, but of the United Nations. Obviously our own United States is vitally concerned.

Alternatives Appear Grim.

Any alternatives to agreement look pretty grim. The best one could hope for would be a long-drawn-out stalemate. The great military base and arsenal from which the Allies must strike at Japan through Burma would be only partly effective because of dissension. And India would be lost as one of the guardians of United Nations interests in the Orient after the war.

But even if all hands subscribe to this view, which side is to make the first move?

When the Cripps negotiations collapsed last summer the British and the Indian negotiators squared off and glowered at each other like stubborn mules. Nobody would budge an inch. And there they still stand at the crossroads.

However, the consensus as I found it, not only among impartial observers but in both warring camps, is that the first move is up to the government since it has the chief nationalist leaders under lock and key and is sitting on the lid.

True, the authorities charge that Gandhi and supporters were responsible for the death and destruction which followed the breakdown, but the little Mahatma and his followers emphatically disclaim any hand in the disturbances.

Naturally, it's for the British government to decide whether it can afford to reopen the case. However, my investigations convinced me that should it do so there would be an eager response from the Indian leaders.

There has been a great change of atmosphere since last summer. Many observers believe that the stiff attitude of the Indian leaders then may have been inspired by a belief that the Allies, and consequently Britain, were losing the war.

Be that as may, these leaders now know that an Allied victory is certain.

On the other side, it must be recorded that Britain's triumph in Libya has made her feel very certain of her position. Whether this also has made her less inclined to dicker with the Nationalists remains to be seen.

And now I come to an extraordinary phase of my research. I found a widespread belief among Indian leaders, government supporters and impartial observers that the way to achieve a setlement was for the British authorities to use strong-arm methods, that is, to set up a provisional national government and let those who didn't want to play the game stay out.

War Effort Is Tie.

This provisional government would bear the stamp of the sovereignty which England has promised India. But it would leave exact details to be worked out and would make its first business the winning of the war. The war effort would be the bond to unite the various factions. The general view expressed to me was that everybody would come in.

What surprised me was to discover Indain leaders themselves subscribing to such an arbitrary procedure. Still, a bit of study discloses the logic of the proposal.

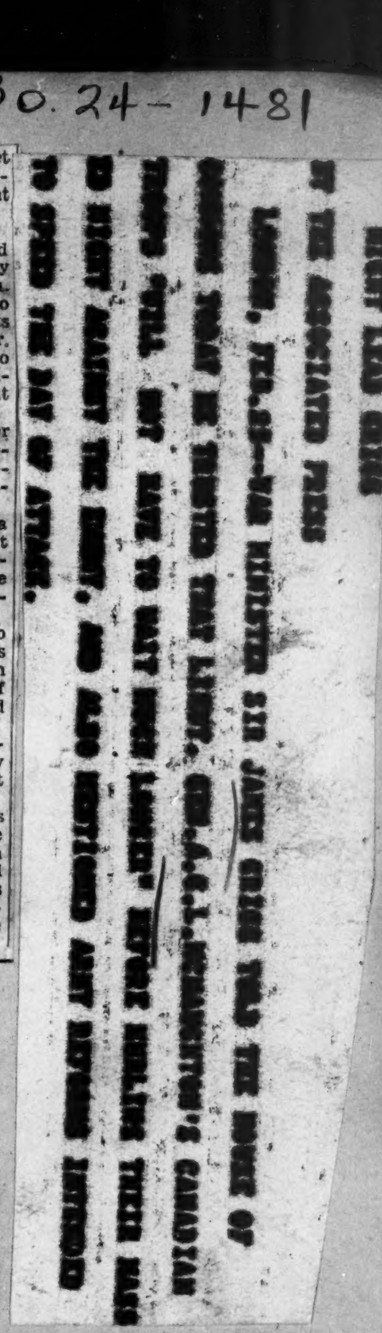
Britain already has promised India absolute independence. That's what counts. It is side issues and arguments over methods of procedure which have been blocking settlement.

In saying this, I don't mean to dismiss lightly the political, religious and social differences involved in these issues. They represent one of the greatest problems of its kind in the history of any country.

The point is, however, that argument over these differences only protracts the agony and doesn't get anywhere.

That's why we find even Indians coming to the conclusion that the only solution lies in the application of arbitrary methods which will push the secondary considerations aside and inaugurate the free government which is the soul of the Indian crusade.

FEB 28 1943



THIS KIND OF FORTHCOMING ALLIED ACTION WAS BALANCED WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ENORMOUS ALLIED SUPPLY PROBLEMS INVOLVED WHEN "THE ARMY GOES ABROAD," AND WAR MADE AS GRIMM INTRODUCED A NEW ARMY APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

FEB 26 1943

"OUR CANADIAN COMRADES HAVE MADE MANY FRIENDS AMONGST US," THE WAR MINISTER SAID, "BUT THEY HAVE BEEN IRKED AT THE FACT THEIR CHANCE OF ENGAGING THEMSELVES IN WORK AGAINST THE ENEMY HAS BEEN SO LONG IN COMING.

"WE TRUST THAT THEY WILL NOT HAVE TO WAIT MUCH LONGER, AND WHEN THEIR CHANCE DOES COME WE KNOW THEY WILL ACQUIT THEMSELVES DOUGHTILY AND THAT THE MOTHER COUNTRY, AS WELL AS THE CAUSE OF CIVILIZATION GENERALLY, WILL HAVE ABUNDANT REASON TO BE GRATEFUL TO THEM."

ANOTHER CONTINGENT OF CANADIAN TROOPS LANDED EARLIER THIS MONTH IN BRITAIN WHERE THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN UNDERGOING TRAINING FOR SEVERAL YEARS. KING GEORGE VI RECENTLY REVIEWED THESE TROOPS WHO ARE EXPECTED TO SPEARHEAD ANY ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE.

SOME DETACHMENTS HAVE BEEN SENT TO NORTH AFRICA TO GATHER EXPERIENCE FOR BATTLE INSTRUCTIONS TO THOSE TRAINING HERE. THE MOST DRAMATIC CANADIAN ROLE THUS FAR IN THE WAR WAS LAST SUMMER'S ASSAULT ON DIEPPE.

THE WAR MINISTER TOLD THE HOUSE THAT 100,000 MEN IN THE BRITISH ARMY WERE TRANSFERRED TO "MORE ACTIVE WORK" IN 1942. HE SAID THE RANKS WERE BEING SIFTED TO FIND MORE TECHNICIANS AND YOUNG AND FIT MEN TO INCREASE THE STRENGTH OF OVERSEAS UNITS.

THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY NOW CLOSING IN ON MARSHAL ROMMEL'S FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA AFTER ADVANCING ACROSS AFRICA FROM EGYPT WAS HAILED BY GRIGG AS "THE FINEST INSTRUMENT OF WAR WHICH SO FAR HAS BEEN FASHIONED IN THE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE." HE DISCLOSED THAT A GENERAL STAFF RESEARCH DIRECTORATE HAD BEEN CREATED TO STUDY VITAL MILITARY LESSONS TAUGHT BY GREATER OPERATIONS.

LONDON, FEB. 25--(AP)--THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-[illegible] REPUDIATED TODAY WHAT IT CALLED "MALICIOUS PROPAGANDA WHICH ACCUSES POLAND OF INDIRECT AND DIRECT IMPERIAL TENDENCIES TOWARDS SOVIET RUSSIA."

(THE SOURCE OF THIS PROPAGANDA WAS NOT STATED, BUT A RELIABLE LONDON AUTHORITY SAID TUESDAY THAT PREMIER GEN. WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI HAD POSTPONED A PROJECTED TRIP TO MOSCOW PENDING THE OUTCOME OF "VERY DELICATE" NEGOTIATIONS. THE NAME OF THE INFORMANT COULD NOT BE DISCLOSED.)

FEB 26 1943

"IT IS ABSOLUTELY ABSURD," THE POLISH STATEMENT SAID, "TO SUSPECT POLAND OF AN INTENTION TO BASE THE EASTERN BOUNDARIES OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC ON THE DNIEPER AND THE BLACK SEA OR TO IMPUTE TO POLAND ANY TENDENCIES TO MOVE HER FRONTIER FARTHER EAST."

(PREMIER STALIN, REPLYING TO A MESSAGE SENT BY PREMIER SIKORSKI ON THE RED ARMY'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY, EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT "THE TIME IS NOT FAR OFF WHEN THE PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND POLAND WILL FOREVER RID THEIR TERRITORIES OF THE HATED HITLERITES AND THEIR VASSALS," A SOVIET BROADCAST SAID TODAY. THE REPLY, WHICH ALSO THANKED SIKORSKI FOR HIS CONGRATULATIONS, WAS RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY THE CBS.)

THE STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE SAID:

"THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AFFIRMS THAT, NEITHER BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THIS WAR NOR DURING IT HAS THE POLISH GOVERNMENT EVER AGREED TO ANY COOPERATION WITH THE GERMANS AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION. IN HER RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.S.R. POLAND HAS NOT CEASED TO BE READY TO COOPERATE WITH THE SOVIET UNION IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AND IN MAINTAINING FRIENDLY AND NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS AFTER VICTORY."

30.24-1483

IT RECALLED THAT SINCE THE CONCLUSION OF THE POLISH-SOVIET TREATY OF JULY 30, 1941, POLAND "MAINTAINED AN UNCHANGEABLE ATTITUDE" ON HER FRONTIER WITH RUSSIA, HOLDING THAT "THE STATUS QUO PREVIOUS TO SEPT. 1, 1939 IS IN FORCE."

WD658PEW

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, FEB. 25-(AP)-ONE OUT OF EVERY EIGHT GERMAN RAIDER PLANES THAT HAVE HIT AT GREAT BRITAIN THIS WINTER HAS BEEN SHOT DOWN BY RAF FIGHTER PATROLS, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID TONIGHT.

THIS IS NEARLY THREE TIMES THE NUMBER OF BRITISH FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS THE ENEMY HAS BEEN ABLE TO INTERCEPT OVER FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES.

FEB 26 1943

EVEN THOUGH THE SCORE GIVES THE RAF A COMFORTABLE MARGIN, THE MINISTRY SAID "A NUMBER OF MEASURES" ARE BEING TAKEN WHICH PROBABLY WILL MAKE THE ATTACKS EVEN MORE COSTLY.

IN RECENT WEEKS, IT SAID, ENEMY RAIDERS HAVE BEEN STAYING OVER BRITAIN ONLY THREE TO FOUR MINUTES, COVERING ONLY ABOUT 20 MILES AND WITHOUT REGARD FOR ANY SPECIFIC TARGET.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, FEB. 25)

WD658PEW

LONDON, FEB.25-(AP)-THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA, SIR GEORGE RENDEL, SAID TONIGHT THAT "WE ARE SPENDING A GREAT DEAL OF ENERGY IN SENDING HELP" TO GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, YUGOSLAV WAR MINISTER AND LEADER OF A LARGE ANTI-AXIS FORCE IN GERMAN-CONQUERED YUGOSLAV

GEN.MIHAILOVIC, WHOSE ACTIVITIES HAVE AROUSED CRITICISM IN SOME QUARTERS THAT HIS OPPOSITION TO THE AXIS RECENTLY HAD BECOME TOO PASSIVE, WAS DECLARED BY SIR GEORGE TO BE "HOLDING DOWN A LARGE

30.24-1483

NUMBER OF ENEMY DIVISIONS IN A VERY NEURALGIC SPOT IN EUROPE."

SIR GEORGE, SPEAKING IN LONDON, ADDED THAT HE WOULD "BE COMMITTING AN INDISCRETION IF I TOLD YOU MORE ABOUT THAT, BUT IT FALLS TO MY LOT TO MAKE SURE THAT ALL POSSIBLE IS BEING DONE TO HELP THESE NOBLE PATRIOTS."

LONDON, FEB.25-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT FRENCH PATRIOTS RECENTLY HAD KILLED 13 GERMANS IN AN ATTACK ON A GERMAN MOTORIZED COLUMN NEAR LYONS AND 11 OTHERS BY THROWING A BOMB INTO A CROWDED PARIS RESTAURANT IN WHICH GERMAN OFFICERS WERE DINING.

THE SOVIET MONITOR RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

For (and Having)

"THE JAPANESE NAVY, THROUGH DISTRIBUTION OF HUNDREDS OF ISLAND BASES, IS IN A BETTER POSITION RIGHT NOW EITHER TO LAUNCH AN OFFENSIVE OR TO FIGHT A DEFENSIVE CAMPAIGN THAN THE ALLIED NATIONS," HE SAID.

FEB 26 1943

ANY POPULAR IDEA THAT A CONCERTED ASSAULT ON THE JAPANESE CAN WAIT FOR DESTRUCTION OF GERMANY IS MISTAKEN, GENERAL HSIUNG DECLARED.

ASKED IF HE WAS SATISFIED WITH CONVERSATIONS IN WASHINGTON, WHERE HE HEADED A MILITARY MISSION BEFORE COMING HERE, HE REPLIED:

"UNTIL FINAL VICTORY IS ACHIEVED NOTHING IS SATISFACTORY."

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB.26-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL QUOTED THE GERMAN AGENCY DNB AS SAYING IN A BROADCAST LAST NIGHT THAT KRASNOARMEISK AND KRAMATORSK, SCENE OF HEAVY FIGHTING FOR MANY DAYS, HAD BEEN RECAPTURED FROM THE RUSSIANS IN THE FIGHTING ABOVE STALINO.

THESE TOWNS ARE 25 MILES NORTHWEST AND 50 MILES NORTH OF STALINO.

(THIS CLAIM WAS NOT CONTAINED IN REGULAR GERMAN BROADCASTS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

LATER THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION HEARD THE GERMAN CONTROLLED OSLO RADIO MAKE THE SAME CLAIM, BUT IN A BROADCAST BEAMED TO EUROPEAN LISTENERS ONLY.

BRITISH MILITARY OBSERVERS LAUGHED OFF THE CLAIM. THEY SAID IT WAS STRANGE FOR THE GERMANS TO REPORT RECAPTURE OF THE TOWNS SINCE THEY NEVER HAD ADMITTED LOSING THEM.

IT HAS BEEN CLEAR FOR SOME TIME, HOWEVER, THAT THE GERMANS WERE PUTTING UP A STRONG FIGHT IN THE AREA OF THESE TWO DONETS RAILWAY TOWNS, FOR THE RUSSIANS HAVE ALMOST DAILY REPORTED FIERCE ENGAGEMENTS HERE, AND YET BUT LITTLE ADVANCE. THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE HOLDING TO THE POSITIONS TO PROTECT THE WITHDRAWAL OF THEIR FORCES FROM THE ENTIRE STALINO AREA, WHICH THEY STILL OCCUPY.

LONDON--FIRST ADD DANISH RADIO SHUTDOWN. XXX LATE TONIGHT.

THE STOCKHOLM RADIO REPORTED THAT A FOREIGN AIRCRAFT COMING FROM THE WEST FLOEW OVER SOUTHERN SWEDEN TONIGHT AND WAS FIRED UPON BY ANTI-AIR

FEB 26 1943

THE WEST FLEW OVER SOUTHERN SWEDEN TONIGHT AND WAS FIRED UPON BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

LONDON, FEB.25-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH MINERS AND MINE-OWNERS UNANIMOUSLY ACCEPTED TODAY AN ARBITRATION BOARD PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE INDUSTRY'S WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS PROBLEMS, OPERATIVE FROM MAY 1.

THE DECISION AFFECTS 700,000 WORKERS. THE PLAN PROVIDES FOR NATIONAL AND DISTRICT CONCILIATION BOARDS AND A NATIONAL TRIBUNAL WHOSE DECISIONS WOULD BE FINAL.

MJ&GPEW

ADD

London, Feb. 25-(AP)-Among the statuses of Nelson and the British lions, a huge Lancaster bomber was being set up today in Trafalgar square.

Londoners have read reams about the Lancaster and seen them far away in the sky, but never at a close up.

The exhibit at Trafalgar and another of a Stirling bomber at St. Paul's cathedral are parts of a "wings for victory" war loan drive set for March 6-13. Veterans of many raids will explain the planes to the curious.

FEB 26 1943

LONDON, FEB. 25--(AP)--THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND SUGGESTED TODAY THE FORMATION OF A JOINT CORPORATION BY BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION AFTER THE WAR.

THE PEER TOLD THE PRESS ASSOCIATION THAT HE WILL ASK IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS IF BRITAIN WILL PROPOSE TO THE UNITED STATESTHE FORMATION OF SUCH A COMPANY FOR INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

30.24-1485

30.24-1485

RABAUL RAID DAMAGES A SEAPLANE TENDER

Allied Fliers Also Make Hits or Near Hits on 3 Cargo Ships

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Friday, Feb. 26 (AP)—United Nations bombers, winging for the fourth straight night across New Britain for attacks on shipping at Rabaul, possibly damaged a seaplane tender and three cargo ships, the High Command announced today.

In two previous raids General Douglas MacArthur's bombers scored a hit on a large Japanese warship believed to be a cruiser, drove another big warship aground on a reef off near-by Cape Gazelle, damaged two other warships and a 10,000-ton cargo ship and probably damaged still other merchant ships with near misses.

As on previous occasions the latest attack was just before dawn.

Heavy bombers struck enemy shipping in the harbor, Vunakanau Airdrome and the Rabaul town area, today's communiqué stated.

Three medium-sized cargo vessels were said to have received direct hits or near hits from a low altitude and an 8,000-ton ship "resembling a seaplane tender" was badly damaged by four bombs and was seen heading for shore, settling by the stern.

The communiqué said only slight anti-aircraft fire was encountered, and no attempt at interception.

The High Command also reported that off Babo, Netherland New Guinea, a heavy bomber scored a direct hit on the bow of a 4,000-ton cargo vessel. Off Alexishafen, New Guinea, a small cargo ship was attacked by a heavy bomber and two 500-pound bombs either hit the ship or came close enough to damage it.

In the region where Allied ground forces are menacing the Japanese bases of Lae and Salamuda, New Guinia, attack planes continued the preparatory work of strafing and bombing.

Between those bases and the Allied base at Buin in the Kumusi River sector, where the Japanese last December landed some troops in a futile effort to retain their hold on the Papuan Peninsula, the communiqué disclosed that sixty more enemy stragglers had been killed.

FRENCH CHIEF AT ORAN REMOVED BY GIRAUD

Military Head Who Fought Allies Sent to Inland Post

FEB 26 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Feb. 25—General Boisseau, French military commander of the Oran divisional area, has been relieved by General Henri H. Giraud and transferred to a relatively unimportant command in Southern Algeria. General Boisseau, who was appointed by Vichy from Limoges, France, last September, commanded French troops at Oran when they offered bitter resistance to Allied forces in November. Even when the Allies had quelled resistance, Oran remained passively hostile to the Allies. The "Sol Legion," a pressure group, was actively pro-Vichy until it was dissolved by General Giraud. French sources close to the government say that General Boisseau not only had encouraged the "Sol," but had been consistently "difficult."

Thus his removal is taken as yet another example of General Giraud's intention to remove all generals and officials known still to be in sympathy with Vichy from important positions where they are likely to hinder the Allies or sabotage the morale of General Giraud's new army. General Salmon is believed slated to replace General Boisseau, who was transferred to Batna, a tiny garrison town in the desert area.

Black Markets In Belgium Boom

London, Feb. 25 (AP)—Food supplies are so inadequate in German-occupied Belgium that stores no longer are able to furnish authorized rations of many products and people are forced to resort to black markets and their sky-high prices, says the Belgian News Agency.

On the Brussels black market butter costs $5.50 a pound, sugar $1.25 a pound and a bar of soap 95 cents. The agency says flour costs $1.60 a pound, a pair of men's shoes cost $56, women's shoes $40, and a shirt, $8.

Only second-hand shoes are available for children.

HE SAID SOME SUCH SCHEME WOULD "AVOID PROFITLESS RIVALRY."

APL AGNEWS 01908 DEC 209P

LONDON, FEB. 25-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.FRANK O'D.HUNTER OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TODAY TO WING COMMANDER RAYMOND NILES DEEKMAN DUKE-WOOLEY FOR "COURAGE, SKILL AND LEADERSHIP" DISPLAYED BY THE BRITON WHILE SERVING WITH A USAAF FIGHTER GROUP IN 1942.

FEB 26 1943

HE WAS WITH THE GROUP TO GIVE THE AMERICANS THE BENEFIT OF BRITISH EXPERIENCE IN AIR FIGHTING.

EIGHT AIR MEDALS AND FOUR AIR MEDAL OAK LEAF CLUSTERS WERE AWARDED AMERICAN FIGHTER PERSONNEL IN THE SAME CEREMONIES WHILE AIR MARSHAL SIR TRAFFORD LEIGH-MALLORY PRESENTED SPECIALLY STRUCK SILVER MEDALLIONS TO 60 AMERICAN PILOTS AND ENLISTED MEN FORMERLY WITH THE RAF.

DUKE-WOOLEY PREVIOUSLY HAD WON THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH BAR AND THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER. HE IS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN AT LEAST 10 ENEMY PLANES.

THOSE AWARDED AIR MEDALS:

CAPT.WILLIAM P.KELLY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. (POSTHUMOUS); CAPT. CARL H.MILEY OF TOLEDO, O.; LIEUT.LEROY GOVER OF SAN CARLOS, CALIF.; LIEUT.GEORGE E.HIRSCH OF CHICAGO; LIEUT.GLENN J.SWART OF SEDAN, KAS.; LIEUT.DONALD A.WILLIS OF FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.; SECOND LIEUT.ROBERT G.PATTERSON OF LOS ANGELES; AND SECOND LIEUT.ROBERT E.

LIEUT.ROBERT C.PATTERSON OF LOS ANGELES; AND SECOND LIEUT.ROBERT E. SMITH OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

OAK LEAF CLUSTERS WERE AWARDED TO MAJ.OSCAR N.COHN OF CARBONDALE, ILL.; CAPT.ROY W.EVANS OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.; LIEUT.STANLEY H. ANDERSON OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; AND SECOND LIEUT.ROBERT A.BOOCK OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

London, Feb. 25-(ap)--the death of Lieut. General [redacted] announced tonight Grigori Kravchenko of the Russian army was [redacted] by the Moscow radio in a broadcast recorded here [redacted] by the soviet monitor.

FEB 26 1943

The London Express identified him as an air force officer.

(A Col. Kravchenko, whose first name was not given, was decorated with the order of the red banner [redacted] in 1940 "for carrying out [redacted] battle tasks in an exemplary manner" in the war against Finland).

LONDON, FEB. 25--(AP)--- THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT FRENCH PATRIOTS RECENTLY HAD KILLED 13 GERMANS IN AN ATTACK ON A GERMAN MOTORIZED COLUMN NEAR LYONS AND 11 OTHERS BY THROWING A BOMB INTO A CROWDED PARIS RESTAURANT IN WHICH GERMAN OFFICERS WERE DINING. THE SOVIET MONITOR RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

0022..LAP..HTH..745P

London, Feb. 25-(AP)-Gen. Charles DeGaulle told the youth of France by radio tonight that "now is the time to do everything possible to harm the invader until such a time as he may be destroyed."

The Fighting French leader warned that the enemy "wants to mobilize you to work for him" and suggested:

FEB 26 1943

"Do all you can to escape him or, if that is impossible, to fool him, hurt him and mislead him."

He told his listeners to have courage for "now is the hour for the greatest effort." He declared the Germans were "half conquered" and [redacted] were"seeking to supplement victories which he will henceforth lack by oppression of unarmed populations."

LONDON, FEB. 25--(AP) ---A LONDON COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY SOUGHT UNITED STATES AID TODAY IN SECURING THE RELEASE OF MOHANDAS K. GANDHI FROM INTERNMENT.

30.24 - 1487

A DELEGATION REPRESENTING THE [redacted] COMMITTEE CALLED AT THE U.S. EMBASSY AND [redacted] UNGED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH COUNSELOR H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS THAT EVERYTHING POSSIBLE BE DONE TO OBTAIN GANDHI'S UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE IMMEDIATELY.

MATTHEWS SAID THE PETITIONS WOULD BE FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON

FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN

FEB 26 1943

LONDON, FEB 25-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE DRIVING STEADILY WESTWARD IN THEIR PUSH TOWARD THE DNIEPER, AND HAVE TAKEN ANOTHER TOWN WEST OF KHARKOV, THE SOVIET NOON COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE WAR BULLETIN, RECORDED BY THE LONDON SOVIET RADIO MONITOR, SAID A RED ARMY DETACHMENT ENGAGED AN ENEMY VANGUARD IN STREET FIGHTING, KILLED MORE THAN 200 GERMANS AND TOOK PRISONERS AND MATERIALS WHEN THEY CAPTURED AN UNIDENTIFIED TOWN.

IT WAS THE SECOND SUCH PLACE TAKEN IN THE REGION. THE DAY'S EARLY COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF THE CAPTURE OF A CITY, LIKEWISE UNIDENTIFIED, WITH 200 GERMAN DEAD COUNTED IN THE STREETS AFTER BITTER FIGHTING.

FURIOUS COUNTERATTACKS CONTINUED IN THE DONETS BASIN AND WEST OF ROSTOV, THE RUSSIANS DECLARED.

A HEIGHT BEYOND ROSTOV WAS TAKEN IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING, TWO VILLAGES WERE CAPTURED SOUTHWEST OF VOROSHILOVGRAD, AND ENEMY TANK AND INFANTRY COUNTERATTACKS WERE REPULSED SOUTHWEST OF KRAMATORSK, ABOVE STALINO, THE COMMUNIQUE STATED.

MORE THAN A BATTALION OF GERMANS WAS WIPED OUT IN THREE DAYS OF FIGHTING WEST OF KRASNODAR, IN THE KUBAN VALLEY OF THE CAUCASUS, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

NORTH OF KURSK, A NUMBER OF VILLAGES WERE CAPTURED AND GERMAN UNITS WERE CUT DOWN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

BOTH THE EARLY WAR BULLETIN AND THE MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE INDICATED THAT THE DRIVE WEST OF KHARKOV WAS PROCEEDING APACE.

THE THRUST APPARENTLY WAS ALONG THE FRONT OF THE WEDGE BASED ON SUMY, LEBEDIN AND AKHTYRKA, NORTHWEST OF KHARKOV, AND HAD AS ITS FIRST OBJECTIVE THE ENVELOPMENT OF POLTAVA AND KONOTOP, TWO GERMAN BASES WHICH OFFERED GATEWAYS TO KIEV, CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE, AND DNIEPEROPETROVSK, MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CITY ON THE BEND OF THE DNIEPER.

IN THE NORTHERN AREA OF THE BATTLEFRONT, THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY KILLED ABOUT 200 GERMANS IN A BATTLE FOR A TOWN IN THE VICINITY OF RECAPTURED MALOARKHANGELSK, 40 MILES SOUTH OF OREL.

FEB 26 1943

AT THE TOP OF THE DONETS BASIN AND AT THE BOTTOM, WEST OF ROSTOV, GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS WERE DECLARED TO BE MOUNTING IN INTENSITY. NAZI TANKS AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY WERE SUPPORTED BY AIRCRAFT IN A VAIN ATTEMPT TO HALT THE SOVIET DRIVE BEYOND ROSTOV, WHERE THE GERMANS LOST MORE THAN 600 MEN, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

NORTH OF STALINO, IN THE SECTOR BELOW KRAMATORSK, GERMAN TANKS WEDGED INTO SOVIET COLUMNS BUT WERE HELD, AND RED ARMY ARTILLERY DESTROYED 13 TANKS, THE RUSSIANS ASSERTED.

IN THE CAUCASUS, WHERE THE GERMAN REMNANTS WERE PINNED AGAINST THE BLACK SEA COAST AND THE KERCH STRAIT, THE RUSSIAN STRATEGY OF ENCIRCLEMENT HAS PENNED IN TWO GERMAN BATTALIONS WHICH NOW ARE FACED WITH EXTINCTION BECAUSE THEY REFUSED TO SURRENDER, IT WAS STATED.

WEATHER WAS BEGINNING TO PLAY A HAMPERING ROLE FOR THE RUSSIANS.

DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT INDICATED, WITH RAIN REPORTED IN THE KUBAN RIVER VALLEY OF THE CAUCASUS AND ICE CRACKING UP IN THE DNIEPER RIVER THERE WAS PROMISE OF SLUSHIER, TANK-BOGGING THAWS TO COME AFTER THE DEEP SNOWS IN THE UKRAINE.

WALBROOK, ENGLAND, FEB 25-(AP)-WILLIAM MANN, THE ONLY COBBLER AT WALBROOK, IS IN THE ARMY NOW AND THE PEOPLE, RUNNING DOWN AT THE HEELS, WANT SOMETHING DONE ABOUT IT.

FIVE HUNDRED RESIDENTS OF WALBROOK SIGNED A PETITION IN BEHALF OF THE COMMUNITY'S 5,000 POPULATION SOME TIME AGO, ASKING THAT THE ARMY SEND MANN BACK.

THEY FAILED TO GET SATISFACTION, SO THEIR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, IAN CAMPBELL HANNAH, IS GOING TO ASK THE WAR SECRETARY ABOUT IT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS NEXT WEEK.

NIGHT LEAD

FEB 26 1943

BERN, SWITZERLAND, FEB.25-(AP)-PARTISAN FIGHTERS, EMPLOYING THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM OF SCORCHED EARTH AND GUERRILLA WARFARE, ARE REPORTED IN BALKAN DISPATCHES TO BE DESTROYING VITAL LINES AND ROUTES OF COMMUNICATION IN WESTERN BOSNIA AND IN MANY OTHER WAYS CAUSING THE AXIS FORCES GREAT ANXIETY.

THE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, GERMAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER IN CROATIA, RECENTLY COMPLAINED THAT THESE UNDERGROUND FORCES WERE "INCITING THE POPULACE IN THE FORMATION OF A POWERFUL FRONT OF RESISTANCE."

AT THE SAME TIME A CROATIAN NEWSPAPER REPORTED THAT IN MANY SECTORS WOMEN GUERRILLAS ARE FIGHTING RIGHT BESIDE THEIR MEN AGAINST THE NAZI AND ITALIAN TROOPS.

THESE REPORTS SAID GERMAN STORM TROOPERS, WHO ARE TAKING THE LEAD IN THE ENEMY'S LATEST EFFORT TO PUT DOWN THIS WAVE OF FIERCE PARTISAN RESISTANCE, ARE AWARE OF THE "NECESSITY FOR EXTREME FIRMNESS." THEY ARE SUPPORTED BY DIVE-BOMBERS AND ARTILLERY.

A BUDAPEST DISPATCH QUOTING A ZAGREB REPORT SAID 5,000 PARTISANS HAD BEEN KILLED AND AN EQUAL NUMBER WOUNDED. THESE REPORTS MADE NO MENTION OF AXIS CASUALTIES.

IT WAS REPORTED THE GERMANS WERE USING STUKA BOMBERS TO SEEK OUT FORTIFIED BUILDINGS AND LOCATE THE PARTISAN MOUNTAIN HIDEOUTS, FROM WHICH GUERRILLA MACHINEGUNS SUDDENLY RAKE AXIS TROOPS.

THE BUDAPEST DISPATCH ALSO QUOTED THE ZAGREB REPORT AS SAYING THREE BRIDGES WERE BLASTED BY SABOTEURS BETWEEN KOSTANICA AND BOSNANSKI NOVY.

LISBON (AP)

Commander Kenneth Dellarent, American naval attache here, spent most of last night and today at the scene observing the salvage operations.

FEB 26 1943

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 25-(AP)-THE STORY OF A DEFENSELESS MARTIN MARAUDER BOMBER THAT RODE OUT A STORM OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND A 20-MINUTE ATTACK BY FIVE MESSERSCHMITTS AFTER THREE OF ITS CREW WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED WAS TOLD TODAY BY CAPTAIN GERNSEY I.CARLISLE OF SAN ANTONIO, THE PILOT.

"WHEN OUR LAST GUN JAMMED IN THE TURRET, STAFF SERGT.ERNEST H.

"WHEN OUR LAST GUN JAMMED IN THE TURRET, STAFF SERGT.ERNEST H.
CONDON OF BOONE, IOWA DECLARED, 'ALL THERE IS LEFT TO DO IS PRAY,'" THE TEXAN RECOUNTED.

THE MARAUDER'S ORDEAL OCCURRED FEB. 18 AFTER BOMBING EL AOUINA AIRDROME NEAR TUNIS. THE GROUND BATTERY HIT THE LEFT WING AND ENGINE, FORCING THE PLANE TO FALL OUT OF FORMATION.

"OUR PLANE WAS DEAD MEAT TO FIVE MESSERSCHMITTS WHICH ATTACKED,"

30.24-1489

CARLISLE CONTINUED. "OUR TAIL GUNNER DAMAGED ONE MESSERSCHMITT BEFORE HE WAS KILLED. THE WAIST GUNNER WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED. UP FRONT THE BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR WAS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED AND UNABLE TO DEFEND THE SHIP."

WHEN CONDON'S LAST TURRET GUN CEASED TO FUNCTION, THE MESSERSCHMITTS ATTACKED SO CLOSELY THAT "THE BOMBARDIER COULD SEE THEIR LOOKS OF SURPRISE WHEN THE B-26 WOULD NOT FALL."

"WHEN THE ENEMY RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION AFTER 20 MINUTES, OUR BOMBER WAS A HONEYCOMB OF BULLET HOLES," CARLISLE SAID.

CARLISLE AND THE CO-PILOT, LIEUT.MYRON G.HAUK OF TABOR, IOWA, REACHED THE ALLIED LINES AND CRASH LANDED WITH A CRIPPLED ENGINE, THE LEFT AILERON DESTROYED AND TAIL CONTROLS BADLY DAMAGED.

"AS WE HIT THE GROUND, THE TAIL WAS KNOCKED OFF AND THE BOMBER JUST FELL APART," CARLISLE SAID. FEB 26 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTER[illegible]ORTH AFRICA--FOURTH ADD SECOND LEAD TUNISIAN X X X ENTERED THE WAR.

FIVE OF THE ALLIED PLANES LOST WERE AMERICAN.

THE 12TH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED THAT THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN AIRMEN YESTERDAY SHARED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE EIGHT AXIS PLANES:

SERGEANT MEL A.SOUTHLAND, OF WHITETAIL, MONT.; SERGEANT WILLIAM E.TEETS, 175 WEST 188TH STREET, THE BRONX, NEW YORK; SERGEANT ALTON C.SIMMONS, 615 POPLAR STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.; SERGEANT GEORGE LEE KELLY, OF MACY, NEB.; CORPORAL ROBERT R.RAPP, 16 MIDDLE STREET, EASTPORT, ME.; CORPORAL EMLYN M.MITCHELL OF OHIOPYLE, PENN.; SERGEANT LEWIS J.VENZKE, OF BRADSHAW, MD.; FIRST LIEUT.ROBERT C.DONNAN OF CHARLOTTE, N.C.; CAPT.WILLIAM M.HOUSTON, OF CHARLOTTE, N.C., AND

30.24-1489

FIRST LIEUT.WALLACE F.MACGREGOR OF WYCKOFF, N.J.

BADLY MAULED X X X SECOND GRAF AS BEFORE.

EJ1214PEW

BY ROSS MUNRO

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA,FEB.25-(AP)-THE AXIS STILL IS GETTING LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES INTO TUNISIA.

AN AMERICAN PILOT WHO FLEW IN A FIGHTER ESCORT FOR AN AMERICAN BOMBING FORCE OVER THE SICILIAN STRAITS A FEW DAYS AGO TOLD ME HE HAD SEEN LARGE ENEMY CONVOYS STEAMING TOWARDS TUNISIA, AND NEAR BIZERTE HE SAW 40 LARGE GERMAN TROOP TRANSPORT PLANES LANDING.

HE ADDED THAT THIS WAS NOT AN UNCOMMON SIGHT ON THEIR FLIGHTS OVER THAT SUPPLY ROUTE. FEB 26 1943

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THE WEATHER CONTINUED TO BE ADVERSE.

(A BRITISH BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS QUOTED A BBC CORRESPONDENT AS REPORTING TODAY THAT BRITISH AIRCRAFT NOW WERE BEGINNING TO POUND AXIS AIRFIELDS AT THE REAR OF THE MARETH LINE AND LIGHT BOMBERS WERE ATTACKING ENEMY POSITIONS "RIGHT IN THE HEART" OF THE LINE.)

ARRAN IS ON THE COASTAL ROAD ONLY ABOUT FOUR MILES FROM MARETH.

A MIDDLE EAST AIR COMMUNIQUE SAID UNITED STATES ARMY AND BRITISH PLANES BOMBED THE LANDING GROUNDS AT GABES AND BURDJ TOUAZ AND GABES ITSELF, STARTING FIRES AMONG PARKED PLANES, AND ATTACKED ENEMY POSITIONS BETWEEN THE ARRAN-MARETH ROAD AND THE WADI ZIGZAU.

KG810PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FEB 26-(AP)-MAJOR WILLIAM G.BENN, ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING AIRMEN UNDER GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMAND, HAS BEEN LISTED OFFICIALLY AS MISSING, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

MAJ.BENN, WHOSE HOME IS AT WASHINGTON, PA., DISAPPEARED JANUARY 18 WITH OTHERS IN A MITCHELL BOMBER ON A FLIGHT NEAR DONA (CORRECT), NEW GUINEA. AN INTENSIVE SEARCH FAILED TO REVEAL ANY TRACE OF THE PLANE.

BENN, WHO HAD LED INNUMERABLE FLIGHTS OF BOMBERS OVER DANGEROUS RABAUL, LEFT THE NEW GUINEA BASE ON A SURVEY FLIGHT OVER DONA, WHICH IS WEST OF BUNA. THE SHIP DID NOT CARRY A RADIO OPERATOR BUT HAD EXPERT MACHINEGUNNERS AS MEMBERS OF THE CREW. FEB 26 1943

THE PLANE WAS NEVER HEARD FROM AGAIN, SEARCHING PLANES FLEW OVER THE AREA DAY AFTER DAY IN A FUTILE ATTEMPT TO LOCATE IT.

THE MAJOR WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS BY GENERAL MACARTHUR LAST OCT. 27, FOLLOWING INTENSIVE BOMBING RAIDS ON RABAUL. HIS BOMBERS WERE CREDITED WITH SINKING OR PUTTING OUT OF COMMISSION ENEMY SHIPPING TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 100,000 TONS.

THE COVETED MEDAL WAS GIVEN HIM FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM, COURAGE AND LEADERSHIP."

THE CITADION NOTED THAT AFTER EACH ATTACK MAJOR BENN REPORTED LACONICALLY: "ALL OUR AIRPLANES RETURNED SAFELY."

HE WAS PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF MAJOR LAST JULY AND IN SEPTEMBER WAS MADE COMMANDING OFFICER OF A BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON.

HE WAS MARRIED BUT HAD NO CHILDREN.

HIS WIFE RESIDES AT RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

W:947PEW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY BY SERGEANT ROBERT W.KIRBY, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT OF WASHINGTON, D.C., IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BALBOA,C.Z., FEB 8--(DELAYED)--SIXTY YEARS OLD -- TOO OLD TO FIGHT, HE SAYS HE WAS TOLD BY THE MARINES -- DOUGHTY CAPTAIN HORACE TALBOT, USMC (RETIRED), WHO WON HIGH DECORATIONS IN WORLD WAR I, HAS GONE TO SEA AS AN ORDINARY SEAMAN WITH THE MERCHANT MARINE IN AN ATTEMPT TO "GET A COUPLE OF JAPS, KNOCK THEM COLD, AND BRING BACK A NECKLACE OF TEETH." FEB 26 1943

CAPTAIN TALBOT, WHOSE HOME IS AT 177 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON, SERVED OVER 30 YEARS WITH THE MARINE CORPS, INCLUDING MORE THAN TEN YEARS AS BANDMASTER AT THE MARINE CORPS BASE IN SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

HE SAYS HE IS FINDING EXCITEMENT IN THE MERCHANT MARINE -- FOR INSTANCE, LAST AUGUST, THE SMALL BOAT ON WHICH HE WAS STANDING WHILE RIGGING A STERN ANCHOR ON A DISABLED SHIP WAS SUNK FROM UNDER HIM AND HE SPENT 15 HOURS IN THE OPEN SEA BEFORE BEING RESCUED.

AND HE SHOULD KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT EXCITEMENT. HE SAYS HE WAS WITH "THE FIRST MARINES TO GO OVER AND THE LAST TO COME OUT" IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND HIS DECORATIONS INCLUDED: THREE PURPLE HEARTS, AN ARMY DECORATION AWARDED MEN WOUNDED IN ACTION; THE SILVER STAR, ALSO AN ARMY AWARD; AND THE CROIX DE GUERRE, THE FRENCH DECORATION FOR GALLANTRY BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY.

LAST APRIL CAPTAIN TALBOT'S REQUEST FOR COMBAT DUTY WAS REFUSED. HE JOINED THE MERCHANT MARINE, LEAVING HIS BANDMASTER'S POST BECAUSE, AS HE EXPRESSED IT:

"MUSIC WAS FINE IN PEACE TIME, BUT IN WAR TIME, SHOOTERS ARE NEEDED MORE THAN TOOTHERS."

30.24-1491

"MY INTENTION WHEN I SIGNED UP WITH THE MERCHANT MARINE," SAID CAPTAIN TALBOT, "WAS TO MAKE A COUPLE OF TRIPS, SEE SOME ACTION, AND THEN COME BACK AND RETIRE ON MY PENSION.

"BUT I WOULDN'T QUIT NOW FOR ALL THE MONEY IN THE WORLD. I'M IN THIS WAR NOW AND I'M GOING TO STICK THROUGH TO THE END, BECAUSE THEY CAN'T KEEP A GOOD MARINE DOWN."

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, WRITTEN BY SERGEANT EDWARD J.BRUMAN OF (1830 LAKESHORE AVENUE) OAKLAND, CALIF., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GUADALCANAL, (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE WORDS OF MAJOR EWART S.LAUE, OF (1606 SUNSET AVENUE) SEATTLE, WASH., TELL THE STORY OF THE HEROISM OF PRIVATE LEWIS F.FRANKLIN OF BEAUMONT, TEX., AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES IN THE WESTERN SECTOR.

FEB 26 1943

SAID MAJOR LAUE:

"WHEN THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE HIT AND OUT OF ACTION, THE KID MANNED THE MACHINE GUN SINGLE-HANDED. FROM HIS POSITION, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO WORK ON A TRAVERSING FIELD OF FIRE, SO HE PICKED UP THE GUN, BALANCED IT ON HIS THIGH, AND SPRAYED LEAD. WHEN THE ORDER CAME TO CALL BACK TO A NEW LINE, HE WAS STILL FIGHTING MAD AND HAD TO BE FORCIBLY RESTRAINED."

.. THE MARINES KILLED 110 JAPANESE IN THE ENGAGEMENTS DECEMBER 27.

CORPORAL OLIVER G.CRUICKSHANK OF BEAR VALLEY, MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIF., TOLD OF SOME OTHER PHASES OF THE FIGHTING. HIS SQUAD WAS IN A RAIDING PARTY WHICH WAS TO KNOCK OUT EIGHT JAP FIELD PIE

CAUGHT IN A POCKET OF FIRE, ONLY CORPORAL CRUICKSHANK AND TWO OTHERS

30.24-1491

OF HIS SQUAD WEREN'T HIT BUT THOSE WHO COULD FOUGHT ON.

"THE NUMBER THREE GUNNER OF MY SQUAD," SAID CRUICKSHANK, "WAS HIT TWICE IN THE CHEST, BUT HE HELPED OTHER WOUNDED OUT OF THE WAY AND THEN SET UP HIS GUN AND, COOL AS A CUCUMBER, FIRED AWAY UNTIL HE USED UP TWO BOXES OF AMMUNITION. I KNOW HE KNOCKED OUT ONE GUN, MAYBE MORE. HE'S PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DONALD CARLSON OF (3432 BICOLLETT AVENUE) MINNEAPOLIS. HE WALKED ALL THE WAY BACK TO THE HOSPITAL WITHOUT HELP."

EDITOR'S NOTE:

THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY GEORGE L.MOORAD, WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FEB 26 1943

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, FEB.25--"FRANKLY I'VE OFTEN WONDERED ABOUT THE RED CROSS. . . DOUBTFUL IF THEY EVER REACHED THE MEN WHO REALLY NEED HELP. BUT LAST WEEK IN NEW GUINEA I SAW THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN ACTION AND I'VE NEVER BEEN HAPPIER TO CHANGE MY MIND."

THIS WAS THE STATEMENT TODAY OF DEAN SCHEDLER (STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA), ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO HAS JUST RETURNED TO AUSTRALIA FROM THE PAPUAN FRONT.

SCHEDLER SAID HE SAW RED CROSS WORKER AT AN AIRSTRIP WHERE CASUALTIES WERE BEING FLOWN BACK FROM THE BATTLEFIELD. HE SAID HE WITNESSED SCENES OF ALMOST PITIFUL GRATITUDE AS THE GIRLS PASSED AMONG THE WOUNDED, CHATTING WITH THE MEN, LIGHTING CIGARETS FOR THEM AND GIVING THEM GUMS, TOOTHBRUSHES AND ELEMENTARY COMFORTS DENIED THEM DURING A FULL MONTH OF JUNGLE WARFARE.

"I SAW MEN LYING ON THE LITTERS" SAID SCHEDLER, "THEIR HAIR

MATTED AND TEETH CAKED AFTER WEEKS IN THE SWAMPS AND ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE DESK. AND I SAW THEIR SMILES, SOMETIMES ALMOST OF EMBARRASSMENT, THAT AMERICAN GIRLS HAD COME TO NEW GUINEA JUST TO DO THESE SMALL BUT VERY IMPORTANT KINDNESSES.

"ONE BOY--HE WAS BADLY WOUNDED IN BOTH LEGS--MENTIONED TO ME, 'GOSH' HE REMEMBERED, 'ISN'T IT SWELL OF THESE PEOPLE. I HAVEN'T SEEN AN AMERICAN GIRL IN EIGHT MONTHS.'

"I TOLD ONE OF THE GIRLS WHAT THAT BOY HAD SAID AND TEARS CAME INTO HER EYES. SHE SAID AN ODD THING: 'I'M ASHAMED OF MYSELF.'"

AMONG THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL WORKERS STATIONED IN NEW GUINEA ARE: HELEN M.CARROLL (E.DARTMOUTH,MASS.); NEL-LYNNE BRADY, (PHILADELPHIA); SUSAN YATE, (WASHINGTON,D.C.); MARY GRIFFIN, (JACKSONVILLE); MARY CHRISTMERS (OKLAHOMA, OKLAHOMA); HARRIETTE SAELTZER, (REDDING,CALIF.); MARGARETTA HUNT (JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA).

FEB 26 1943

TULAGI, SOLOMON ISLANDS, JAN. 30-(DELAYED) -(AP)-THE NEW ZEALAND NAVY STRUCK ITS FIRST BLOW IN THE SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN WHEN A 130-FOOT PATROL BOAT SANK A JAPANESE SUBMARINE LAST NIGHT OFF CAPE ESPERANCE, GUADALCANAL.

THE SUBMARINE, CAUGHT WHILE APPARENTLY TRYING TO LAND REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES ON GUADALCANAL (SINCE ENTIRELY CLEARED OF THE ENEMY) WAS ENGAGED IN A GUN DUEL BY THE PATROL BOAT, RAMMED AND BATTERED BY DEPTH CHARGES.

WELLINGTON,N.Z., FEB. 25-(AP)-THE JAPANESE FLOOD OF AGGRESSION HAS BEEN STEMMED AND APPEARS TO BE RECEDING, SIR CYRIL NEWALL, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND, SAID TODAY AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HE SAID THE GOOD BEHAVIOR OF UNITED STATES SERVICE MEN IN NEW ZEALAND HAD EARNED "THE WARMEST ADMIRATION" OF NEW ZEALANDERS.

MIGHT LEAD

CHUNGKING, FEB.25-(AP)-A GENERAL JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL ALONG THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY IS IN PROGRESS, CHINESE FIELD DISPATCHES REPORTED TONIGHT.

THEY SAID THE CHINESE HAD RETAKEN LUPAO, 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF CANTON, ON TUESDAY AND THAT THE BATTERED ENEMY FORCES RETREATED IN THE DIRECTION OF SAMSHUI, A RIVER AND RAILWAY TOWN WEST OF CANTON, AFTER A DESPERATE REARGUARD ACTION.

CHINESE TROOPS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE PASSED KUNTIEN AND PRESSED ON TOWARD SUNKAI, A RAILWAY TOWN 15 MILES NORTH OF CANTON, AND ONE OF THE KEY POINTS IN THE JAPANESE DEFENSE SYSTEM AROUND THIS GREAT SOUTH CHINA CITY.

FEB 26 1943

EARLIER TODAY A CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN, REVIEWING THE MILITARY SITUATION, DECLARED THAT "ON THE WHOLE THE JAPANESE HAVE GAINED NOTHING RECENTLY FROM THEIR WIDESPREAD DRIVES."

AND THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT WHILE THE JAPANESE ARE PRESSING THEIR LOCAL OFFENSIVES IN AT LEAST FOUR THEATERS IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY AND IN THE FAR SOUTHWEST, MOST OF THESE HAVE BEEN HELD OR TURNED BACK.

A COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF A JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE YANGTZE IN CENTRAL HUPEH PROVINCE WHICH WAS TURNED INTO A COSTLY FAILURE BY CHINESE ARTILLERY FIRE AND AIR BOMBING. IN WESTERN YUNNAN PROVINCE A JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE NORTHWARD WEST OF THE SALWEEN RIVER WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE JAPANESE HAD USED ABOUT 6,000 OF THEIR OWN TROOPS AND A NUMBER OF CHINESE PUPPET SOLDIERS IN OCCUPYING KWANGCHOWWAN, A COASTAL AREA SOME 250 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HONGKONG.

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30.24 - 1493

NIGHT LEAD

NEW DELHI, FEB.25-(AP)-THE ALLIES SCORED TWO ONE-SIDED VICTORIES--ONE IN THE AIR AND ONE IN A COMMANDO-LIKE GROUND ATTACK--OVER THE JAPANESE IN INDIA AND BURMA IN THE LAST THREE DAYS, A COMMUNIQUE TODAY DISCLOSED.

THE FIRST WAS A SURPRISE RAID ON THE SMALL JAPANESE OCCUPIED VILLAGE OF MYEBON, ABOUT 60 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AKYAB IN BURMA, MONDAY NIGHT BY RAIDERS FROM MARSHAL SIR ARCHIBALD P.WAVELL'S FORCES. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT ALL INSTALLATIONS WHICH HAD BEEN USEFUL TO THE ENEMY WERE DESTROYED.

FEB 26 1943

THE SECOND SUCCESS WAS SCORED BY U.S. FIGHTER PLANES OF THE 10TH AIR FORCE, WHICH ROSE TO CHALLENGE 30 JAPANESE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WHICH CAME OVER THE BURMESE MOUNTAINS TO STRIKE AT AIRFIELDS IN NORTHEAST ASSAM, INDIA.

A U.S. HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID SIX ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, TWELVE PROBABLY DESTROYED AND OTHERS DAMAGED. NONE OF THE AMERICAN PLANES WAS EVEN DAMAGED.

THE RAID WAS THE SECOND DIRECTED AGAINST THE SAME TARGET IN THREE DAYS, THE FIRST ALSO HAVING FAILED TO CAUSE MATERIAL DAMAGE.

U.S. FIGHTERS, DOUBLING AS LIGHT BOMBERS, ALSO WERE SAID TO HAVE WRECKED SPANS OF TWO BRIDGES OF VALUE TO THE JAPANESE, COMING BACK WITHOUT A SCRATCH. THE TARGETS WERE THE 200-FOOT RAILROAD BRIDGE 10 MILES WEST OF MYITKYINA AND A 150-FOOT STEEL SPAN SIX MILES NORTHEAST OF PINBAW. OTHER BOMBERS DROPPED EXPLOSIVES ON THE RAILWAY STATION AND SIDINGS AT THAZI AND ON AKYAB.

EMPLOYING THE SAME TACTICS AS BRITAIN'S FAMED COMMANDO'S, MARSHAL WAVELL'S TROOPS LANDED AT MYEBON FROM VESSELS OF THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

30.24-1493

COASTAL FORCES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "AND REMAINED IN POSSESSION OF THE PLACE ABOUT FIVE HOURS."

"ALL BUILDINGS WHICH HAD BEEN USEFUL TO THE ENEMY WERE BURNED, THE JETTY WAS BLOWN UP AND A 100-FOOT RIVER STEAMER WAS DESTROYED," IT CONTINUED. "THE OPPOSITION WAS VERY SLIGHT AND QUICKLY OVERCOME. THE RAIDERS SUFFERED NO CASUALTIES."

BOMBAY-FIRST ADD GANDHI XXX 21-DAY FAST.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"MR.GANDHI HAS MADE NO FURTHER PROGRESS. THERE IS NO APPRECIABLE CHANGE IN HIS CONDITION."

"FOLLOWING THE CRISIS ON SUNDAY,FEB. 21, NAUSEA COMPELLED HIM TO REJECT SWEET LIME JUICE AND WATER. THIS WAS CONTINUED ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY AND GOOD RESULTS WERE MANIFESTED. YESTERDAY HE REDUCED THE QUANTITY CONSIDERABLY AS HE WISHED TO TAKE THE MINIMUM QUANTITY ENABLING HIM TO DRINK WATER."

BY ROBERT N.STURDEVANT

FEB 27 1943

WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET, FEB. 14 (DELAYED)-(AP)-TJE KEEN EYES OF A BATTLE LOOKOUT ON THE OPEN BRIDGE OF AN ATLANTIC FLEET WARSHIP PROBABLY SAVED THE LIVES TODAY OF A NAVAL AVIATOR AND HIS RADIOMAN WHO WERE FORCED DOWN BY LACK OF FUEL AFTER LOSING SIGHT OF THEIR SHIP.

LIEUT.(JG) J.J.FRZIER, 23-YEAR-OLD FLIER OF BRIDGETON,N.J., AND SECOND CLASS RADIOMAN R.J.SMITH, 24, OF (2203 MILAN ROAD) SANDUSKY,O., WERE RECEOVERED AFTER FLOATING 28 HOURS IN THEIR TINY SEAPLANE ON A CHOPPY OCEAN. EXCEPT FOR SEASICKNESS AND FATIGUE, BOTH WERE IN GOOD HEALTH.

FRAZIER AND SMITH WERE PICKED UP APPROXIMATELY 300 MILES FROM THE NEAREST LAND BY THIS WARSHIP, FROM WHICH THEY HAD BEEN CATAPULTED YESTERDAY FORENOON ON A ROUTINE ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROL SCHEDULED TO LAST FOUR HOURS.

THE PLANE'S WING-TIP FLOATS WERE THREE QUARTERS FULL OF WATER AND THE MAIN PONTOON WAS FILLING AT A RATE WHICH WOULD HAVE CAUSED THE AIRCRAFT TO SINK POSSIBLY WITHIN ANOTHER 24 HOURS.

BOTH HAD BEEN GIVEN UP FOR LOST AFTER A WIDE SEARCH, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THEY MIGHT HAVE DRIFTED TO LAND. IT WAS ONLY BY A STROKE OF GREAT GOOD FORTUNE THAT FIRST CLASS SEAMAN LAWRENCE ELLIS, 19, 9! (337 EAST 4TH STREET) FRANKFORT,KY., SPOTTED THE PLANE AGAINST THE HORIZON 10 3/4 MILES AWAY AS HE SWEPT THE OCEAN WITH GLASSES ON HIS REGULAR LOOKOUT WATCH.

FEB 26 1943

HAD THE DISTANCE FROM SHIP TO PLANE BEEN SLIGHTLY GREATER IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT THE LOST MEN WOULD HAVE BEEN SIGHTED FOR AT THAT DISTANCE THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN OVER THE HORIZON.

"WE LOST SIGHT OF THE SHIP AT ABOUT 2:30 P.M.," FRAZIER RELATED. "I TRIED THE REGULAR SEARCH PROCEDURE, BUT WE STILL COULDN'T PICK UP THE SHIP AND AT 4:15 P.M., WITH ABOUT AN HOUR'S GAS SUPPLY LEFT, I LANDED."

HIS FORESIGHT IN SAVING SOME GAS MADE IT POSSIBLE TO START THE ENGINE AFTER THE PLANE WAS FOUND AND TAXI IT TO THE SHIP'S STERN WHERE IT WAS RECOVERED PRACTICALLY UNDAMAGED.

AFTER COMING DOWN THEY SPREAD THEIR YELLOW RUBBER LIFERAFT ON THE TOP WING, READY TO BE INFLATED IF THE PLANE SANK, AND HEADED THE CRAFT FOR LAND WITH THE WIND AND CURRENT IN THEIR FAVOR. FRAZIER ESTIMATED THEY HAD DRIFTED PERHAPS 100 MILES BEFORE THEY WERE FOUND.

"WE DIDN'T DO MUCH OF ANYTHING BUT HA[illegible] FRAZIER SAID.

"WE'D TAKE TURNS SITTING O[illegible] OF THE PORT WING TO COUNTERBALANCE THE STARBOARD WING FLOAT WHICH WAS LEAKING BADLY.

"EARLY IN THE NIGHT SOME[illegible]ND OF A BIRD SAT DOWN ON THE STARBOARD WING TIP. EVERY TIME THE SHIP LURCHED, HE'D BE KNOCKED OFF. THEN HE'D CIRCLE AND COME DOWN AGAIN. IT WAS REALLY SORT OF FUNNY, BECAUSE THERE I SAT ON ONE WING TIP AND THE BIRD ON THE OTHER, WITH BO[illegible] OF US GLARING AT EACH OTHER."

THE BIRD LEFT AT DAWN AND THEY DID NOT SEE IT AGAIN.

SMITH SAID THEY SPENT A PRETTY UNCOMFORTABLE NIGHT. HE KEPT TRYING TO THINK OF A SONG HE WANTED TO SING--WHICH HE FIGURED WOULD BRING THEM LUCK--BUT NEVER COULD RECALL IT UNTIL HE GOT BACK ON BOARD THE SHIP.

"IT WAS, 'I'M LOOKING OVER A FOUR-LEAF CLOVER,'" SMITH SAID.

FEB 26 1943

"MR.FRAZIER WAS CARRYING A PAIR OF DICE AND HE JOKED ABOUT HOW HE'D SHOOT ME TO SEE WHO ATE THE RATIONS. BUT HE LOST THE DICE LATER ON AND WE NEVER DID ROLL THEM," SMITH CONTINUED.

NEITHER DRANK ANY WATER FROM THE TWO CANTEENS IN THEIR PLANE, SAVING IT IN THE EVENT THEY WERE FORCED TO DRIFT FOR ANY GREAT LENGTH OF TIME. THEY SHARED ONE REGULATION RATION, BUT NEITHER WAS VERY HUNGRY AT THE TIME AND FAILED TO FINISH IT.

THE PLANE WAS EQUIPPED WITH FISHING LINES AND FRAZIER SAID THEY TOSSED THEM OVER ALMOST IMMEDIATELY "BUT WE DIDN'T CATCHING A THING."

MJ644PEW

30.24 - 1495

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FEB. 25-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY AWARDED DISTINGUISO

GEORGE C.KENNEY AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TO THREE UNITED STATES ARMY AIRMEN TODAY FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENTS WHILE PARTICIPATING IN MISSIONS OVER THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THOSE DECORATED WERE CAPT.CLYDE KELSAY, MEEKER, OKLA.; FIRST LIEUT. FRANCIS CAPPELLETTI, BARRE, VT., AND TECHNICAL SERGT.LOUIS BURLESON, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

EACH HAD PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 50 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 25)

FEB 26 1943

ISTANBUL GRD 25 (Lasch)

THE BULGARIAN AND HUNGARIAN SPECIAL EMISSARIES NOW IN TURKEY ARE NOT TALKING PEACE TERMS WITH THE TURKS BECAUSE THEY DO NOT REPRESENT GOVERNMENTS POWERFUL ENOUGH TO CREATE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

THE BEST INFORMED QUARTERS HERE SAY THESE ENVOYS ARE DISCUSSING THE OUTLINES OF THE POST-WAR SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN BLOC OF NATIONS.

THESE DISCUSSIONS POSSIBLY MAY BE CONNECTED WITH THE GENERAL TURKISH RUSSIAN TALKS KNOWN TO BE PROCEEDING IN ANKARA AND KUIBYSHEV, AND ARE CONSIDERED TO CONSTITUTE AN ADMISSION OF THE HUNGARIANS AND BULGARS THAT THEY EXPECT AN AXIS DEFEAT.

BUT SOUNDING OUT THEIR POST-WAR POSITION DOESN'T IMPLY OFFERS TO MAKE AN IMMEDIATE PEACE. THE MOST EXPERIENCED OBSERVERS HERE DECLARE THAT CANNOT BE EXPECTED UNTIL THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY POWER IS ACTUALLY CLOSING IN ON THE BALKANS.

GH332PEW

30.24-1495

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, FEB. 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-

GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, FORMER FIGHTING FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER AND LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AND GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, ARRIVED HERE TODAY AFTER A TRIP TO ALGIERS.

CAPETOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, FEB. 25-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER TODAY REPORTED A BIG DROP IN IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHICH WERE VALUED AT £16,000,000 IN 1942 COMPARED TO THE RECORD OF £38,000,000 IN 1941.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA DROPPED TO £4,000,000 BUT THERE WERE INCREASED IMPORTS FROM INDIA, ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL.

MQ425PEW

RECIFE, BRAZIL, FEB. 25-(AP)- BASIL DOMINIC IZZI, OF 1 POWER MILL CORNER SOUTH, BARRE, MASS., WHO WAS RESCUED WITH TWO DUTCH SHIPMATES FROM A LIFEBOAT IN WHICH THEY SPENT 81 DAYS, WAS REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITION TODAY AT KNOX HOSPITAL.

FEB 26 1943

THE THREE SURVIVORS WERE BROUGHT HERE LAST WEEK BY THE WARSHIP WHICH HAD PICKED THEM UP.

-01520 CAG

Buenos Aires, Feb. 25-(AP)-Eric A. Johnson, president of the United States chamber of commerce, told a group of argentine notables today that United States business men, while not always in agreement with President Roosevelt's domestic policies, "thoroughly are in accord with his international program."

FEB 26 1943

Johnson was luncheon guest of the Argentine commission of inter-american development. He was seated beside Senate President Robustiano Patron Costas, who has been endorsed by President Ramon S. Castillo as his successor in the next presidential campaign. Also present were Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, former Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Minister of Justice Guillermo Rothe and Minister of Agriculture Daniel Amadeo Videla.

Mexico City, Feb. 25-(ap)-The government board controlling funds of the old Committee to aid Spanish refugees (Jare) has announced it will soon present to president Avila Camacho plans for safeguarding funds already invested as well as for financing refugees already here.

Felix F. Palavicini, president of the government body, who was named to take over Jare's funds, said "the money on hand is insufficient to bring more refugees here."

He added that it was also impossible to bring from Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic refugees who want to come to Mexico.

"Those who had charge of the management of the funds evaded giving any clear explanation," Palavicini declared, saying they explained all the spanish treasure brought here on the mystery ship, Vita, had been liquidated and the funds given to Jare.

FEB 26 1943

(Dispatches from Acapulco in 1941 said the Vita, a yacht which arrived at Tampico in 1939 with a cargo of gold, jewels and other valuables belonging to the Spanish republican government, was expropriated by the Mexican government. Disposal of its cargo was the subject of much controversy).

30.24 — 1499

30.24-1497

SAN JUAN,P.R., FEB.25-(AP)-ON A NIGHT FLIGHT OVER THE CARIBBEAN, PRIVATE HERBERT C.LINGAFELT OF CANFIELD, OHIO, WAS FORCED TO JUMP FROM A CRASHING PATROL BOMBER--AND WAS SAVED BY HIS PARACHUTE WHICH CHECKED HIS FALL JUST AS HIS FEET TOUCHED THE WATER.

THIS WAS REPORTED TODAY BY HEADQUARTERS OF THE ANTILLES AIR TASK FORCE, WHICH DISCLOSED HE WAS THE ONLY SURVIVOR.

LANGAFELT THRASHED AROUND IN THE WATER ALL NIGHT TO KEEP AFLOAT ANF FRIGHTEN AWAY THE SHARKS. THE NEXT MORNING HE SPIED A COLLAPSIBLE RAFT AND CLIMBED ABOARD. HE SPENT THREE DAYS ON IT BEFORE BEING PICKED UP AND RETURNED TO A BASE SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LINGAFELT WAS A RADIO OPERATOR ABOARD THE BOMBER.

BALBOA, C.Z., FEB. 25-(AP)-LIEUT. WALTER HEATHERLEY, 1008 MULBERRY STREET, DUNCAN, OKLA., DIED YESTERDAY WHEN THE OBSERVATION PLANE HE WAS PILOTING CRASHED INTO A JUNGLE RAVINE AND BURST INTO FLAMES AFTER STRIKING A CANAL DEFENSE NET, U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE NET HAD BEEN ERECTED TO WARD OFF ENEMY ATTACK.

PRIVATE JOSEPH ADRIAN OF SOMONAUK, ILL., JUMPED FROM THE PLANE AS IT HIT THE GROUND BUT SUFFERED SECOND DEGREE BURNS ABOUT THE HANDS WHEN HE PULLED SERGEANT DONALD HOYER OF LEBANON, PA., FROM TRENTH

FEB 26 1943

HANDS WHEN HE PULLED SERGEANT DONALD HOYER OF LEBANON, PA., FROM THE BLAZING WRECKAGE. HOYER IS RECOVERING FROM SEVERE LACERATIONS AND BURNS ON THE HANDS AND BODY.

TORONTO, ONT., FEB. 25-(AP)-HONORARY DEGREES ARE TO BE CONFERRED UPON SUMNER WELLES, UNITED STATES UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, AND THREE OTHER MEN IN A SPECIAL CONVOCATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO TOMORROW.

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, CHANCELLOR, WILL CONFER THE DEGREES.

OTHER RECIPIENTS ARE TO BE HAROLD B.BUTLER, MINISTER AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON; FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL, HEAD OF THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION TO WASHINGTON; AND CANADIAN DEFENSE MINISTER J.L.RALSTON.

UNDAUNTED GERMANS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TODAY THAT AXIS FORCES HAD SMASHED A RUSSIAN TANK ARMY BETWEEN THE DONETS AND DNIEPER RIVERS AND ANNIHILATED THE BULK OF THE SOVIET SEVENTH GUARD CAVALRY CORPS IN AN ENCIRCLEMENT BEHIND THE MIUS RIVER FRONT WEST OF ROSTOV.

THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE CAVALRY CORPS COMMANDER, GENERAL BORISOV, AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF WERE CAPTURED.

"FIGHTING AGAINST THE REST OF THIS CORPS IS CONTINUING," IT WAS REPORTED.

FEB 26 1943

MASS ATTACKS AGAINST GERMAN DEFENSE LINES WERE HURLED AGAINST CENTRAL AND NORTHERN SECTORS OF THE FRONT, WITH THE RUSSIANS STRIKING IN WAVE AFTER WAVE, BUT THE COMMUNIQUE SAID A BETTER DEFENSE WAS MAINTAINED AND IT INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES.

GERMAN AND FINNISH AIR FORCES TOGETHER WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SHOT DOWN 54 (CORRECT) RUSSIAN PLANES WEDNESDAY AND THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED 104 RUSSIAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED.

"SOUTH OF LAKE ILMEN, THE ENEMY CONTINUED HIS STRONG ATTACKS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, REFERRING TO AN OFFENSIVE THE GERMANS FIRST REPORTED YESTERDAY. "HE WAS REPULSED IN HARD FIGHTING WITH

HIGH CASUALTIES AND LOSSES IN TANKS."

FIGHTING ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DIMINISHED IN THE SECTOR BETWEEN VOLKHOVO AND LAKE LADOGA AS WELL AS NEAR LENINGRAD. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID SEVERAL LOCAL SOVIET ATTACKS WERE FRUSTRATED.

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE USED IN BRACKETS AS AN ADD TO MOSCOW RUSSIAN)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO DISCLOSED TODAY (FRI) THAT LIEUT.GEN.ICHIRO BANZAI, FORMER JAPANESE MILITARY ATTACHE IN BERLIN RECENTLY RETURNED HOME, HAD SOUGHT TO REASSURE "SOME WHO SEEMED ALARMED OVER REPORTS OF THE WAR" BY TELLING THE TOKYO PRESS THAT GERMANY HAD A TOTAL OF 1,000 DIVISIONS, OR 20,000,000 MEN, AT ITS DISPOSAL. FEB 26 1943

ONE BY ONE GEN. BANZAI TOOK PAINS TO DENY A VARIETY OF CURRENT REPORTS THAT GERMANY'S POSITION IN THE WAR WAS GROWING WORSE, AND HIS REMARKS WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN WONDERING ABOUT THESE REPORTS.

BANZAI, WHO WAS QUOTED BY DOMEI IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, TOLD THE PRESS YESTERDAY (THURS) AT THE TOKYO ARMY MINISTRY THAT HE WAS "REALLY AMAZED AT THE RUMOR THAT GERMANY IS PLANNING TO CONCLUDE A SEPARATE PEACE WITH BRITAIN," AND ALSO THAT GERMANY MAY EVEN REACH A SEPARATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

DOMEI SAID BANZAI ASSURED THE PRESS THAT GERMANY HAD AMPLE FOOD, MANPOWER, AND STAMINA TO WITHSTAND THE RUSSIAN BLOWS IN THE EAST AND THE ALLIES IN THE WEST--DISCLOSING THAT ALL THESE QUESTIONS POSSIBLY PERTURBED JAPAN.

"BANZAI EMPHASIZED," SAID THE TOKYO BROADCAST, "THAT 'THERE ARE SOME WHO SEEM ALARMED OVER REPORTS OF THE WAR, BUT IF THEY CONSIDER THE GENERAL BACKGROUND THEY WILL REALIZE HOW SMALL ARE THEIR CAUSES FOR ALARM.'"

THE GENERAL, DESCRIBED AS "ON INTIMATE TERMS WITH HITLER," PREFACED HIS PRESS CONFERENCE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT HE HAD TALKED WITH THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND BEFORE RETURNING TO TOKYO LAST MONTH, AND "I WILL NOT TELL YOU ANYTHING BASELESS."

"YOU MUST REMEMBER," HE SAID IN ADMITTING THAT THE GERMANS HAD "FALLEN BACK A LITTLE" IN RUSSIA, "THAT SOMETHING LIKE 1,000 DIVISIONS ARE FIGHTING THERE NOW, SO THAT TEN DIVISIONS IS LIKE SQUADS IN A SCOUT PATROL."

THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN WAS DISMISSED AS "SIMPLY NOT WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION," AND THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE AS "SIMPLY FOOLISH," AND BANZAI TOLD THE JAPANESE THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAD "ABSOLUTE FAITH IN HITLER," THAT "NOTHING CAN ALTER" THE TRUST BETWEEN HITLER AND MUSSOLINI, OR BETWEEN HITLER AND THE RUMANIAN PREMIER, ION ANTONESCU. FEB 26 1943

THE RUSSIAN CLAIM TO HAVE DISPOSED OF 200,000 GERMAN TROOPS AT STALINGRAD (ACTUALLY THE RUSSIANS SAID 330,000 WERE KILLED OR CAPTURED IN THE TRAP THERE) CONCERNED ONLY "A HUNDREDTH OF THE TOTAL FIGHTING FORCES, ASSUMING 1,000 DIVISIONS ARE EQUAL TO 20,000,000 MEN," DOMEI SAID OF THE BANZAI CONFERENCE.

(DOMEI OR BANZAI, IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHICH WAS THE SOURCE, APPARENTLY FIGURED 20,000 MEN TO A DIVISION INSTEAD OF THE USUAL 15,000 IN ARRIVING AT THE TOTAL ESTIMATE).

THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED LAST JAN. 19 THAT BANZAI HAD RESIGNED HIS POST IN GERMANY, BEING SUCCEEDED BY MAJ.GEN.MITSUHIKO KOMATSU. NO EXPLANATION OF THE CHANGE WAS OFFERED.

30.24 - 1499

30.24 - 1499

PMS INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

A PERIOD OF EVER DEEPER HORROR AND SUFFERING IS PROMISED EUROPE BY ADOLF HITLER. IN HIS PROCLAMATION YESTERDAY TO HIS NAZI OLD GUARD HE PUT INTO WORDS THE THREAT THE WORLD KNEW WAS IMPENDING, AN OUTLINE OF THE TRAGIC TIMES THROUGH WHICH HIS OWN PEOPLE AND THEIR NEIGHBORS MUST PASS BEFORE HIS SATANIC CAREER IS ENDED.

IT WAS THE DECLARATION OF A DESPERATE, CORNERED MAN, A DEADLY DANGEROUS MAN. THAT IS ITS FIRST MEANING FOR THE POWERS LEAGUED FOR HIS DESTRUCTION. THEY MUST BE ON GUARD FOR SOMETHING SUPREMELY BOLD, AUDACIOUS, UNSCRUPULOUS, SOMETHING LIKE ROMMEL'S RECENT LIGHTNING STROKE, IN TUNISIA MAGNIFIED TEN OR FIFTY FOLD IN SCOPE AND SIGNIFICANCE. HITLER GAVE EXPRESSION TO HIS DETERMINATION THAT IF HE MUST FALL HE WILL CARRY WITH HIM AS GREAT A PART OF HUMANITY AS HE CAN. FEB 26 1943

HE CHOOSES TO CALL WHAT HE PROPOSES TO PUT INTO EFFECT "THE MOBILIZATION OF THE SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL VALUES OF EUROPE SUCH AS OUR CONTINENT HAS NOT SEEN IN ITS HISTORY OF SEVERAL THOUSAND YEARS." BUT HIS SATELLITES, THE PEOPLES HE HAS CONQUERED, EVEN THE NEUTRALS WILL KNOW WHAT A REGIME OF COMPULSORY LABOR, GESTAPO RULE, FIRING SQUADS, FORCED MILITARY SERVICE THIS PORTENDS. HE WILL MEET TERROR--THAT IS, OPPOSITION--"WITH TENFOLD TERROR," HE PROMISES. WHEN HE SPEAKS OF EUROPE THERE IS NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS. THE LATTER SMALL COMPANY MUST COUNT THEMSELVES IN GRAVE PERIL.

IN HIS PRESENT PLIGHT, BESET BY THE RUSSIANS ON THE EAST, WATCHING THE GROWING STRENGTH OF THE ALLIES IN NORTH AFRICA, SEEKING DESPERATELY FOR AN OPENING FOR A BLOW THAT WILL BETTER HIS CHANCES OF SURVIVAL, HITLER MUST BE EYEING THE TWO ENDS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. ESPECIALLY HE MUST HAVE BEEN LOOKING IN RECENT MONTHS AT ITS WESTERN ENTRANCE, WHICH HIS LEGIONS COULD REACH IN A FEW DAYS MARCH OVER THE TERRITORY OF AN AVOWED FRIEND.

A BOLD STROKE THERE MIGHT NULLIFY AT ONCE MOST OF THE ADVANTAGE THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE GATHERED BY THEIR OCCUPATION OF NORTH AFRICA, MIGHT EVEN BRING THEM TO DISASTER. WITH GIBRALTAR IN HIS HANDS, OR EVEN WITH HIS GUNS AND PLANES BASED ON THE NEARBY SPANISH SHORE, HE MIGHT BE IN A POSITION TO ISOLATE GENERAL EISENHOWER'S WHOLE COMMAND. THAT POSSIBILITY, HOWEVER, IS LESS FRIGHTENING TO THE ALLIES TODAY THAN IT WAS TWO DAYS AGO, SINCE ROMMEL'S THRUST, WHICH MIGHT HAVE CARRIED TO THE ALGERIAN COAST, HAS BEEN TURNED BACK.

NEVERTHELESS THE TEMPTATION OF THE SPANISH ADVENTURE, FOR WHICH HE HAS BEEN PREPARING SINCE HE WENT TO FRANCO'S AID IN 1936, MUST APPEAL POWERFULLY THESE DAYS TO THE SELF-NOMINATED MAN OF DESTINY WHO PICTURES HIMSELF GRITTING HIS TEETH EVER MORE FIRMLY AS ADVERSITY GATHERS ROUND HIM. IT WOULD BE ALTOGETHER IN CHARACTER, RUTHLESS, TREACHEROUS, PROMISING SUCH GLITTERING REWARDS. ALREADY THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS, THUSFAR UNCONFIRMED, OF GERMAN TROOPS MOVING DOWN THROUGH FRANCE TOWARD SPAIN'S PYRENEES BORDER. HITLER'S ASSERTION, MADE TWICE IN YESTERDAY'S PROCLAMATION, THAT HE IS WITH HIS ARMIES IN THE EAST, MAY BE GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT HE IS ELSEWHERE CONCOCTING THE NEXT STROKE. FEB 26 1943

BUT THE BARRIER OF A NAZI THRUST THROUGH SPAIN HAS LONG BEEN CLEAR TO THE ALLIED COMMAND AND DOUBTLESS WAS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE PREPARATION OF THE AFRICAN ENTERPRISE. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT NOT ALL THE NEARLY 500,000 FIGHTING MEN THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DISCLOSED HAD BEEN LANDED IN NORTHWEST AFRICA ARE ENGAGED IN TUNISIA.

M855AEW

ROMMEL FLEES KASSERINE REGION; ALLIES GAIN 15 MILES ON HIS FLANK; U. S. FLIERS RAID WILHELMSHAVEN

GERMANS DESTROY ADVANCE AIRPORT, YIELD KASSERINE

Nazi Columns Withdraw Toward Gafsa, 75 Miles Retreat.

FEB 26 1943

ROADS MINED

Enemy Seeks to Delay Allied Drive Toward Coast.

MONTGOMERY GAINS

Eighth Army's Threat May Have Forced Rommel to Fall Back.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27—(AP) Press dispatches said today that advance Allied units had entered Kasserine in the pursuit of Marshal Rommel's retreating Axis forces, and also reported that the British Eighth army attacking from the south had penetrated part of the Mareth line defenses.

A News-Chronicle dispatch said that Kasserine had been occupied, while the Daily Mail said that the Germans were blowing up the airdrome at Sbeitla, 18 miles to the northeast, and burning stores at Feriana, 18 miles southwest of Kasserine.

These were the three key towns which Marshal Rommel's troops had taken during the abortive offensive that for a time threatened Thala and Tebessa.

Maneuvers to Meet British

Marshal Rommel's troops appeared to be falling back in the face of an impending lunge by General Montgomery's Eighth army in the south. A Reuters dispatch said that forward units of that army had reached the rock-strewn gorge of Zigzau which forms part of the Mareth line.

The area was described as difficult country with high stony passes and a maze of mountain tracks.

The general direction of Marshal Rommel's flight from the Kasserine pass was toward Gafsa, 75 miles below the farthest westward penetration made by him before American and British ground and air troops threw him into a retreat.

His troops also were backtracking toward the Faid pass near Sidi Bouzid, southeast of Sbeitla which is menaced both by British and French troops.

Rail Link in Peril

The capture of Kasserine would sever the inland railway link connecting Marshal Rommel's troops with the Axis forces of General Jurgen von Arnim in the Kairouan-Sousse areas to the northeast.

Marshal Rommel's maneuvering did not yet make it clear whether he intends to make a strong stand in the old French Mareth line. It was said that Italians were being employed mostly in that area, with the Germans based mainly at Gabes farther north.

The Daily Mail North African correspondent said that the Germans in central Tunisia had demonstrated that they still have superiority in armored equipment and anti-tank guns, but added that "this inferiority in material is being repaired" by the allies.

By Wes Gallagher

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 26—(AP)—American and British troops striking out beyond recaptured Kasserine pass were carrying forward a general advance today, smashing at retreating Axis columns which were headed back toward Gafsa, 75 miles southeast of the farthest westward penetration made by Marshal Rommel in his broken offensive to the west.

Northeast of the Kasserine, other Allied forces had advanced 10 to 15 miles in the area of Sbiba.

The retreating Nazis were under heavy and unending attack from the Allied air arm; Allied headquarters announced strong raids on both Gafsa and Sbeitla, the latter in the Sbiba region. British forces at last report had advanced to within nine miles of Sbeitla.

French Also Active

The French also were active in the Sbiba sector, the French command announcing that its troops, in close liaison with the other Allies, had advanced 12 miles south and east of Sbiba in pursuit of an enemy who offered no seriaus opposition.

There were indications that Rommel planned to withdraw to a line running northeast from Gafsa through Sened and up the secondary dorsal through Faid, leaving the plateau between two mountain ranges as a no-man's-land patrolled by tank forces.

He was in a poor defensive position in an open area with the Allies threatening him from the mountain passes.

Rommel Had Strong Forces

It was disclosed that Rommel had used in his unsuccessful thrust not only the 21st German Armored Division and parts of the Tenth Armored Division but the 15th Armored Division as well.

The claim of the German Command in today's communique that nearly 4,000 Allied prisoners had been taken in Rommel's earlier offensive is exaggerated. It was regarded as significant that the Germans prepared the way for an acknowledgement of their retreat by telling the German public that the offensive had been "concluded."

Rommel had lost the initiative which he had held ever since he broke through Faid Pass nearly two weeks ago. He was suffering heavy losses.

American and British infantry blasted out the last enemy foothold in the Kasserine yesterday by attacking from the mountains on each side.

"Kasserine pass," said a communique from Allied headquarters, "is now in our hands. British and American infantry supported by tanks successfully attacked the enemy rearguards and forced the withdrawal of all enemy forces remaining in the pass.

"We now hold the high ground to the northeast and southwest of the pass.

Roads Heavily Mined

"Throughout the day our forward troops maintained close contact with the enemy, who had heavily mined the roads in an endeavor to cover his retreat.

"Our patrols following up the enemy withdrawal in the Sbiba area advanced to a depth of 10 to 15 miles.

"In a successful raid north of Bou Arada (well to the north of the Kasserine pass area) casualties were inflicted on the enemy and prisoners were taken."

Fighter sweeps over the whole of the Tunisian fronts were carried out; motor transport and landing grounds near the Axis-held port of Gabes were attacked by fighter bombers. In the Sbeitla and Gafsa raids, fires were set off.

Gabes Bombed

Heavy and medium bombers from the Middle East command bombed both Gabes and the Mareth line in southeastern Tunisia—where the British Eighth army under General Sir Bernard Montgomery is arrayed for the attack—and from Cairo it was announced that heavy U. S. bombers had assaulted the harbor of the mainland Italian city of Naples along with the port of Crotone. It was officially declared that although enemy planes were present over Naples they "offered no resistance."

American Flying Fortresses escorted by Lightnings and covered by Spitfires smashed at the docks of Bizerte, the north Tunisian Axis naval base, and scored hits and set off fires.

Two enemy fighters were shot down by the Fortress escort, and from all these widespread operations only three planes were lost from the Tunisian command. The Naples and Crotone raids were carried out without loss.

Foe Admits Loss Of Initiative in Central Tunisia

FEB 27 1943

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 26.—Allied troops, pushing their counteroffensive in Central Tunisia, have recaptured Kasserine Pass and the high ground on both sides and, following up Marshal Erwin Rommel's withdrawal also have advanced 10 to 15 miles in the Sbiba area to the northeast, an Allied headquarters communique announced today.

(Adolph Hitler's high command tacitly admitted loss of the initiative in the battle of Central Tunisia today, reporting that "our offensive operations have been concluded."

(The communique declared that strong American and British forces had been routed and 4,000 prisoners taken.)

The Germans, defeated in their offensive which had carried them 36 miles from Faid Pass almost to the Algerian border, appeared to be falling back toward Gafsa as Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's Britons and Americans seized the initiative.

Gafsa is 45 miles southeast of the farthest point reached by Rommel's armored columns, which had surged to within three miles of Thala.

Push Nazis Into Plateau.

American doughboys and British Tommies drove up the mountains on each side of Kasserine Pass yesterday afternoon and pushed the Germans into the flat plateau beyond while American and British tanks roared through the gap on the heels of the Axis troops.

At the same time British forces to the northeast bore down on the flank from the Sbiba Mountain area and advanced to within nine miles of Sbeitla. Here, too, the Germans were in flight.

Sbiba is 33 miles northeast of Kasserine and 30 miles north of Sbeitla, one of the towns through which Rommel passed on his way from Faid Pass toward Kasserine.

The communique said that Allied forces made a successful raid farther to the northeast in the Bou Arada area, capturing prisoners and inflicting casualties.

British and American troops pressing close on the heels of the retreating Germans kept contact with them throughout the day yesterday, despite thickly-sown minefields, the communique said, while Allied air forces bombed Gafsa to the south, Mareth Line fortifications, the northern naval base of Bizerte and ranged the whole battle zone.

Kasserine Pass, the gateway by which Rommel had sought to drive into northern high plains from which he could strike at vital Allied communications, was cleared of the receding German tide at 3 p.m. yesterday, and it was not known here how far beyond Allied armored forces had progressed since that time.

Nor did reports from the front give indications of how far the Germans might fall back before attempting to make a stand.

But it was clear that Rommel was suffering heavy casualties under a day and night hammering from nearly every type of bomber and fighter in the Allied armory, either in the Middle East or French North Africa.

Towns Are Pounded.

RAF Bisley light bombers hammered Gafsa and Sbeitla by night, exploding ammunition dumps and starting fires.

Hurricane bombers and American fighters wrecked the roads in the area throughout the day.

Fighter-bombers attacked motor transport and the landing grounds at Gabes, while both heavy and medium bombers from Libya blasted Gabes a second time and attacked the Mareth Line fortifications in the south.

Flying Fortresses smashed at the docks at Bizerte by daylight yesterday and left fire areas in their wake. Three Allied planes were lost and at least two enemy planes were shot down, the communique said.

Pass Now in Allied Hands.

"Kasserine Pass is now in our hands," the communique said. "British and American infantry, supported by tanks, successfully attacked enemy rear guards and forced the withdrawal of all enemy forces still in the pass."

As the Germans withdrew they mined the roads heavily in an effort to delay pursuit.

The fact that the Allies were turning fighter bombers loose on Axis transport in both the Gabes and Gafsa areas suggested Rommel was retreating in both areas.

Meanwhile, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British 8th Army to the south was reported to have penetrated the outer defenses of the Mareth Line in the first phase of a developing pincers movement designed to squeeze the Africa Korps back onto the coastal plain and crush it between the two Allied armies.

As Rommel's forces were being driven back toward the coast, Allied forces began reaping the advantage of geographical position which made the German break-through last week possible.

Fighting to stabilize a line along the dorsal ridge from Robaa to below Tebessa, 90 miles to the south west, Allied troops were forcing Rommel to spread his army thinly along a long defense position, guarding every pass where British and American forces might break through to the coast and menace the Mareth Line from the rear.

Forced to Defend Each Pass.

Before Rommel's break-through from the east a week ago which carried him so close to Thala, Allied troops were forced to defend each mountain pass over long communications lines across the plateau.

Rommel found their soft spot at thinly-held Faid Pass and drove on to break through Kasserine Pass.

Observers believed the heavy Allied attacks on Rommel's transport and rear positions were but a foretaste of what was coming as his army, moving back out of the mountains onto the long, flat roads of the plateau to the east, offered an increasingly easy target for bombing and strafing.

NORSTAD

Pass Is Strangely Quiet.

With United States Forces on the Tunisian Front, Feb. 25 (Delayed), (A. P.),—United States troops regained Kasserine Pass—vital gateway to the Hatab valley—without a fight today after Axis columns had retreated through the gap and continued to move southward through Feriana, presumably toward Gafsa.

30.24-1501

30.24-1501

The wide valley through which the battle raged for three days was strangely serene as American engineers moved gingerly forward through the pass, lifting elaborate minefields the Germans and Italians had left to protect their retreat. The quiet was broken only by the occasional detonation of mines.

On the extreme east side of the valley, British units also edged down the Thala road, removing mines left behind when German tanks retreated over that route after their thrust northward had been doomed by American blows at the flank.

Captured Trucks Recaptured.

Arabs had already returned with their horses and donkeys, and even an occasional camel grazed near the burned-out wreckage of Axis trucks. A dozen or so light Italian tanks, some of whose armor had been pierced by American .50 caliber machine-guns, were left on the field, but the Germans had removed their own disabled tanks. More than a score of trucks also were abandoned within two miles of the pass. One was an American-built model, presumably captured from the British earlier in the war. Its tires were made in England. Another, nearby, had American tires, also apparently part of the booty the Africa Corps had taken in the Libyan desert.

Near Roman ruins in the center of the valley was a well-entrenched position from which a German howitzer had hurled its bomb-like shells in a vain effort to hold back the American advance. Further on the road to the pass was a wrecked Stuka, which American experts were already dismantling for inspection.

Opposite this was the wreckage of an American bomber—one of many A-20s which earlier this week had roared down within thirty feet of the Axis positions to unload bombs in a ferocious attack that broke the German effort to drive the Americans out of this section of Tunisia.

An American tank outfit which carried the brunt of two days of hard fighting in the valley awaited only the removal of the last German road mines before moving through to new stations overlooking the town of Kasserine. Grimy troopers, weary but happy, rested in the bright sunlight. A fortunate few who were able to obtain a helmet full of water, stripped to the waist and received their first washing in nearly a week.

Blowing Up Airfields

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27—(AP)—The News Chronicle said today that advance Allied units had entered Kasserine on the heels of Marshal Rommel's retreating Tunisian force, and the Daily Mail said the Germans were blowing up the airdrome at Sbeitla and burning stores at Feriana.

U. S. Bombs Naples and Crotone.

Cairo, Feb. 26. (A. P.).—Taking advantage of a waning moon which bombers always favor, American Liberator bombers struck at the Italian ports of Naples and Crotone before dawn yesterday.

The night was clear and bright, enabling the flyers to observe direct hits on docks and harbor installations and railroad tracks.

Axing fighters were in the air but did not press their attack on the bombers, possibly because they had lost so many in previous clashes with the Liberators.

Allied Air Forces In Africa Merged

By The Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 26—The Royal Air Force and United States Army Air Forces in this theatre were amalgamated, effective today, as the Northwest African Air Forces under command of Major Gen. Carl W. Spaatz, U. S. A.

Major Gen. James H. Doolittle is chief of the Bomber Command. Air Vice Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham is chief of the Ground Support.

VICHY'S OF ORAN, REPLACED

FEB 27 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The housecleaning of Vichy elements in French North African positions continued today with the removal of Louis Boujard, one of the leaders opposing the Allied landings, as Prefect of Oran. He was replaced by Eugene Battistini, a veteran French administrator known for his Allied sympathies

REICH BASE SEARED

Big Fortress-Liberator Attack Hits Docks— 7 Planes Lost

R.A.F. BLASTS NUREMBERG

Three Bombings of Dunkerque and Fighter Sweeps Mark Night-and-Day Action

FEB 27 1943

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 26 — American Flying Fortresses and Liberators pounded the German docks and U-boat lairs at Wilhelmshaven today while the British hammered the Nazis thrice at Dunkerque before dusk to round out twenty hours of what competent observers said was one of the greatest sustained aerial offensives of the war.

Weary, grease-smeared crews of the United States precision bombers said the results were good at the Northwest German naval base and submarine center despite intense fighter and ground-fire opposition. Seven United States bombers were lost, equaling the heaviest toll yet paid by the Eighth United States Air Force.

The heaviest British attack in the twenty-hour cycle was in twenty concentrated minutes before midnight at Nuremberg, a vast industrial center in Bavaria, in South Germany, that makes submarine engines and fittings. The Royal Air Force paid with a loss of nine bombers for the large destruction left in the night.

While the American heavyweights still were out fighting their way home across the North Sea with a cover of R. A. F. fighters, light Ventura bombers, protected by American, Canadian, British and Allied fighters, struck at Dunkerque. They attacked four German ships as well, setting one afire, and pock-marked a Nazi airdrome on the Cherbourg Peninsula.

New Night Operations On

The sudden silence of Danish radios at 9:30 P. M. indicated the R. A. F. might be again over Germany, keeping the aerial onslaught on a round-the-clock basis.

British guns along the Thames estuary opened fire a half-hour later at German raiders.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed near the Southeast English coast tonight, authoritative reports said. German bombs fell near a coastal town in East Anglia, damaging a building and causing at least one casualty.

The Wilhelmshaven raid was the second daylight attack by United States bombers on that port and the fourth operation of the American heavyweights in February. Bombs were seen to crash on the docks of the Nazi base and the vast fires they set sent up great columns of smoke.

Of the opposition a joint United States-British communiqué said:

"Considerable enemy opposition was encountered on the way into the target, over the target, and for some distance over the North Sea on the way home. R. A. F. fighters covered the bombers for the latter part of the return journey."

The loss of seven bombers matched the cost of the U. S. A. A. F. raid on the U-boat base at St. Nazaire on Feb. 3.

In an American attack on Northwestern Germany on Feb. 4, five bombers were lost, but the attackers shot down twenty-five Nazi fighters.

The American bombers also attacked Dunkerque this month. In their first daylight raid on Wilhelmshaven, on Jan. 27, three United States bombers were lost.

Some Nazi Fighters Bagged

The joint communiqué made no mention of enemy planes shot down, but this presumably will be announced in a day or so. Reports of returning pilots, who told of seeing some of the foe fall to their gunners' fire, must be checked and coordinated.

In the Ventura bombers' three attacks on the docks at Dunkerque some opposition was encountered and at least one enemy fighter was destroyed.

Whirlwinds escorted by Spitfires bombed a German airfield in the Cherbourg Peninsula. Mosquito bombers blasted railway yards and a Nazi storage depot at Rennes, France.

In the R. A. F. daylight operations two fighters and three bombers were lost.

With clearing weather, the United States and British Air Forces were increasing the pace of their destructive air blows at Germany, seeking out particularly the bases and hinterland manufacturing sites of the submarines.

Quantities of two and four ton bombs were dropped in the concentrated night attack on Nuremberg.

The British attack carried them well over half of southern Germany through a clear, moonlit night above heavy low clouds. Canadian pilots who went along with a New Zealand Stirling bomber squadron, encountered severe icing conditions. The fuselages of many aircraft took a pounding from large ice chunks thrown off the propellers. The planes often had to come down to 4,000 feet to de-ice.

Big fires were set in the second largest Bavarian city of Nuernberg, a Nazi shrine as well as an arsenal, and a pall of smoke rose 7,000 feet over the city, the Air ministry said.

The Air ministry news service said more than 100 searchlights threw glares up from the target but "once the raid really started, all the searchlights in the town were extinguished." After 15 minutes, 30 or 40 lights came back on but "then only a few bombs remained to be dropped."

The big black bombers circled around the city in scores until 11:15 P. M. when flares were dropped and then, as one pilot described it:

"Every one present seemed to go in like a pack of wolves. I could see more than a dozen flashes from 4,000-pound bombs."

"Great war factories," the British said, recently have been developed on the southern outskirts of Nuremberg and have been producing for the Nazis tanks, submarine diesel engines, all kinds of armored equipment, aircraft engines and components, searchlights, electric motors and mines.

The day attack on Wilhelmshaven was the first large operation since Major Gen. Ira C. Eaker assumed command of the Eighth Air Force. American correspondents were carried by the United States bombers for the first time.

The Germans struck back feebly at England during the day. Three Nazi planes were shot down off the southeast coast and over a southwest coast town that was bombed. Some damage was done and there were a few killed. All the victories were credited to R. A. F. Typhoon fighters, one of the newest craft in the Allied arsenal.

The German radio described the attack as heavy, but tried to pass it off lightly:

"Enemy bombers, trying to avoid our fighters, dropped bombs aimlessly from a great altitude and immediately changed course."

The German radio said 13 "enemy bombers" were shot down and four others were seen to crash in flames after being hit by anti-aircraft fire during the Fortress raid on Wilhelmshaven.

RAF Raids Nuernberg, Americans Hammer Naples Fourth Time

Heavy Assault on German Industrial City First Since Last August

BULLETIN.

LONDON (AP).—A strong force of United States bombers attacked Northwest Germany today, it was announced authoritatively.

FEB 27 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The RAF roared more than half way across Southern Germany to unleash a heavy load of bombs on the industrial city of Nuernberg last night in one of the most intense of recent raids.

At the same time it was announced that on Wednesday night American heavy bombers in a thrust at the Axis from the south struck Naples in the fourth raid this month.

The British Air Ministry announced that the raid on Nuernberg, the first since last August, and on other points in Western Germany cost the RAF nine planes.

In the last heavy attack last August on the city, site of the Nazi party's annual celebrations, the toll was 30 heavy bombers out of a force which ran well into three figures. At that time large fires were left burning in the ancient city's war-production centers.

Heavy Attack on Naples.

An RAF Middle East communique issued in Cairo said that Naples and the port of Crotone on the Ionian Sea at the sole of the Italian boot, were heavily attacked in the American raid Wednesday night. The mole base and territory north of the harbor were hit at Naples.

The last previous raid on Naples and Crotone was in daylight last Saturday when hits were scored on one large ship and two medium sized vessels at Naples, and a chemical works and targets in the harbor were hit at Crotone.

The assault on Nuernberg struck at the heart of the U-boat menace, for the city is one of the chief production centers for Diesel engines which power submarines.

Armored vehicles, aircraft engines, electric motors, searchlights and firing devices for mines also are produced there.

An important junction for rail lines from the Ruhr and Berlin, it also lies on railways leading into Italy. With a population of nearly a half million, it is Bavaria's second city.

Other Targets Not Identified.

The official announcement did not identify the other targets in Western Germany, but Coblenz, Cologne and Frankfort lie in the line of flight. Another possible target was the big Messerschmitt factory at Furth, in the Nuernberg area.

by tanks successfully attacked the enemy rearguards and forced the withdrawal of all enemy forces remaining in the pass.

"We now hold the high ground to the northeast and southwest of the pass.

Maintain Close Contact

"Throughout the day our forward troops maintained close contact with the enemy, who had heavily mined the roads in an endeavor to cover his retreat.

"Our patrols following up the enemy withdrawal in the Sbiba area advanced to a depth of 10 to 15 miles.

"In a successful raid north of Bou Arada (well to the north of the Kasserine Pass area) casualties were inflicted on the enemy and prisoners were taken."

Fighter sweeps over the whole of the Tunisian fronts were carried out; motor transport and landing grounds near the Axis-held port of Gabes were attacked by fighter bombers. In the Sheitla and Gafsa raids fires were set off.

Heavy and medium bombers from the Middle East Command bombed both Gabes and the Mareth line in southeastern Tunisia—where the British Eighth Army under General Sir Bernard Montgomery is arrayed for the attack—and from Cairo it was announced that heavy U. S. bombers had assaulted the harbor of the mainland Italian city of Naples along with the port of Crotone. It was officially declared that although enemy planes were present over Naples they "offered no resistance."

American Flying Fortresses escorted by Lightnings and covered by Spitfires smashed at the docks

of Bizerte, the north Tunisian Axis naval base, and scored square hits and set off fires.

Two enemy fighters were shot down by the fortress escort, and from all these widespread operations only three planes were lost from the Tunisian Command. The Naples and Crotone raids were carried out without loss.

The Belgian news agency, quoting a Belgian refugee from Germany, reported today that a two-ton bomb dropped in a recent raid on the Prussian city of Duisburg trapped 2,700 miners in a coal pit. It was not brought out whether all the miners perished.

Clarifying a defensive phase of the cross-channel aerial warfare which had puzzled residents of Britain's south coast, the R. A. F. reported that although the British radio plane location system was better than Germany's, it was not entirely reliable against raids at low levels.

Indicating that the Nazi attacks will persist, authorities said that all the latest German fighters had been equipped to carry light bombs in swift forays below the level of effective radio location.

Nevertheless, the British have been more successful than the Germans in defeating the low-level raider. British figures show that one out of every eight German raiders has been destroyed this winter, compared to loss of approximately one plane in twenty-five by the R. A. F. on sustained daylight attacks deep into enemy-occupied territory.

Writer Accompanies U.S. Bombers on Raid

FEB 27 1943

Takes Trip After Special Course—Tells of Business-like Efficiency as Fortresses Bomb Wilhelmshaven and Beat Off Nazi Planes.

Editor's note:
War Correspondent Gladwin Hill of the Associated Press and other American reporters underwent a week of intensive training in Britain to qualify as aerial news observers and ride with the big bombers in the heavy all-American daytime raid yesterday on Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

The "Writing 69th," as the air officers call the flying correspondents, were subjected to physical examinations for high-altitude flying. During their training week, they took a condensed version of the regular three-weeks' refresher course at a combat replacement center.

Though non-combatants, they were no less the targets of the enemy than were the men who dropped the bombs and those who stood to the guns in the planes over Germany and home again.

By Gladwin Hill

AT A U. S. BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 26—(AP)—From the cockpit of a plane which led an American air armada in its third attack on Germany today I watched bombs from Flying Fortresses and Liberators blast the docks at Wilhelmshaven, one of the Nazis' principal naval bases.

First Trip for Reporters

It was the first time that reporters accompanied an American air raid in the European theater. There were six in the attacking planes.

It was thrilling. Yet at the same time it was strangely prosaic in the business-like efficiency with which it was executed.

We were under attack by German fighters and a great barrage of flak for nearly two hours, one of the longest battles the fortresses have yet encountered.

Some of our ships went down. Others were shot up badly and we encountered handicapping clouds.

Yet I was standing a few inches from an officer directing the whole operation—Maj. Joseph Preston, 30, of Elgin, Minn.—and he was less spectacular, quietly voicing decisions into the throat mike, than the average conservative motorist out for a quiet drive in the United States.

From the viewpoint of our ship and many others which suffered only a few flak holes, the expedition was less eventful than a peacetime cross-country flight in the United States.

Your first view of an attacking German fighter has the odd impersonal quality of watching a visiting expert at an air show.

Those German fighters can fly and you're so preoccupied with their sweeps, twists and turns that you forget they are trying to kill you.

It is only when you hear the rat-tat-tat of your own guns, which sound like a man knocking on the door with a pneumatic drill, and see the tracer bullets lofting out at the sweeping attacking planes like tennis balls—although actually going 2,700 feet per second—that you realize it's war.

Do you get scared going on a raid? The answer is no. You may have qualms if you reflect on the possible hazards, but while it is happening there is too much to do and see.

10,000 Feet In Air

We were at 10,000 feet where you need oxygen before I got the parachute harness finally adjusted satisfactorily and with the exhaustion that comes so quickly in rarified air it seemed it would take the last ounce of energy to put on and plug in the oxygen mask.

There was one other time when I felt myself slipping. Below zero fahrenheit temperature at 25,000 feet froze the moisture from my breath in the oxygen mask, putting it out of commission and switching masks and plugging in the new one was a struggle like running in a dream.

Yet the Fortress men take annoyances like that in stride every trip.

The first kick-up came after breakfast when in the pre-dawn darkness at 4 a. m. we piled into the briifing building to learn the target and discovered it was to be a big-time raid.

Then there were two crammed hours while the ground crews did the final tuning on the engines and we climbed into several hundred pounds—it seemed—of paraphernalia necessary for the high-altitude flight: fur-lined leather jacket, pants, boots, helmet, Mae West life preserver, parachute harness, oxygen mask, earphones and throat mike.

But the biggest kick of the day was the moment of the takeoff when the pilot gunned the motors and said with finality, "we're going!"

Radio beeps on the earphones echoed it like the last words when you go under ether—"we're going, we're going, we're going," as we zoomed off the runway.

It seemed like an age until we covered an expanse of England to the North Sea.

The first fighter swooped up as we spotted a large convoy plowing along the Frisian Islands.

Sight Enemy Aircraft

"Enemy aircraft at 2 o'clock," the co-pilot, Capt. Clinton Breeding of Waco, Tex., stated matter-of-factly over the interphone and the gunners trained their sights until it came within range and then started banging away.

From then on it sounded like a mouse-chase in a kitchen—"There's one, get him. He's coming in at 9 o'clock. Let him have it top-turret. Two more coming up at 3 o'clock."

Stragglers Fall Back

Two ships had gone down, apparently under control. Three others were shot up and straggled back out of formation.

The tense moment of the day came back at the base soon after lunch when crews from the Fortresses gathered to see who had not returned.

Lieut. Harold O'Neill of Graceville, Minn., brought the "Madame Butterfly" in in a few minutes despite a fire in one of its four engines. Ashcraft landed only a few minutes late with several deadly 20-millimeter shell holes and a third of his huge rudder shot clean out.

A third of the stragglers, everybody concluded, had disappeared in the clouds over the North Sea.

Everyone fell silent. One of the missing pilots was one of the most admired in the group and had been like watching a big game from a straitjacket.

From the cockpit I saw about ten German fighters out of a force of around 25. The rest concentrated on the back part of the formation and the exclamations of the gunners over the interphone sounded like a radio account of a hockey game.

Spit-bang guns kept reverberating in my mind so that even now the rat-tat-tat of this typewriter makes me jump a little.

Our crew didn't claim any fighters knocked down but accomplished the more important aim of keeping them off.

As Preston eased the formation over the target the finger-like set of docks loomed up through the clouds, just like aerial photographs.

Bombs Fall

The lead bombardier, Lieut. Charles Malec of Omaha, Neb., drew a bead with a bombsight and it wasn't until he called back to the major to resume full control of the ship that I eralized the bombs had fallen.

The whole formation let go almost simultaneously and on the ground there was a series of big blasts.

Meanwhile small sooty explosions started popping in the air around us. I knew that must be flak. At some places like St. Nazaire, the bursts are so thick the fliers can't see the planes ahead. They were thinner today but deadly accurate.

They look innocent and are—as long as you can see them. It's the one you don't see that blows a great hole in the wing and knocks out an engine and clanks against the fuselage like a chain—all of which happened to planes behind us—that shows you the Germans aren't fooling.

The flak stopped at the coast line but the fighters didn't. One long-range, twin-engined Messerschmitt 110 kept after us until we were only 25 minutes from England.

The captain called back to the tail gunner to check casualties in our group.

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A third of the stragglers, everybody concluded, had disappeared in the clouds over the North Sea.

Everyone fell silent. One of the missing pilots was one of the most admired in the group and had been kidding around the operations room the day before, betting on the weather. It made you stop and think.

It was a relief to climb out of the claustrophobic cockpit and shuck the equipment, which now weighed a ton.

The station commandant, Col. Curtis LeMay of Columbus, O., walked up the runway and said to Preston, "Well, Joe what happened?"

"Well," said Preston, "we dropped bombs on Wilhelmshaven."

It was a fascinating trip for a reporter but as the boys discussed the casualties, contriving explanations of how the missing planes might have landed safely, it made you realize that vast difference between going on one raid and going on them all, week after week and sometimes day after day.

Anyone can go on one raid and the averages say he'll get back safely. The solidity of the formation from takeoff to landing emphasized the strength of heavily armored, heavily armed, high-altitude bombing.

But like roulette, if you play the wheel long enough you can be sure a given number will come up. That's what these fortress boys—ex-college boys, ex-farm hands, and ex-truck drivers—face week in and week out, willing, cheerfully, enthusiastically.

That's what makes you realize it is an honor to ride with them.

Other correspondents on the raid were Walter Cronkhite, of Kansas City United Press; Homer Bigart, New York Herald-Tribune; Sergt. Andrew Rooney, Albany, N. Y., Stars and Stripes; and Robert Post, New York Times. William Wade of INS was on a plane which was forced back by engine trouble before reaching Germany.

(Editor's note: In air force parlance, "o'clocks" are used for compass points.)

I was standing right back of the pilot and co-pilot, in a small space between them and the top-turret gunner, short, bald-headed, rosy-faced Charlie Chezem of Tulsa, Okla.

As the action speeded up, Chezem whirled faster and faster on the revolving platform, keeping beads on the Jerries in all directions. Every time he revolved, the back of the turret would catch me in the back.

This, on top of the tight 'chute harness bending me like a jackknife, the "Mae West" dragging on the back of my neck, the oxygen mask strap holding my head up like a curb bit and the oxygen and interphone cords tangling every time I moved, made it something

'ROUGH' THE WORD FOR BOMBERS' JOB

U. S. Fortress Crewmen Tell of 'Good Results' in Day's Action at Wilhelmshaven

NAZI FIGHTERS PERSISTENT

But Mostly They Stayed Out of Range, Gunners Say—'AA' Fire Troublesome

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Weary United States bomber crews reported "good bombing results" today in the daylight raid on Wilhelmshaven, despite Nazi fighter opposition that some pilots said was the heaviest they had encountered and intense anti-aircraft fire over the target area.

Some crews said the enemy opposition, carried out principally by Focke-Wulf 190s and Messerschmitt 110s, was encountered at the North Sea coast on the way in and continued while they were over Wilhelmshaven, and for at least thirty miles over the North Sea on the return journey.

Second Lieutenant William J. Reed of Siloam Springs, Ark., co-pilot of the Flying Fortress Boomtown, said his formation was engaged by "the most persistent fighters we ever met." The formation was led by Major J. J. Preston of Elgin, Minn., a veteran of the Battle of Java.

Another pilot, Captain A. V. Martini of San Francisco, who flies the Dry Martini, gave this résumé of the bombing: "My, oh my! Rough, rough, rough!"

Bombs "Walked Through Town"

The leading bombardier of one formation, Lieutenant Emmett W. Ford, also of Siloam Springs, said, "Our bombs started with the target and walked on through the town."

"We did a good job today," Staff Sergeant Richard Bohland of Toledo, Ohio, said as he sipped hot coffee in the interrogation room.

Sergeant Bohland, top turret gunner in the Fortress, Eager Beaver, told interrogation officers the bombing run was very successful.

"Our ship was in the last formation," he said, "and when we started the bombing run we could see scores of large fires sending up huge columns of heavy white and black smoke."

The Nazi fighters kept their distance and refused to come close enough to be in range of the Fortress guns, said Ball-Turret Gunner Clifford C. Kemberling of Branson, Mo.

"It was the same as our last attack on Wilhelmshaven," Gunner Kemberling said. "The enemy fighters seemed to be looking for stragglers. They peeled off and zoomed away before we had a chance to get a shot at them.

"The pilots of the silver-nosed Focke-Wulfs we met today were no match for the pilots of the yellow-nosed FW's we met on the last raid at St. Nazaire."

Foes' "AA" Fire Accurate

Lieutenant Robert W. Sellos of Phillipsburg, Mont., who piloted another of the Fortresses, said it was a "damned good run."

"The fighter opposition was very weak," Lieutenant Sellos said, "but the flak, especially over the target, was heavy and extremely accurate. Those gunners must have been post-graduates.

"We met enemy fighters, silver-nosed Focke-Wulfs, Messerschmitt 109s and Junkers 88s going in over the target and all the way back to the coast of Germany.

"As we approached the German coast on the way in, seven Focke-Wulfs drew parallel with us for some time, but didn't seem to be in the mood for fight and flew away without attacking.

"Over the target we saw about ten more enemy fighters. They also kept a safe distance away. As we were leaving the target I saw ten twin-engined JU-88s coming in from below and to the rear. They never got close enough for us to get a shot at them."

RUSSIAN ATTACKS ON CENTRAL FRONT REVEALED BY NAZIS

FEB 27 1943

Stalingrad Veterans Hurled Against Road Leading to Warsaw, Berlin.

BIG ARMIES IN DRIVE

Soviet Forces Slacken Offensive in Ukraine West of Kharkov.

30.24 - 1503

30 24 - 1503

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27—The Russians announced continuing gains in the thawing Ukraine west of Kharkov early today, but the Red army's offensive apparently had slackened there, and German dispatches said that the Soviets now had hurled great numbers of troops, including Stalingrad veterans, against Nazi central front lines defending the road to Warsaw and Berlin.

The Soviet midnight communique said that the Red army had captured a number of localities on a 130-mile front west of Kharkov and Kursk, grinding ahead over the bodies of hundreds of Germans trying to protect the approaches to the strategic Dnieper river.

Nazis Push Counterattacks

But this communique, as have those for several days, did not identify these localities, suggesting that they were not essential prizes, and the same bulletin also disclosed that Nazi counterattacks were heavy and continuous in the Donets basin 100 miles southeast of Kharkov.

The Russians admitted in the communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, that German troops temporarily had pierced their lines in the Kramatorsk sector, 50 miles above Stalino, and that it had taken a two-day Red army effort to restore the situation.

The Germans were said to have lost 1,000 men, 22 tanks, and 52 trucks in one sector alone. It is in this area that German news dispatches for several days have claimed Nazi gains.

Make Slow Progress

Berlin broadcast summaries of the fighting in which it was admitted that the Red army still was advancing in the Ukraine with the apparent intention of toppling Konotop, rail junction on the Kiev-Moscow line, but said that the Soviet progress had slowed considerably both due to stiffening Nazi resistance and muddy weather.

The Germans appeared to be concerned with developments on the central front even more than in the Ukraine. For the second straight day Berlin radio commentators stressed that heavy Russian attacks were occurring at intervals all the way from Orel to Lake Ilmen clear across central front.

The Russians were said to be attacking fiercely and the Nazi High Command itself said that an "overwhelming number of infantry and tank formations" had been hurled against German positions south of Lake Ilmen, which is northwest of Moscow. These Soviet attacks were said to have failed.

Red army veterans of Stalingrad were being used west of Kaluga and in the Sukhinichi sectors above Orel, the Germans said. The apparent goal was said to be Smolensk on the Moscow-Warsaw-Berlin highway. The collapse of that Nazi stronghold would find the Red army sweeping toward White Russia, adjoining Poland.

The Russians have not announced a resumption of fighting on the central front, but the Germans often have disclosed Soviet offensives ahead of Moscow official bulletins.

Aside from the strategic goals available on the central front, the Germans pointed out that the frozen ground favored by the Russians made mass Red amy movements more likely now that the Ukraine snow was melting and hampering operations in the south.

The regular midnight Moscow communique said 300 Germans fell yesterday in one sector west of Kharkov, and that eight guns, 20 machine guns, 19 tractors and other equipment were captured.

400 Germans Captured

Four hundred Germans were captured west of Oboyan in the drive toward Konotop, the communique said. Oboyan itself is 150 miles east of that rail junction, but Russian troops striking beyond Sumy were last reported within 75 miles of Konotop.

Four more localities fell to the Russians west of Kursk, the Russians said, and two Nazi shock battalions that counterattacked were broken and forced into retreat.

The Germans apparently were putting up their strongest stand in southern Russia in the Donets basin and along the Sea of Azov, because the Russians have not announced any specific gains in that Nazi "escape corridor" for several days. The Russians based above Stalino have been trying to cut south to the sea to trap sizeable German armies which abandoned Voroshilovgrad, Donets industrial center, and Rostov on the Don.

In the Caucasus the Russians still were tightening their hold on Nazi troops based at Novorossisk. The midday Russian communique yesterday told of the capture of Abelinskaya and Staronizhne-Steblievskaya, approximately 50 miles northeast of Novorossisk, but other Russian armies are as close as 25 miles on the east.

The midnight bulletin said another unidentified locality had fallen in this push to the Black sea, and that 17 guns, 11 trucks, 100,000 cartridges and other material had been seized during the day.

Russians Smash Ahead in Drive For Naval Base

FEB 27 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Closing a trap about the remnants of the German Caucasus army huddled in Novorossisk and wedged against Kerch Strait, the Red Army smashed into the railway town of Angelinskaya, about 60 miles northeast of Novorossisk, and then took Staronizhe-Steblievskaya, a few miles south, in a bloody battle, the Russian noon communique said today.

The communique was recorded by the Soviet radio monitor.

Novorossisk was a major Russian naval base before its occupation by the Germans last September.

The drive, 40 miles northwest of Krasnodar, apparently was progressing down the railway from Timashevkskaya, previously recaptured, to Novorossisk.

West of Krasnodar, Russian columns were said to be pushing past Mingrelskaya, 33 miles from Novorossisk, and at Akhtirskaya, only 25 miles from the coast.

Hundreds of dead were left in the streets of Staronizh-Steblievskaya after an all-night battle, the noon communique declared.

Counterattacks Repulsed.

The advance was coupled in the war bulletin with a declaration that numerous German counterattacks with tanks and motorized infantry had been repulsed southwest of Kramatosk, in the Donets Basin north of Stalino, and that one Red Army unit had wiped out more than a battalion of enemy infantry.

Twenty-six enemy tanks were disabled or burned, the war bulletin said, adding that in another sector of that battlefield a group of German rapid-fire riflemen was wiped out after penetrating the Russian lines.

This was in the area where German radio accounts previously had claimed Nazi successes, including the recapture of Kramatorsk and Krasnoarmeisk.

A strongly-fortified town southwest of Voroshilovgrad was captured in a sudden drive and 200 Germans were killed, the Soviet communique declared.

Clash West of Rostov.

West of Rostov Red Army troops annihilated a company of enemy infantry in a fierce clash, while west of Kharkov the Soviet advance continued with the capture of another village, the communique said.

German forces counterattacking in defense of the approaches to Orel were repulsed with heavy losses in a number of sectors north of Kursk, is was asserted.

The entire enemy garrison was wiped out at Angelinskaya and the offensive then was expanded with an assault on Staronizhe-Steblievska, the Russians said.

"Street fighting was in progress all night. By morning our troops completely cleared the village of German invaders. Hundreds of enemy dead were left on the battlefield. Much war material was captured and many prisoners were taken," the bulletin stated.

The drive came after the Russians announced in their early communique the capture of Mingrelskaya, where they said their troops exterminated most of the garrison and then fought off German units west of the town.

Number of Places Taken.

Without identifying the towns, today's early communique said a number of places were recaptured west of Kharkov in the offensive aimed at the Dnieper Valley.

German radio comment acknowledged that the drive in this region, which could aim for Konotop and Kiev, or for Poltava, Kremenchug and Dnieperopetrovsk, still held serious import for the Germans, but said the push "continues to lack clarity."

The early bulletin was silent on the drive north of Kursk, aimed at Orel, but there again the German radio spoke of Russian pressure in the area and told of fighting to the northwest, on the central front west of Moscow.

In that region, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, the German military commentator asserted, a Russian formation manning 20 American-made tanks was destroyed in the Gzhatsk sector, 100 miles west of Moscow on the road to Vyazma and Smolensk. Other Russian attacks in the region were repulsed, the Germans said.

Dutch Send Envoy to Russia.

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Baron C. Van Breugel-Douglas, one of the Netherlands' most experienced diplomats, is en route to Moscow to open the first Dutch embassy there since before the Bolshevist revolution. This was regarded by London observers as another indication of the increasingly important role the Soviets are playing in European affairs.

Diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and Russia were resumed formally several months ago, but the assignment of the Netherlands' envoy had been delayed.

Baron Van Breugel-Douglas hasbeen the Netherlands Minister to Chungking. Agreements respecting him and Alexander E. Bogomolov, Soviet Ambassador to Allied Governments-in-exile, were exchanged before his departure.

Russian relations with Yugoslavia remained unchanged despite preliminary efforts to reach a formula for agreements.

Report Yugoslac Offer.

Informed quarters said that there had been some improvement in Russian relations with Yugoslavia as they apply to War Minister Gen. Draja Mihailovic, but that no definite understanding was in sight. The Yugoslav Government was reported to have offered substantial concessions.

The Russians charged recently that Gen. Mihailovic, who directs armed resistance against the Axis occupation of the homeland, was secretly co-operating with Axis forces and fighting native communists rather than the Germans and Italians.

Conversations between Ambassador Bogomolov and Premier Slobodan Yovanovitch of Yugolavia are continuing.

Poles Insist on Borders

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Polish Government's National Council made a second claim tonight for restoration of the 1939 Polish borders. The council endorsed a resolution expressing a desire for cooperation with Russia, but declared in a statement:

"The integrity of territory of the Polish Republic in her frontiers of Sept. 1, 1939, and her sovereignty are inviolable and indivisible.

"No unilateral acts or illegal activities from any quarter whatsoever directed against either the territory or sovereignty Polish Republic or the rights of her citizens residing in Poland or outside her territorial boundaries can in any way alter this state of affairs."

The council followed the lead of the Polish Government which made a similar claim yesterday.

Premier General Wladyslaw Sikorski, who was in Washington in January, may return there soon in connection with the border claims, an unofficial Polish source said.

Himmler Orders 'Ruthless' Terror

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 26—Heinrich Himmler, chief of all Nazi police formations, was reported by the Russians tonight to have ordered his henchmen in all occupied countries to suppress "ruthlessly" the slightest resistance, "even if mass public executions of saboteurs are necessary."

"Only by terror shall we be able to keep these slave nations in submission," he instructed German authorities, according to a Tass news agency message from Stockholm, Sweden, recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

Herr Himmler is said to have called on German officials in the occupied countries to renounce "the old conceptions" and mobilize the resources of the occupied countries "with all severity."

Share-Wealth M. P. Gives Up 17,000 Acres

FEB 27 1943

Sir Richard Acland, Leader of New Party, Donates His Estate to Britain

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP).—Sir Richard Acland, thirty-six years old, independent member of Parliament and leader of the new Commonwealth party, whose platform is share the wealth, gave 17,000 acres of his West Country estates to the nation today. The gift is valued at $1,000,000.

Acland said he had "given the whole estate to the nation" and would live in a smaller house in Devon until the war ends. He added that his income would depend solely on what he earned as a member of Parliament and as a writer. "I shall be a working man, nothing else," he said.

Acland gets $2,400 yearly as a member of Parliament. He inherited about $80,000 when his father died in 1931.

The baronet, in announcing the gift, said it was inconsistent beyond a certain point for one to "advocate common ownership of all great resources, including land, and still remain a private owner."

Acland's party has contested four by-elections since its creation. It won none, but polled enough votes to arouse older parties.

The Acland family has held the estates 400 years.

The party leader is going to live in one of his smaller houses as manager for the National Trust, which is custodian of nationally owned property.

Special Nazi Battalion Loots Occupied Russia

By the Associated Press.

LONDON.—The Germans have an entire army battalion in Russia whose business is not primarily that of fighting but to loot Nazi-occupied territory of art treasures and books, a source here asserts. Many of its soldiers are said to be connoisseurs.

The source said three companies of this battalion had systematically stripped the museums and universities of Kiev and Kharkov of all their old masters, pictures and rare books.

FEB 27 1943

British Unionist Plans for Post-War

LONDON (AP)—George Gibson, president of the Trade Union Congress during 1940, is working on a scheme of empire education and settlement for the immediate post-war days which may take children from Britain to Canada. Among his proposals are:

Scholarships for children in Britain to go to Canada for 12 months in exchange for children from Canada; industrial scholarships for adults; aiding Britain's fighting allies from the continent who have married British girls to settle in British Dominions if they wish.

8 CONDEMNED IN INDIA

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch said today that eight persons had been sentenced to death at Patna, India, for the murder of two Canadian Royal Air Force officers who were dragged from a train by a mob and beaten to death last August 10.

Two others were sentenced to life in prison and five got five-year terms.

One of the slain men was believed to be Pilot Officer Joseph Henry Smith, 22 years old, of Kamloops, B. C.

Thirty-five persons originally went to trial for the killings. Three were discharged and seventeen acquitted.

French Senator Flees to Britain

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—French Senator André Maroselli has joined the Fighting French national committee of General Charles de Gaulle after escaping from France to London. He was Senator for Haute-Saone and Mayor of Luxeuil-les-Bains and a member of the democratic left party. He was secretary of the Air Commission and a member of the Army Commission in the Senate. The Fighting French announcement said M. Maroselli frequently drew attention to the short-comings of the French war machine and "this attitude led to his arrest by the Nazis." Eventually he was released and lived in South France until a few days ago when he fled. He is 50.

Britain Names Envoy to Greeks

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27 (AP)—The appointment of Reginald Wildig Allen Leeper, a member of Britain's diplomatic service since 1917, as Ambassador to the Greek government-in-exile here to succeed Sir Michael Palairet was announced today. Sir Michael is retiring.

Beer Consumption Reported Halted By German Order

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Reuters asserted today in a Zurich dispatch that Germany had ordered a halt in all beer consumption, beginning March 15.

This report was without confirmation, but there have been a number of occasions in the past when the Germans cut beer production through limiting supplies available to brewers.

King Christian Abed

London, Feb. 26 (AP).—The German radio reported today that King Christian X of Denmark had been confined to his bed for several days with a slight temperature.

CHURCHILL STILL GAINS

Bulletin Stresses Absence of Fever for 24 Hours

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Continued improvement in the condition of Prime Minister Churchill, who had been suffering from pneumonia, was announced today in a bulletin from 10 Downing Street.

The bulletin said:

"There has been a further improvement in the Prime Minister's condition and there has been no fever for twenty-four hours."

Hints of Vatican Mediation Persist; Ciano to Talk With Pope Today

FEB 27 1943

By The Associated Press.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 26—Rumors of important negotiations on the conduct of the war and possible efforts toward its mediation circulated from both Vatican City and Rome tonight with greater intensity and more veiled implications than at any time since Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York arrived at the Vatican.

The great reserve with which the Vatican greeted questions on the intense diplomatic activity of the last few days helped spur the rumors further.

Informed sources at Vatican City expected the addresses that the Pope and Count Ciano will exchange tomorrow, on the occasion of the latter's acceptance as Italy's Minister to the Holy See, might clarify the atmosphere, but it still was doubtful that their remarks would be made public.

The negotiations extended from Vatican City into Rome itself and "perhaps more will be known about this in the next few days," said the correspondent of the Swiss newspaper Tat.

The Geneva Tribune correspondent, equally mysterious, said rumors of what was going on were so contradictory and persistent that it was impossible to specify precisely even what the rumors were. The Tat did say, however, that some discussions were closely concerned with the position of the smaller States toward Russia.

The Pope's conferees yesterday, in addition to Archbishop Spellman, who has seen the Pontiff daily, included the new Chinese Minister, representing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, whose relations with Russia play an important part in the international situation.

HAYES REVEALS BIG SHIPMENTS

SENT TO SPAIN

Oil, Food, Chemicals and Cotton Exported to Aid Peace Economy.

FLOW STARTED IN SEPTEMBER

FEB 27 1943

Petroleum Per Capita Rated as Higher Than on Our Atlantic Seaboard.

BARCELONA, Feb. 26—(AP)—America has been exporting considerable oil, cotton, food and other products to Spain, U. S. Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes said today, adding the oil products available in this country are "considerably higher than the present per capita distribution to the people of the Atlantic seaboard of the United States."

From Caribbean, Says State Dept.

(The state department in Washington declared the oil for Spain came from the Caribbean and not from the United States, and was hauled by Spanish tankers.)

The United States, he said, may claim some credit for improving Spain's economy. Although many manufactured goods and repair parts previously exported from the United States to Spain no longer are supplied and will not be supplied as long as the war lasts, Ambassador Hayes declared the United States "gladly agreed to increases in the movement of other and immediately needful commodities. One of these is petroleum."

"The United States stands ready to continue and extend any help it can to Spain, which itself is doing so much with such obvious success to develop a peace economy that can, and will, carry this country safely into a future period of world peace."

He asserted that the amount of petroleum products available in Spain now is "considerably higher than the present per capita distribution to the people of the Atlantic seaboard of the United States itself" and added that oil has been flowing to Spain since last September in an amount which equaled the full capacity of the Spanish tanker fleet.

The Ambassador, speaking on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Chamber of Commerce here, praised Spain as having effected a vigorous economic renaissance under "wise direction of the government which, while fostering works of peace at home, has held aloof from war abroad."

Cotton, Chemicals and Food Sent.

In announcing details of American exports to Spain Mr. Hayes disclosed that 25,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia had been made available to this country recently despite shortages in America. He also disclosed that a shipment of 10,000 tons of cotton had recently been sent to Spain and said "a very notable increase of cotton imports" could be expected here.

Other products urgently required here which are being furnished by the United States include peas, beans, coal, cellulose, carbon black, codfish and industrial chemicals, Hayes said.

The petroleum products shipments by last January 1, he said, had given the Spanish sufficient stocks to increase gasoline rations, put more trucks on the highways and start buses running in Madrid.

Many manufactured goods and repair parts cannot be supplied to Spain as long as the war lasts, but increases in the movement of other and immediately needful commodities have been agreed to by the United States, he declared.

Traffic has been two-way, Mr. Hayes said, with eight merchantmen and six oil tankers clearing Spanish ports for the United States in December.

The United States shared responsibility for mistakes in the last war, Mr. Hayes said, including "half-hearted acceptance of the League of Nations, industrial and commercial exclusiveness."

The Ambassador said he believed that after this war the American people would help negotiate a peace "fortified by both moral and political sanctions."

Reynolds Calls It Outrage.

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Disclosure in Barcelona today that the United States has been exporting stores of oil, cotton, food and other products to aid Spain in the development of a peace economy drew widely divergent congressional reaction. Senator Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, termed the exportation of large quantities of oil "a damned outrage," but Senator Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, said he thought that it was "most essential that we maintain the economy of Spain as a necessary adjunct to the war effort."

Their comments to reporters came after Ambassador Hayes disclosed these exports in his address at Barcelona.

"It is a damned outrage that we are shipping to sunny Spain fuel so badly needed to warm the people and maintain their morale in this country in winter weather," Senator Reynolds declared. The time has come when we must consider not only the preservation of American principles but the preservation of American health.

Not Up to Spain.

"It's not going to be up to Spain to say what she does in this war, but up to the Axis nations. The more oil we ship, the more Germany will seize when she gets ready to invade Spain."

Senator Reed, Republican, of Kansas, asserted with sarcasm, "The people of the Midwest, whose fuel conditions are now being investigated, will be glad they can be assured the oil that is taken away from them is being devoted to the comfort of the people of Spain—question mark."

Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip, applauded the statement by Mr. Hayes, asserting: "Spain is on our flank in North Africa. If we can save the lives of American boys by the shipment of goods to Spain, I'm for shipping the goods."

Other Comment.

Senator Butler, Republican, of Nebraska, said that it was his information that Spain was only one of many countries receiving such aid from the United States. "What I would like to know," he added, "is how much of that oil, cotton and food is going on to Hitler after it gets into Spain."

Other comment included the following:

Representative Gearhart, Republican, of California: "If it is appeasement that the State Department has in mind, I hope that they will not forget that food, fibers and petroleum products are munitions of war. If we should permit stockpiles of these items to be built up in Spain so high as to become a military menace, our sad experience with Japan might be repeated. Let us be practical, just once."

Representative Robertson, Democrat, of Virginia: "The action of our Government in making certain essential raw materials available to Spain is in keeping with a sound public policy, which has proved its worth in South America and in North Africa and, to some extent, in the Far and Middle East. It saved thousands of American lives and advanced by months our North African campaign, by gaining through negotiation free or substantially free access to areas for military operations against Germany."

NEARLY ALL JEWS OUT OF NORWAY

Stockholm, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Reports from Norway said today that another boatload of Jews—virtually the last in the country — had been shipped from Oslo to an unknown fate in Germany.

There were about 120 persons aboard the vessel, all of whom had spent the last two months in a concentration camp at Grini, near Oslo, the report said. As a result of similar recent deportations it was estimated that not more than fifty Jews now remain in Norway.

Bombay, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—An official bulletin said today that there had been no appreciable change in the condition of Mohandas K. Gandhi, now in the seventeenth day of his twenty-one-day fast. It added that he was cheerful.

GANDHI RECEIVES HIS POLITICAL ALLY

FEB 27 1943

Mahatma Carries On in 17th Day of His Three-Week Fast.

POONA, India, Feb. 26—(AP) Mohandas K. Gandhi, showing no change on the 17th day of his fast, received Chakravarthi Rojagopalachari this afternoon.

Rajagopalachari, bitterly disillusioned, split with Gandhi and the Congress party last year after a difference of opinion over methods, but came back to the fold when the Indian nationalist leader's life was in danger and fought to have the British grant Gandhi's release from interment.

His plea, however, was refused and Gandhi continued the fast which nearly cost him his life.

Today Rajagopalachari told reporters as he waited to see Gandhi that "the situation is hopeless, the British have scored." He then expressed concern over what he called "the total disregard for the future shown by the British."

He said that he believed the British wished to give India freedom if they could do so without prejudice to their prestige and authority, but took the attitude that it would be dangerous to reopen negotiations now.

SHAW DENOUNCES BRITAIN ON GANDHI

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Tagore Society said today that it had a message from George Bernard Shaw in which the noted playwright described the imprisonment of Mohandas K. Gandhi as "the stupidest blunder the Government has let itself be landed in by its right wing of the incurable diehards."

The Tagore Society is an Anglo-Indian organization with headquarters here. Mr. Shaw was further quoted as saying:

"It (Gandhi's imprisonment) and the unpardonable flogging business associated with it has wiped out our moral case against Hitler.

"The King should release Gandhi unconditionally as an act of grace unconnected with policy and apologize for the mental defectiveness of his Cabinet. That would do what is possible to save the Indian situation."

BAG OF U. S. FLIERS INCREASES IN INDIA

Toll of Japanese Raiders Goes Up to 29 Planes With Reports of Fights Still Incomplete

ONLY 9 SURVIVORS SEEN

No American Craft Lost in Battle That Ranged Over 300 Miles of Territory

80.24-1505

30.24-1505

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 26 (AP)—Fresh reports on the Japanese attempt to attack American air bases in Assam, India, yesterday disclosed that the score of the Tenth United States Air Force fighters was twenty-nine planes positively or probably destroyed. Only nine of the total of forty-six raiders were sighted heading back for the home fields, a communiqué said today.

Six Japanese bombers and three of their fighter escort were wrecked and twenty more enemy craft probably were knocked down, according to the revised figures. No American plane was lost.

The new count, delayed because the fierce dogfights spread over 300 square miles of territory, increased the number of Japanese planes destroyed by three, the number of probable victories by eight. The attacking force, including some Japanese photographic craft, was said to have numbered forty-six instead of the thirty planes reported yesterday.

The communiqué said details were still incomplete, and revealed that many of the American fighter planes came down immediately after their tangles with the Japanese, refueled and went on to bomb enemy bases in Northern Burma.

A Japanese camp in the Hukawny Valley was destroyed, a second camp was damaged and a railroad engine was shot up. American planes also pounded again at the Irrawaddy rail and vehicle bridge at Myitgne, below Mandalay, which the Japanese have been attempting to restore to service after repeated previous bombings. "Damage was reported," the communiqué said.

Reporting belatedly on a raid by United States heavy bombers on Japanese-held Rangoon last Tuesday, the communiqué said damage had been caused in the dock area and five large fires left burning, one visible for forty miles.

"From these several operations all of our aircraft returned safely," the communiqué said.

The Royal Air Force, giving the Japanese no rest in Western Burma, yesterday bombed the town of Yohaung in the Akyab district and blasted objectives in the Myittha Valley to the northeast, a British communiqué declared today. Fighters participated with Blenheim bombers in the sweeps, shooting up railway trains and river craft, the bulletin said.

All planes were reported to have returned safely.

'Strong-Arm' Indian Settlement Favored by Hindu Leader

FEB 27 1943

Liberal Also Agrees Britain Should Take Firm Initiative in Uniting Factions

(Fifth of Series.)

By DEWITT MacKENZIE.

Use of arbitrary methods by England in the establishment of a provisional national government in India is widely regarded even by some of the greatest Indian leaders as the only solution to the ominous political crisis which has become a menace to Allied interests.

Only when you understand the terrific complexities of the situation does this advocacy of such strong-arm procedure make logic. The point is that the various Indian factions themselves are at loggerheads over issues which have their roots deep in the religious, social and political traditions of the country. These fierce disputes could continue for ever and a day, blocking a national settlement.

I want you to hear from some of their great leaders who, I believe, speak the minds of a vast number of their countrymen.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee is working president of the Hindu Mahasabha, the military Hindu organization which is bitterly opposed to the Moslem League. Dr. Mookerjee is son of the late Sir Ashu Mookerjee, a justice of the high court of judicature in Bengal, who was known as the "Bengal tiger" because of his political fearlessness. The son inherited these fighting characteristics and his battle for Indian independence has been stormy. Three times there have been attempts to assassinate him.

Initiative by Britain Urged.

Dr. Mookerjee is held in such high regard generally that many observers advised me to talk with him. I had two long conferences with him in his home in Calcutta. We discussed many points, but on the subject of the breakdown of British-India negotiations, he said to me:

"My own idea is that the deadlock will never be broken unless the initiative is taken by Britain. The power now rests in the British Parliament, and, obviously, this power must be transferred before any beginning can be made. The Viceroy should call together all the different political organizations and say to them:

" 'We are transferring the power to you. There is, however, one main issue at this moment, and that is the war. You must pledge your full support.'

"If the political parties know that power definitely is coming to them, then they will reach an agreement amongst themselves. Of that I am sure.

"Let the parties which can agree have the power. If there is any party which does not agree and refuses to accept these conditions, then let that party stand outside, and the parties in power will settle with the rebel themselves."

Would Force Settlement.

This was such strong mustard that I interrupted to ask Dr. Mookerjee whether he meant that the British government was to use "strong-arm methods" and force a settlement along these lines. He nodded emphatically.

"Yes," he replied, "let the power go to the parties which agree to the conditions which I have named and let those who won't co-operate stand outside. If by any chance none of the parties agree to this procedure, then England would have a free conscience in resuming her imperialistic rule over India.

"In this way we should have a definite answer to the viceroy's query:

" 'To whom shall we transfer power? The people are quarreling. How can you trust India not to make a treaty with Japan?'

"That would be safeguarded by the pledge of the Indian leaders in advance that India would fight fully for the Allied cause. We would pledge that India would follow the same policy as the War Council. The British commander in chief would have to remain in control of actual war operations in India.

"Indeed, there should be an Allied council to aid the new Indian government. This council should be composed of representatives of Britain, America, China and Russia.

Transfer of Power.

"Once the British government decided to abandon its policy of 'divide and rule' in India and there was a transfer of power from the British Parliament to the Indians, the Indian national government could be formed. This would devote its main efforts to the industrialization and the improvement of economic conditions so that the country might do its full share in prosecuting the war against the common enemy.

"In due course a constituent assembly would have to draw up a constitution. * * * Let us start our new constitution first as Indians. Let us work it for 10 years, and then we can decide what further to do about it. I envisage a government and a constitution which in many respects would follow those of the United States of America.

"We should make provisional autonomy as full as possible. However, there must be a central government which would have to deal with such federal questions as currency, posts, telegraphs, communications, defense and foreign relations."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is one of India's foremost liberal minds. He's the man warring factions send for when they want a mediator, and for that reason his views are doubly valuable. I ask you to note how closely his view coincides with that of Dr. Mookerjee, although these two men are worlds apart in many lines of thought.

"I'm absolutely certain," said Sir Tej, "that the whole controversy could be solved amicably and without bitterness. I'm sure that if India is given a practical choice she will remain as a member of a common family of nations and retain her political relations with England.

Phillips Arrival Stirs Hope.

"You can't keep 400,000,000 in the same condition they have been. Indians aren't the only people who have had differences of opinion. What about South Africa and Canada? We shall improve with experience.

"The arrival of Mr. Phillips (William Phillips, President Roosevelt's special envoy in India) has been followed with the deepest interest by all in India. We feel that some way may be found out of the impasse.

"I believe that Britain should use the strong-arm and set up a provisional government. Let those Indian parties who don't want to play the game stay outside. Let the rest carry on. If none of the parties agree to participate, then England will be free to continue her imperialistic policy.

"The British government should say to India: 'I present you with self-government. It is no concern of mine how you settle your differences.'

"I have no doubt it would have an electric effect. It would remove the gloom and distrust which are damping our spirits and standing between us.

"Germany is carrying on the most terrible propaganda by radio to India. So are Italy and Japan. They have got hold of some disgruntled Indians and are using them.

"It's tragic that England is wasting this opportunity. The people of India are still strong for the United Nations."

Chiang Urges Thailanders To Oppose Japanese

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Feb. 26.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appealed to the Thai Army and people today to "oppose the Japanese forces through positive action while cooperating with Chinese armies and fighting shoulder to shoulder with them to put the enemy out of China and Thailand as well."

He pledged in a statement that China and her Allies had no territorial ambitions and harbored no intention of undermining the sovereignty and independence of the little Japanese-occupied kingdom, which has supplied bases and some troops for Japanese campaigns.

The generalissimo referred to the Thai-Japanese alliance of December 11, 1941, and said he realized that Thailand's circumstances were "not unlike those China faced before we took up arms against the Japanese aggressor in 1937."

British Ship to Replace Canberra Keeps Name

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 26.—Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that the British cruiser Shropshire, turned over to Australia to replace the Canberra, which was sunk in Solomons Islands action, would retain its name.

Originally it was intended to rename the Shropshire the Canberra, but a cruiser being built in the United States will be given the Canberra's name.

Lowly Freighter Downs 7 Jap Planes in Guadalcanal Battle

FEB 27 1943

By the Associated Press.

A PACIFIC PORT, Feb. 26.—Battered but undaunted, a C-2 freighter is recovering from the wounds she suffered off Guadalcanal proving that a lowly cargo ship can dish it out in battle like a fighter.

Her guns were upended, bulkheads sprung and casualties were heavy, but the gallant Navy transport, formerly the Mormaclark, fought her way through. When reconditioned, she'll go again. Her bridge bears painted outlines of seven Jap torpedo planes she blasted out of the sky. They were "so close we could see the whites of the pilots' eyes," said Comdr. Howard Bye, her captain.

Twenty-three times the vessel ran the Solomons "torpedo junction" gauntlet and clashed in battle on 11 occasions, accordingly to entries in the log of Comdr. Harry D. Power, under whom Comdr. Bye was executive officer. Usually she was at the end of the column—"coffin corner."

During the first attack on Guadalcanal, she rushed shoreward with troops and supplies.

An August 7 entry reads: "Near miss. Close shave." A bomb crashing 100 yards abeam had sprung the craft's parts. She shot down two planes next day, when the task force got 39 of 40 torpedo bombers. That night three American cruisers and one Australian went to their doom but saved the transports.

The freighter next day picked up survivors, many of whom died that night. Bodies were slid into the sea August 10 in a mass burial.

August 11 she blasted two Jap planes out of the sky. She got three November 12 when 30 of 31 torpedo planes were knocked down by the task force.

Returning repeatedly with troops and supplies, the vessel was strafed and rigging shot away. Wounded filled the sick bay.

She received commendations from Admiral William Halsey, commander of forces in the South Pacific, and numerous ribbons and decorations.

Allied Bombers Blast 4 Ships In Heavy Raid on Rabaul

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 26.—Allied heavy bombers, attacking Rabaul, New Britain, for the fourth successive night, ranged over the harbor for two hours before dawn yesterday and damaged an 8,000-ton ship, believed to be a seaplane tender, and scored direct or near hits on three cargo vessels, Allied headquarters announced today.

The raiders encountered no enemy fighters, but a glare of searchlights screened the harbor, which consistently has held the greatest volume of Japanese shipping south of Truk, in the mandated islands.

Four hits were scored on the 8,000-tonner from a low altitude and when last seen she was limping shoreward, settling by the stern, a communique said.

The planes also hit Vunakanau airdrome and the northwest part of the town in the raid.

Allied ground troops in New Guinea, meanwhile, continued mopping-up operations north of Wau, in the Kumusi and Opi River valleys, attempting to clear the path toward Salamaua, the bulletin said. Allied attack planes, flying as low as 50 feet above the ground, bombed and machine-gunned towns and trails in the adjoining Mubo area and an airstrip near the Waria River. Patrols in one sector killed 60 Japanese stragglers.

Other Allied airmen dealt punishment to airdromes at Gasmata and Cape Gloucester in New Britain, and caught a small cargo ship in the New Guinea harbor of Alexhafen.

The bombers also delivered a big attack on the Wewak airdrome. Still another heavy blow was dealt Gasmata, New Britain, where two waves of Allied planes bombed the airdrome runway and dispersal areas, dropping 10 tons of bombs, causing wide damage."

Jap Merchant Ship Hit Off New Guinea

FEB 27 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Feb. 27 (AP)—A Jap merchant vessel has been bombed and damaged off the New Guinea coast, the Allied High Command announced today.

The vessel, of 5,000 tons, was hit with one 500 pound bomb and two others exploded close enough to cause damage in an attack at low level by heavy Allied bombers off Wewak, on the north New Guinea coast.

ENEMY APPARENTLY HAS QUIT CORAL SEA

U. S. Task Force Encounters No Sign of Japanese in Swing Through Its Waters

THIS IS HELD SIGNIFICANT

FEB 27 1943

May Indicate Loosening of Grip on Solomons—Raiders Visit Vila and Kiska

BELL

WITH THE UNITED STATES FLEET IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Feb. 26 (AP)—Navy task forces have found the top of the Coral Sea theirs without challenge.

The discovery gave the fleet a definite "let's move up" spirit and it suggested that the Japanese, already thrown out of Guadalcanal, perhaps are loosening their grip on the rest of the Solomons.

Such a development would bring nearer the Allied goal recently announced by Major Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of the Army air and ground forces in the South Pacific, to "unhinge the Japanese from New Guinea, the Bismarck archipelago and the Solomon Islands." That arm of Japanese aggression once threatened the United States' "life line to Australia."

Not even a Japanese snooper plane was sighted by a task force during its latest swing through the Coral Sea, though it is believed that some of the Mikado's crippled air power remained in the area. These, perhaps, are operating from ground bases still in possession of holding troops.

The total absence of enemy surface warships indicated that Solomons naval warfare was decided in the Nov. 13-15 battle off Guadalcanal—fought mostly at night between destroyers, cruisers and battleships as an "old-fashioned slugging match."

By comparison the fleet fighting since that time has been minor. The last action was the night of Jan. 29 and the next day in the battle between American surface ships and Japanese torpedo planes. The cruiser Chicago and the destroyer Dehaven were lost by the American forces.

Recent concentrations of Japanese vessels at Rabaul, New Britain, have failed to launch an offensive. Many islands, including the Japanese bases in the Solomons and Rabaul itself, have been subjected to continued bombings by planes operating from Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific command and from General Douglas MacArthur's Australian bases.

The "unhinging" of the Japanese from the entire area outlined in General Harmon's interview Jan. 13 would bring the two commands together at the apex of the New Guinea-Solomons triangle.

Colombia Names Consul Here

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 26 (AP)—Luis Tamayo, former Colombian Minister to London and a Cabinet Minister in the previous administration, was appointed today as consul general at New York. He said he expected to leave in April.

Volcano Ashes Pursue Refugees

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26 (AP)—Dispatches from Uruapan, a city crowded with refugees from villages bordering on the "Rock Oven" volcano which recently burst into activity, said tonight that ashes and sand from the volcano had started falling there. Uruapan, located near the center of Michoacan State about 200 miles west of heer, was not considered in any immediate danger from a lava invasion, however, the dispatches said. Other dispatches from the town of Zihuatanejo, in the State of Guerreo on the coast southwest of here, said six persons were injured seriously yesterday when an earth tremor destroyed some buildings.

GERMAN A SUICIDE

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Werner Siering, 54 years old, who was one of the most prominent Germans in Chile and who was ordered banished to Talca after Chile severed relations with the Axis, killed himself with a pistol yesterday. He was manager of the Bayer Chemical Company of Chile, which, like himself, was on the United States black list.

He was formerly director of the German Chamber of Commerce and made frequent visits to Germany, where he was born in 1888.

Siering was one of 168 Germans and seventy-four Japanese suspected of Axis espionage and propaganda activities whom the Government ordered to Talca. He came to Chile in 1914.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Four Royal Canadian Air Force flyers were killed and three are missing following the crash Wednesday night of two bombers from the Dartmouth air station, Wing Commander W. C. Van Camp, commanding the station, announced today.

One aircraft of a squadron of four out on a routine flight that night released a depth charge near Charlottetown, P. E. I., when it ran into difficulties. It later crashed near Shediac, N. B., after the crew of three had parachuted. They are listed as missing. Among them was a pilot officer from the United States whose name was not announced immediately.

Another plane set out for the home station, just across the harbor from Halifax, but crashed six miles away, killing all four crew members. The other two aircraft set down safely at the Charlottetown airport.

U. S. TO LAUNCH TALKS COVERING POST-WAR PLAN

FEB 27 1943

Welles Reveals Intention to Press for Concrete Peace Program Now.

TO STRESS ECONOMIC ISSUES

Under-Secretary of State Says Inter-Allied Conferences Will Seek World Agreement.

Toronto, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The United States has decided to press for United Nation conferences on common aims now, without waiting for the end of the war, and intends at once to open preliminary talks with its Allies in preparation for such conferences, the American Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, declared in a speech prepared for delivery today at the University of Toronto, which conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Welles, who a fortnight ago had warned that unmitigated havoc may result from failure of the United Nations to agree on basic problems before the war ends, reiterated the urgent necessity of searching for solutions through the frank exchange of views. He urged particularly that the United Nations set up without further delay "machinery for the purpose of assembling and studying all international aspects of problems under the general heading of 'Freedom From Want.'"

U. S. to Start Ball Rolling.

"If all aspects of an economic problem were explored, it would become apparent that the basic interests of all countries are largely common interests, that each country's economic problems are related to, and inseparable from, those of the others," he said, adding:

"Failing to begin such organized study and discussion now, there is danger that divergent views and policies may become crystallized, to the detriment of the common war effort, and to the detriment of efforts to bring about a peace that will be more than a brief and uneasy interlude before another, even more horrible and more destructive war devastates and depopulates the world.

"My Government believes that the initiation of such studies is already overdue. If we do not make a start now, there is danger that we shall be brought together to make the peace with as many plans as there are governments. I am glad to say that my Government intends at once to undertake discussions with other members of the United Nations. . . ."

Canada and the United States have already agreed, Mr. Welles pointed out, "to do something concrete about our declaration of aims by discussing soon with other United Nations how we two and other like-minded nations can agree upon a program to carry out these aims." Collaboration between Canada and the United States, he said, has been facilitated by the fact that the two countries have very similar problems in this war and afterward—for instance, "both of us are seeking to avoid the creation of uncollectable and trouble-breeding war debts."

Cites Example of Americas.

Mr. Welles pointed to the interrelationship of the Western Hemisphere nations as an indication of what could be accomplished, with good will, in all parts of the world.

Conceding that every region of the world has its own peculiar problems, he said: "We hear much of the age-old rivalries which have persisted in Europe and in other quarters of the globe. But I think that we of the Americas can say that if twenty-two independent democracies such as those which occupy North, Central and South America — of different races, of different languages, and of different origins—can achieve the measure of progress which we now have achieved, toward a peaceful and humane relationship, and toward profitable economic co-operation, that same form of relationship can be achieved in all regions of the world."

Two Flyers Die in Collision

MONTREAL, Feb. 26 (AP).—Sergeant Pilot F. R. Hathaway, of Whitney Point, N. Y., and Sergeant Pilot H. R. Spur, of New Westminster, B. C., were killed in a collision of two planes Wednesday night over St. Nichols, Que.

Welles Doubts Nazi Drive In Russia in Spring

FEB 27 1943

By the Associated Press

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, yesterday voiced his personal impression that the Germans have been so thoroughly routed on the Russian front this winter that "in all probability" it would be impossible for them to reform sufficiently to take the offensive in the east this spring.

In an interview shortly before he received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Toronto, Mr. Welles discussed the widespread rumor that Hitler may be dead.

"There's a good deal of conjecture he may be dead, but in the neutral capitals of Europe there are all sorts of rumors," he said. "We have absolutely no confirmation of the rumor—may I add, I'm sorry to say."

Asked whether Hitler's death would make any real difference, Mr. Welles said he believed "if the evil genius of Hitler were removed it would create a state of affairs in Germany which would be bound to hasten the inevitable collapse."

30.24 - 1507

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Text of Sumner Welles's Talk at Toronto Univers

FEB 27 1943

By The Associated Press.

TORONTO, Feb. 26—Following is the text of the address delivered by Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles at the convocation of the University of Toronto today:

I am deeply conscious of the privilege you have afforded me of addressing this convocation of the University of Toronto.

During the century of its magnificently vigorous life this great institution of learning has become, in the field of education, one of the recognized glories of our New World. In its notable contributions to the welfare of humanity and to the inspiration of the human spirit, all of us who are citizens of the Western Hemisphere can justly feel satisfaction and pride.

It is for that reason that I am so greatly honored by the degree which the University of Toronto is today conferring upon me.

I know, of course, of the long line of graduates from these halls who have distinguished themselves in so many varied branches of public endeavor, and I am therefore also peculiarly gratified that from now on I may lay claim—at least an honorary claim—to a connection with the university from which graduated the present Prime Minister of Canada.

Admired in United States

You will, I feel, permit me to say that while I know how highly and how justly his outstanding abilities and achievements are recognized in other parts of the world, there is no place outside of his own country where he has won more affectionate regard, or a higher measure of sincere admiration, than in the United States.

The peoples of our two countries are singularly blessed, in these the most critical moments of their history, that the guidance of the destinies of our two nations should have been entrusted at this time to two men, Mackenzie King and Franklin Roosevelt, who have ever believed in the need for complete confidence and understanding between the peoples of Canada and of the United States, and who have done more than any other two men similarly placed in the course of our national lives to strengthen in real and practical fashion that friendship which is so vital to the well-being and to the security of us both.

Today our peoples are fighting side by side to defend their liberties and to bring to utter defeat the band of dictators who have dared to think they could extinguish the light of democracy in the modern world. And we recognize fully how long and bitter the road may still be before the final victory is won.

Canada and the United States have had very similar problems in this war. We have met them in similar ways, and in collaboration, in the spirit of the Ogdensburg and the Hyde Park agreements.

Our naval and military forces are cooperating closely in both oceans and on our land frontiers. In production we have both faced shortages of raw materials, labor and manufacturing facilities, and our governments have imposed effective, and often parallel, controls to overcome these shortages.

We have both put our civilian economy on rations, increased taxation and regulated prices. We have sought to supply each other with the things of which one of us was short, and to coordinate our production facilities and resources in the most effective ways.

Arsenals of United Nations

Both of us are arsenals of the United Nations, and in that, too, we have followed a like policy. That policy is first that food and munitions are dispatched to the places where they can be most useful in the conduct of the common war and, second, that deliveries to countries that are not in position to make payment now are on terms that do not create impossible financial obligations later. Both of us are seeking to avoid the creation of uncollectable and trouble-breeding war debts.

The present high degree of economic cooperation between our two countries for the purpose of making as great a contribution as possible to the pooled war effort of the United Nations is extremely gratifying to us and must be so to our allies. Fortunately, the groundwork for this close collaboration was laid years before the outbreak of war. I refer primarily to the two reciprocal trade agreements between us, the first of which entered into force on Jan. 1, 1936, and the second of which, replacing the first, became effective on Jan. 1, 1939, the first day of the year in which Hitler forced upon Europe the war that was destined to spread over the globe.

The trade agreements we entered into in the days of precarious peace went a long way to heal the economic wounds, and attendant ill feeling, each of us had dealt the other in earlier years after the First World War.

On my side of the line there had been the so-called Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, followed immediately by a general upward revision of the tariff in the Act of 1922; then, on the brink of the worst economic depression the world has suffered, came the monumental barrier created by the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930.

In our revenue act of 1932 two of the four products subjected to new excise taxes by means of a rider to that legislation—lumber and copper—were and are of great interest to Canada. These measures in their collective effect struck hard at the trade of other countries. Canada felt the effects as much as any other country—perhaps more than any other.

Action on your side of the line was not slow in coming. You may recall that Canadian duties on a considerable number of products normally imported from the United States were raised automatically to the levels provided for on the same products in our Tariff Act of 1930.

Every one remembers the Ottawa agreements of 1932, when the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations turned their backs upon the United States and all countries and made a desperate effort to make up for lost and depressed markets elsewhere by tariff preferences intended to encourage an expansion of trade within the British Empire. Every country felt the effects of the Ottawa agreements; none, I believe, more than did the United States.

Reminders of Past Mistakes

I mention these historical facts because they serve to remind us of past mistakes, still by no means completely remedied, that must be avoided after this most costly of all wars, in men and wealth, has been brought to an end by our common victory. They also serve to emphasize the fundamental necessity of carrying forward constructively the task of economic cooperation between us begun with the first trade agreement and continued ever since.

The governments of your country and mine see eye-to-eye on this. They have formally declared their intention to seek common goals in peace as well as in war.

On Nov. 30 last, in an exchange of notes, our two governments took another important step along the road to a better world after victory. We agreed not only to try to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between ourselves, but to seek the cooperation of other nations of like mind in promoting the betterment of world-wide economic relations.

These aims involve appropriate national and international measures to expand production, employment and the exchange and consumption of goods; elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce; reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers, and, generally, attainment of the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter through the collaboration of the United Nations which are willing to join with us in the realization of these objectives.

Many of the United Nations, through Article VII of their mutual-aid agreements with the United States, have already joined in this same declaration of post-war economic objectives.

Our two countries, in the same exchange of notes, have expressed our intention to do something concrete about our declaration of aims by discussing soon with other United Nations how we two and other like-minded nations can agree upon a program to carry out these aims. They seek to furnish to the world practical evidence of the ways in which two neighboring countries that have a long experience of friendly relations and a high degree of economic interdependence, and that share the conviction that such reciprocally beneficial relations must form part of a general system, may promte by agreed action their mutual interests to the benefit of themselves and other countries.

Support of Peoples Essential

I am not so bold as to venture a prediction here as to the details of such a program. However, I am confident that we can march together, with other forward-looking nations, along the road to a fruitful and secure post-war world, provided the people on both sides of the line support their governments, with understanding and determination, in their efforts to do everything within their power to achieve these great objectives.

When the war ends similar problems will face us both. We shall both confront the task of demobilization, and we shall both endeavor to make sure that the young men—and the young women—who are discharged from military service have a real chance to find useful and productive employment. Both of us prefer the system of free enterprise, and we shall both desire to lighten government controls as rapidly as the phenomenon of scarcity vanishes and conditions permit free enterprise to play its proper role.

Both of us will find our industries still working largely on war orders, and the problems of conversion will be urgent. Both of us will want to make our contribution to the relief and reconstruction of the devastated countries, and we shall want to make that contribution in the way which will help the peoples of those regions get back to health and strength and to self-reliance as rapidly as possible.

We shall both be interested in possible international arrangements about gold, and currencies, and international investment. And we shall both desire to increase the economic interchange between us and with others on the most fruitful basis possible.

On all these questions we can talk usefully together as we have agreed to do. Our discussions will become even more useful as we undertake to conduct them in an even larger framework, the framework of the whole United Nations.

There is no disagreement anywhere as to what the United Nations want. They want full employment for their people at good wages and under good working conditions and the other physical and institutional arrangements that add up to freedom from want. But differences of opinion doubtless exist within and between the several countries as to the means to be adopted—divergencies may arise as to the desirability or efficacy of particular policies or measures.

To Adjust Disagreements

An examination of the causes of any disagreement will usually reveal that it exists mainly because people are considering the question from different viewpoints, that the parties are basing their judgments on different or incomplete facts and different considerations. If both parties had the same facts and considerations in mind, and if each knew fully the reasons behind the position taken by the other, there would much more quickly be a meeting of minds.

This is true not only of individuals but also of nations, and it suggests the need for joint as well as separate study of the facts and considerations relating to proposals aimed at attaining the desired ends.

I believe that if the United Nations were to set up machinery for the purpose of assembling and studying all international aspects of problems under the general heading of freedom from want, and for assembling all the pertinent facts and considerations relating thereto, and for jointly analyzing all facts and considerations relating to measures or policies proposed for furthering the end in view, the controversies and conflicts of policy which have so long embittered relations in the international economic field, and therefore generally, might largely disappear.

If the analysis were thorough enough, and the problems of each country were fully understood by the others, solutions could be found that would serve the interests of all concerned. Nothing is more clear to my mind than this: if all aspects of an economic problem were explored, it would become apparent that the basic interests of all countries are largely common interests, that each country's economic problems are related to, and inseparable from, those of the others.

A United Nations study such as I have in mind would explore in careful, thorough and systematic way world problems in the economic field, toward the solution of which much progress must be made if we are to have anything approaching the goal of freedom from want in our own countries or elsewhere.

People and governments here and everywhere are studying these problems; are searching for solutions. The plans of one government or group of governments may seem sound enough in the light of their own interests, but may contain flaws which are visible only from the viewpoint of other governments or countries.

If the study to which I have referred did no more than detect and focus attention on such flaws, if it did no more than prevent the crystallization in one country or group of countries of ideas which are objectionable from the viewpoint of others, it would serve a highly useful purpose.

It is, however, my hope and belief that a United Nations undertaking such as I have suggested would be able to formulate plans and recommendations of a constructive sort—to find, so to speak, common denominators which, in the net, would be advantageous to all.

Failing to begin such organized study and discussion now, there is danger that divergent views and policies may become crystallized, to the detriment of the common war effort, and to the detriment of efforts to bring about a peace that will be more than a brief and uneasy interlude before another even more horrible and more destructive war devastates and depopulates the world.

My government believes that the initiation of such studies is already overdue. If we do not make a start now, there is danger that we shall be brought together to make the peace with as many plans as there are governments.

The day of complete victory cannot come too soon; we all give thanks to God for every advance we make toward that goal, at every sign of weakness in our enemies. Between now and that day we must endeavor to prepare ourselves to meet the responsibilities, and to make the most of the opportunities, that peace will bring.

Plans of United States

I am glad to say that my government intends at once to undertake discussions with other members of the United Nations as to the most practical and effective methods through which these vitally necessary conferences and consultations between us all can be held.

It is my conviction that from these meetings a large measure of agreement will already be found to exist; that solutions will be available for such divergencies as may be apparent; and that in the last analysis it will be found that what may even appear to be fundamental obstacles can be resolved in the interest of the welfare of us all.

What the people of the United States are striving for, I am persuaded, is exactly what the people of Canada are striving for. They seek the attainment of the noble objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter. They seek to achieve these ends, not because of any altruistic motives, not through the dictates of any theoretical idealism, but rather because they believe that the attainment of these objectives will be in their own self-interest—and I believe that in my own country we have learned through the bitter experience of the past quarter of a century that the most practical form of self-interest is enlightened self-interest.

We have seen beyond the shadow of any doubt that a policy of international cooperation which far too many told us twenty-four years ago was a policy of suicidal sentimentality was, in fact, a policy of advantageous hard-headed realism.

Most of us have learned a great truth that is beginning to dawn upon the consciousness of many peoples in all parts of the globe, and that is that the real self-interest of one nation coincides with the permanent, with the ultimate, self-interests of other nations.

End to Dictator Demagogues

For there is no people which will not benefit more by peace than by war. The preservation of peace and the practice of human tolerance must come to be recognized by every nation and by every government as the indispensable requisites of all peoples. Never again can humanity permit dictator demagogues once more to

proclaim the alleged virile glories of war or the cruel falsehood that there exists a master race.

...national man or woman to...ns o...n question the fact that ...e nations of the world been ... create some effective form ...ternational organization in ... that followed the close of the last great World War, and had been able to bulwark that organization with judicial and police powers, the devastating tragedy which humanity today is undergoing would have been avoided. From the standpoint of material self-interest alone, leaving aside every moral consideration, the lot of every one of our fellow-citizens would have been far better.

No one can appraise the cost of the present war in terms of life and human suffering. But we can appraise its cost in material terms, and we know that as a result of this material cost, the standard of living of every individual in every region of the world will be impaired.

If at the conclusion of this war the governments of the United Nations are not afforded by their peoples the opportunity of collaborating together in effective policies of recovery, or of assuming a joint responsibility for making completely sure that the peace of the world is not again violated, there can be no result other than utter disaster. The structure of our civilization is not so tough as to make it conceivable that it would resist a repetition of the present holocaust.

New World's System

We have evolved here in the New World a system of international relationships which constitutes perhaps the highest achievement in the sphere of practical international living which civilized man has so far created. From the historical standpoint it is very recent indeed, but it has grown, gradually perhaps but nevertheless steadily, throughout the period of the individual life of the democracies of the Americas.

It is a system in which the smallest State is just as free to determine its own destiny as the largest State.

It is a system where the smallest State feels just as secure as the largest State, because of its knowledge that its independence and integrity are a matter of vital concern to its more powerful neighbors, and because of its assurance that should its liberties be jeopardized by aggression coming from without the Western Hemisphere its more powerful neighbors will take the action necessary to repel that danger.

Every region of the world possesses its own peculiar problems, its own special advantages and its own inherent difficulties. We hear much of the age-old rivalries which have persisted in Europe and in other quarters of the globe. But I think that we of the Americas can say that if twenty-two independent democracies such as those which occupy North, Central and South America—of different races, of different languages and of different origins—can achieve the measure of progress which we now have achieved toward a peaceful and humane relationship and toward profitable economic cooperation, that same form of relationship can be achieved in all regions of the world.

The creation of that same kind of decent international relationship by all peoples is the objective today of the United Nations. I am confident that after the unconditional surrender of our common enemies that objective will be attained.

Through our continued cooperation the peace of the world can be maintained, for with the defeat and total disarmament of the Axis powers there can be no further conflict—if the United Nations stand together.

We cannot permit this time that the supreme sacrifice which our sons and our brothers are making in the defense of our liberties shall be made in vain. Only through our combined efforts can we make certain that the victory which we will win in battle can become in fact the victory of peace.

The Italian High Command reported only patrol activity in Tunisia today, but announced that widespread Axis air attacks had been carried out in the Mediterranean theater, including raids on an airdrome at Bone Harbor, Algeria, a Haifa oil refinery in Palestine and Valetta Harbor, in Malta.

In turn, Allied planes bombed and machine-gunned the Capo Passero, Ragusa and Pelermo localities in Sicily, said the communique, as broadcast by the Rome radio and recorded by the Associated Press.

An Italian torpedo boat sank a submarine in the Mediterranean, the announcement said, and torpedo bombers sank three ships at Bone.

Twelve persons were killed and twenty-four injured in the Allied raids on Sicily and considerable damage done to buildings, the bulletin said. One of the raiders was declared to have been shot down.

Kiska and Solomons Bombed

No Resistance Noted by Navy in Sub-Arc... —Japs Losing Grip on South Sea.

FEB 27 1943

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—American aerial attacks on Japanese positions in both the S... and Aleutian islands were reported today by the ... which said that fires were started d... the ... Solomons.

The Navy communique:

"North Pacific:

"1. On February 23, United States bombers, with fighter escort, attacked Japanese positions at Kiska. Clouds prevented observation of results.

"South Pacific: (All dates are east longitude).

"2. On February 25:

"(A.) Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas), with Lightning (Lockheed P-38) and Wildcat (Grumman F-4F) escort, bombed Japanese positions at Vila, on Kolombangara Island. Fires were started in the target area.

"(B.) Liberator heavy bombers (Consolidated) attacked enemy positions at Kahili and at Faisi in the Shortland Island area."

Foe Fading at Kiska.

The raid on Kiska was the latest in a series of attacks delivered against the Japanese base in the North Pacific with increasing frequency in recent weeks. Some authorities here considered it significant that no enemy resistance was reported.

In the aerial actions in the South Pacific, the targets of the American Air Force were in both the strongly held northwestern sector of the Solomons and in the central and more lightly held section. Vila, where the fires were started, is in the Munda area only 190 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal air field.

Kahili and Faisi are Japanese air base centers in the northwestern Solomons in the area which includes the southeast coast of Bougainville Island, the whole of Shortland Island and one of two subsidiary islands.

Jap Grip Weakens.

With the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, Feb. 26 (A. P.)—Navy task forces have found the top of the Coral Sea theirs without challenge. The discovery gave the fleet a definite "let's move up" spirit and it suggested that the Japanese, already thrown out of Guadalcanal, perhaps are loosening their grip on the rest of the Solomons.

Such a development would bring nearer the Allied goal recently announced by Major-Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of the Army air and ground forces in the south Pacific, to "unhinge the Japanese from New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands."

Not even a Japanese snooper plane was sighted by the task force during its latest swing through the Coral Sea, though it is believed that some of the Mikado's crippled air power remained in the area. These are perhaps operating from ground bases still in possession of holding troops.

Four Ships Bombed.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Allied heavy bombers, attacking Rabaul, New Britain, for the fourth successive night, ranged over the harbor for two hours before dawn yesterday and damaged an 8,000-ton ship, believed to be a seaplane tender, and scored direct or near hits on three cargo vessels, Allied Headquarters announced today.

The raiders encountered no enemy fighters, but a glare of searchlights screened the harbor.

ARMY LISTS 366 MORE INJURED

Several From New York Area Hurt in North Africa.

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 366 soldiers wounded in action in North Africa since early November. Some have recovered and returned to duty.

Included in the list were:

NEW YORK.

ASTRACKEN, RAYMOND; father, Harry Astracken, 108-43 New York avenue, Jamaica, Queens.
CARBOY, HARRY W., private first class; brother, Jerry Carboy, 505 12th street, Brooklyn.
CASE, ROBERT A., sergeant; father, Thomas Case, 293 Fairview avenue, Poughkeepsie.
COLICCHIO, ANDREW, private; brother, Casper Colicchio, 28 North Oxford street, Brooklyn.
COLLINS, PATRICK J., private first class; aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Hanraha, 474 East 141st street, the Bronx.
DE GREGORY, HARRY, private first class; mother, Mrs. Anna De Gregory, 60-72 Madison avenue, Ridgewood, Queens.
DOUGHERTY, JOHN F., private first class; father, Frank Dougherty, 897 Elton avenue, the Bronx.
GEARY, HAROLD F., private; father, Peter Geary, 3730 74th street, Jackson Heights, Queens.
GOLDBERG, IRVIN M., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Gussie Goldberg, 1648 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
HENEGHAN, WILLIAM, private; brother, Patrick Heneghan, 163 East 94th street, Manhattan.
LISNYK, WILLIAM, corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Lisnyk, 102 South Second street, Brooklyn.
McCANN, DANIEL A., private; mother, Mrs. Ann McCann, 619 61st street, Brooklyn.
McDONNELL, RAYMOND J., private; wife, Mrs. Florence McDonnell, 140-11 Ash avenue, Flushing, Queens.
O'BRIEN, JOHN F., private; aunt, Mrs. B. Marszini, 550 Seventh street, Manhattan.
PARISI, PHILIP, private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Parisi, 1256 Tabor Court, Brooklyn.
POUST, WILLIAM J., corporal; brother, Michael Poust, 68 East 86th street, Manhattan.
PRATO, LOUIS R., private first class; mother, Mrs. Nancy Prato, 1918 Edison avenue, the Bronx.
REILLY, CORNELIUS F., private first class; father, Owen Reilly, 2323 Crotona avenue, the Bronx.
RICKERT, JULIUS D., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mabel Rickert, 30 Rumsey street, Port Jervis.
RIZZO, MARTIN M., corporal; mother, Mrs. Chistinia Rizzo, 31 Jeanette avenue, Manhattan.
ROTH, SAMUEL D., private; mother, Mrs. Tillie Roth, 1728 East Crotona Park, the Bronx.
SANTARELLI, ARTHUR G., private; sister, Mrs. Mary De Fine, 146 Daverly street, Yonkers.
SIRABELLA, ACHILLE L., corporal; mother, Mrs. Carmelia Sirabella, 4160 Barnes avenue, the Bronx.
STROM, ABRAHAM, private first class; father, Joseph Strom, 112 Humboldt street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

BRIENZA, ALBERT A., private; father, Joseph Brienza, 832 Hussa street, Linden.
CAREY, ARTHUR L., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ade E. Carey, 22 Hadden avenue, Collingswood.
HANIK, JOHN JR., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Hanik, 186 Malroy avenue, Jersey City.
KURTZ, JOHN P., private; wife, Mrs. J. P. Kurtz, Berdan avenue, Paterson.
MAROWSKY, ANTHONY, private; brother, John Marowsky, 62 Belmont avenue, Newark.
PELLINGTON, PARKER, private; mother, Mrs. Emma J. Herrick, East Side avenue, Wanaque.
VECCHIONE, ANDREW, private; father, Arcangelo Vecchione, 704 Emory street, Asbury Park.

CONNECTICUT.

DENOMME, ROMEO J., corporal; wife, Mrs. Ida Denomme, 52 Norwich avenue, Taftville.
TORSON, HARRY V.; mother, Mrs. Lucy Torson, 112 Berry street, Torrington.
WARNER, EARL G., private; father, William H. Warner, 32 Belmont street, Wethersfield.

3 SUB COMMANDERS SANK 77,136 TONS

FEB 27 1943

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Three American submarine officers were credited by the Navy today with having accounted for the sinking of 77,136 tons of Japanese merchant shipping and a mine-layer, and with severe damage to a 22,000-ton converted aircraft carrier. All these results of the submarine operations previously had been reported in communiques, the Navy said, announcing that the three officers had been decorated.

Commander Henry C. Bruton, 38 years old, of Little Rock, Ark., received a Navy Cross and a gold star in place of a second Navy Cross. It was his submarine which torpedoed the converted carrier, and he accounted for 56,000 tons of merchant shipping destroyed on two war patrols.

Commander Bruton's wife presently lives in Waterford, Conn.

Lieut.-Commander Arthur H. Taylor, 37, of Narberth, Pa., received a Navy Cross for sinking three large merchant ships totaling 21,136 tons.

Lieut. Robert F. Sellars, 32, of Portland, Ore., received the Silver Star medal for taking his submarine into an enemy harbor, maneuvering it into firing position and sinking a 3,500-ton minelayer which was at anchor.

GEN. HURLEY IS DECORATED

Receives Oak Leaf Cluster for Aid to Philippines and Russia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Brig. General Patrick J. Hurley, Minister to New ealand and former secretary of war, received the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal today for meritorious service last year in organizing the blockade running of supplies to American forces in the Philippines and acting as observer on the Russian front.

The Oak Leaf Cluster is equivalent to a second award of the Distinguished Service Medal, which General Hurley won during the first World War as chief of staff of the Sixth Army Corps in France.

U. S. FLEET TO GUARD CHILE'S COASTLINE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—(AP) Secretary of the Navy Knox said today that it was the duty of the United States fleet in the southwest Pacific to protect the long coast line of Chile against enemy attack.

He was asked at a press conference whether this country had taken any steps to offset fears expressed by the South American republic that in declaring war on the Axis it would have difficulty guarding its coast line.

"We always have had a south Pacific fleet to protect against any forays by the enemy," the secretary said. "It's still there."

Knox for Parleys Now To Get Postwar Bases

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26 (AP).—Secretary of the Navy Knox said today he thought that the United States ought to undertake discussions with other powers now for the creation of permanent military bases over the world needed for this country's protection.

One base already established, but so far with a view only to its use in this war, is on the island of Upolu in the Samoan gro... in the South Pacific. The island has an air base built of crushed volcanic rock, which gives a harder surface "the more it is rained on," Knox said in describing it, and the runway, which is 1,000 feet wide and 6,000 to 7,000 feet long, five fighters can land abreast.

The Secretary said the island is under New Zealand mandate and is one of those which has been under discussion as a possible permanent base for American forces. All the troops on it are American.

30.24-1509

RUSSIA REJECTS POLISH CLAIMS TO TERRITORY

Embassy Bulletin Emphatic That Ukrainian Area Will Be Retained.

DUTCH SEND ENVOY TO MOSCOW

FEB 27 1943

To Open First Dutch Embassy Since the Bolshevist Revolution—London Impressed.

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Vehement rejection of Poland's claim that her 1939 borders should be restored after the war is voiced in the Soviet embassy information bulletin issued today.

Moscow's assertion that the populations incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1939 will not tolerate return to Polish rule is contained in an article by Alexander Korneichuk, a member of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. Its publication in the embassy bulletin for distribution in the United States adds weight to the view expressed.

Mr. Korneichuk refers specifically to the Ukrainian area of eastern Poland which was incorporated into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic after the Russo-German partition of Poland in 1939, but his statements imply that the White Russian area of 1939 Poland also must be considered outside the frontiers of any future Polish State.

This White Russian area was incorporated into Soviet Byelo-Russia at the same time as the Ukrainian area, in November, 1939.

"Only a hopeless fool can believe," says Mr. Korneichuk, "that Lvov and the population of the western regions of the Ukraine are waiting for return to Polish rule.

Hits 'Polish Gentry.'

"The population of the western regions of the Ukraine," he continues, "will reply to the puffed up Polish gentry, who have not learned anything, with an old Ukrainian proverb: 'Don't waste your strength, friend—sink to the bottom.'

"The Polish gentry think that the Ukrainian people should not have its own State, that only the Polish people has a right to be united in its own State, that the Ukrainian people has only one 'right'—to be divided between various States."

He refers sarcastically to the "numerous groups of Polish emigrants in England and America who, far from being concerned with the sufferings and unbearable pain of the Polish people, on the contrary do their utmost to weaken the united front of struggle of the freedom-loving peoples against Fascism." He suggests that the Poles should concentrate rather on the task of ousting the German invaders from their homeland.

This Soviet rejection of Polish claims follows closely a declaration by the Polish Government in London yesterday to the effect that it considers the rightful borders of Poland to be those within which, in September, 1939, the Polish Army alone bore the full weight of the war.

ADMITS BRITAIN SELLS SOME OF LEND-LEASE AID

FEB 27 1943

Stettinius Says It's a Small Point Compared to What U. S. Troops Get.

MORE AID FOR CHINA SOUGHT

House Report to Recomme All Possible Help Be by America to Ch

Washington, Feb. 26 America's wartime a Allies came in for co attention on Capitol Hill today with Senators studying a high Government official's affirmation that England is selling lend-lease food for cash and the House due to hear a "strong language" recommendation that more help be given battle-scarred China.

Testimony released by a Senate agriculture sub-committee quoted Lend-Lease Administrator E. R. Stettinius Jr. as saying that the British Government's sale of lend-lease food "boils itself down to a mechanical matter," and that it was "a small matter when you consider the volume of the aid that they are giving us both in dollars and tonnage."

"What about the story to the effect that where we are lend-leasing food to Great Britain, she is selling those foods to the people of Great Britain?" Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, had asked. "In other words, is the Government of Great Britain getting an immediate cash return?"

"That is right," Mr. Stettinius replied, going on to say that this country is supplying the United Kingdom about 10 per cent of its food, under lend-lease.

Bacon Sold for Cash.

"Assuming," he continued, "that we are sending 5 per cent of the bacon consumed by the civilian population, it is not physically possible to distribute that 5 per cent of the bacon differently from the 95 per cent they obtain or produce from other sources. The Ministry of Foods transfers it to their chain stores, and they sell it for cash."

Mr. Stettinius said that the cash thus received "goes into the exchequer, and it goes toward the production of a supply to carry on the war. It might be used for payment of troops. It might be used for the building of a battleship; it might be used for the repair of a cruiser; it might be used to buy the potatoes or the wheat or the underclothing or these other items that the British give to our troops free."

Meanwhile, the House Foreign Affairs Committee's formal report on continuance of the lend lease act was expected to recommend strongly that all possible help be sent China.

Several committee members privately expressed disappointment that they could not go further than a recommendation. But, against a background of secret testimony from the secretaries of War and Navy and from lend-lease officials, they reported that the difficulties of getting supplies through since the closing of the Burma Road were such that a percentage allocation would prove futile.

It appeared certain that a majority of the committee would block an attempt to write into the report a recommendation that the administration use lend-lease as a "trading point" to obtain post-war privileges in foreign flying fields for American commercial aviation.

Lehman Sees Vast Sums in Food Needed in Liberated Nations

FEB 27 1943

Relief Director Fears Chaos and Anarchy Among Freed Peoples Unless Money Is Provided for Rehabilitation.

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Senators had the word of Herbert H. Lehman today that relief money much more substantial than an initial $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 will have to be spent to prevent chaos and anarchy among liberated populations abroad.

However, the director of the newly established Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations told the Senate appropriations sub-committee investigating man power in testimony released today that plans are afoot to make the organization a United Nations undertaking.

Mr. Lehman said that ev rough estimate of total needs would be impossible to compile until it is known what areas will need relief, what conditions prevail within these areas and whether the Axis machine breaks down suddenly or loses its hold gradually on country after country.

As a result of initial operations in North Africa, he said, a request has been made for the following supplies before June 30: From $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, $100,000,000 worth of clothing, textiles and kindred supplies, and about $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 worth of medicine, medical supplies, seeds and repair parts for agricultural machinery.

The former New York Governor, named by President Roosevelt to head the relief agency, asked repeatedly that there be no misunderstanding about the sums that would be needed to carry out necessary relief work when Norway, Poland, France, Greece and other countries are relieved from Axis domination.

"It would be dangerous," he said, "to have you gentlemen believe I think the sums I have mentioned, of four or five hundred million dollars, are going to do this job, because I do not."

In emphasizing the necessity for the work, Mr. Lehman said:

"Even after the Allies enter those countries, I believe that if you don't bring in at least the necessities of life to those people who have been starving for three or four years, you are going to have chaos and anarchy in those countries, which is going to react on our own situation, in this country, and all over the world.

"I think that food, if it can be procured, is the greatest weapon to end the war, and the greatest weapon to bring about order in these countries."

The director assured the Senators there would be no attempt to set up American relief standards in North Africa, "because I know you can't do that."

House Insular Committee Urges Visit to Puerto Rico

Study Would Stress Political Conditions in Island

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP).—The House Insular Affairs Committee voted unanimously today to seek Congressional authority for a first-hand investigation of economic and political conditions in Puerto Rico, similar, but broader in scope, to the inquiry conducted by a Senate group which recently returned from the island.

Chairman C. Jasper Bell, Democrat, of Missouri, was authorized to introduce a resolution asking establishment of a committee to visit Puerto Rico.

The Senate investigating group was confined to the economic phases of the island's troubles. Representative Bell said he thought the political turmoil centering around criticism of Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell, was linked so closely with the economic conditions that the "whole broad picture" should be studied.

The chairman said the resolution probably wolud ask for a seven-man group.

Mr. Bell said some members advocated postponing action on all Puerto Rico legislation until the investigation was acted upon by the House.

RECEPTION GIVEN FOR MME. CHIANG

FEB 27 1943

Society of Capital in Its Every Phase Joins in Turning Out Full Force for Event

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Leaders of Washington society flocked to the Shoreham Hotel tonight to greet Mme. Chiang Kai-shek at a reception arranged by the Chinese Embassy.

Among the more than 2,000 guests were officials of the executive branch of the government, members of Congress, members of the Supreme Court, members of the diplomatic corps, officers of the Army and Navy and prominent civilians. Women wore their best jewels.

For two hours the line moved past the chair in the hotel ballroom where sat the first lady of China gowned in sapphire velvet aflash with sequins and set off with white orchids which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt had sent.

Amid those surrounding the wife of the Chinese Generalissimo was Mme. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the Ambassador.

Into the half-block-long ballroom with United Nations flags massed at one end, guests pushed their way to tables loaded with turkey, ham, lobster, aspic, mousse, chicken à la king, salads and cheeses, not to mention champagne and other beverages.

Water for Diana Hopkins

Diana Hopkins, young daughter of Harry Hopkins and a White House resident, asked please for a glass of water. She appeared with the three young daughters of T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister and a brother of Mme. Chiang.

30.24-1509

Mme. Chu Shih-ming, wife of the Chinese military attaché, went about urging every one to have some more from the loaded tables.

From Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief, down to a mere commander, the Navy brought out extra yardage of gold braid. The dress uniforms of the Marines stood out in the colorful display.

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, chatted about his Casablanca trip with Chinese Air Force men.

All the Chinese women were in native dress and most of them wore purple orchids.

Languages of All Globe

United Nations military representatives were out in force. Britain and her dominions and commonwealths predominated, but there were also the tan and red of France, the khaki of the Netherlands, the blue of Poland.

These staff men and the many diplomats, including Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff of Russia, chattered in every language in the book.

The wife of India's Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai was resplendant a purple sari bordered with gold bands, her jewelry of monds and rubies.

Among Chinese leaders who come from New York for the were Chinese philosopher Lin tang and his wife.

Dr. Helene Stoecker, German Pacifist, Dies

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Dr. Helene Stoecker, 74, pioneer German feminist and pacifist and internationally known for her efforts to improve the conditions of motherhood, died Thursday.

She was born in the Rhineland and was one of the first women to study at a German university.

Dr. Stoecker, who belonged to several pacifist organizations in Germany, fled to Switzerland in 1933 and from there went to England, Sweden, Japan and the United States. She arrived in San Francisco in 1941.

Chinese Envoy Presents Credentials at Vatican

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A Vatican City dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said China's first minister to the Holy See, Dr. Cheou Kang-sie, presented his credentials to Pope Pius XII yesterday.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Chungking and the Vatican was proposed by China last March, shortly after Japan appointed Ken Harada as her special minister to the Holy See.

Dr. Cheou, 50-year-old educator, playwright and diplomat, formerly was charge d'affaires of the Chinese Legation at Bern.

Waves Get Pharmacist Rating

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—The first pharmacist's mate ratings ever given women by the United States Navy were awarded to forty-two enlisted Waves today at the Naval Hospital. All were specialists in medical or dental work.

Parrott Aquittal Motion Is Denied

FEB 27 1943

Novelist Weeps During Reading of Statement —Case Moves Swiftly to Decision As Defense Rests.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 26—(AP)—A defense motion for directed acquittal of novelist Ursula Parrott was denied today and the charge that she smuggled a soldier from an Army stockade moved swiftly toward a jury for decision.

Series of Climaxes

A series of climaxes built up the suspense to the point where the usually-calm author wept silently during the reading of a written statement in which she accepted all the blame for driving her young friend, Private Michael Neely Bryan, out of the Army Prison area.

To back up his contention that Bryan was not a deserter, and consequently that Mrs. Parrott could not legally be accused of aiding a deserter, Defense Attorney Bart Riley called only one witness.

Capt. W. H. Smith, Miami Beach legal officer, was asked to identify the record of the court martial proceedings at which Bryan was sentenced to one year's confinement for leaving the stockade and spending 24 hours with Mrs. Parrott.

"Was Private Bryan tried and committeed on a charge of desertion?" Riley asked.

When Smith replied that the soldier had been sentenced, instead for breaking confinement, Riley turned to Federal Judge John W. Holland:

Defense Rests

"Your honor, the defense rests."

Bryan was on the stand briefly with the all-male jury out. Then he was excused on the ground that he had appealed from hi court martial sentence and any testimony in the federal court might be used against him in subsequent Army proceedings.

Mrs. Parrott's version of the escape from the stockade Dec. 28 and the surrender to federal officers the next day came from a six-page statement made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

She said she visited Bryan in an effort to persuade him to testify against persons suspected of peddling marijuana to service men in New York. Then, her statement related, she felt sorry for him and decided, over his protest, to drive him out "for a good dinner."

R. A. Duke, waiter at the Miami Colonial Hotel, told of serving breakfast Dec. 29 to a couple in room 610. He said that Bryan, who was brought into the court room, "looked like" the man in the hotel room, attired only in his undershirt and shorts.

Duke said he "didn't pay any attention" to the woman in the room.

MOST OF THE CREWMEN REPORTED THAT THERE WAS A SLIGHT HAZE OVER WILHELMSHAVEN BUT THAT THEIR TARGET WAS VISIBLE. ALL REPORTED SEEING MANY FIRES AS THEY COMPLETED THE RUN.

STAFF SERGT. ANDREW BEZAK OF MINGO JUNCTION, O., TOP-TURRET GUNNER OF THE "MISS SWOOSE," SAID HIS FORMATION WAS ATTACKED BY MORE THAN 30 ENEMY FIGHTERS AS THEY APPROACHED THE GERMAN COAST.

"THEY CAME IN LOW BUT NEVER CAME CLOSE ENOUGH FOR US TO GET A SHOT AT THEM," HE ADDED WISTFULLY.

"MISS SWOOSE" RETURNED TO HER BASE WITH SEVERAL SMALL FLAK HOLES IN THE WINGS AND TAIL. THE TAILGUNNER, SERGT. CHARLES M.COUNTS OF LIMA, O., SAID HE SAW A FOCKE-WULF GO DOWN SPINNING.

GH933PEW

RAID-US BOMBER STATION-CASUAL SECARRES

SECOND LIEUT. T.LOGAN OF LA CRESCENTA, CALIF., CO-PILOT OF THE FORTRESS, "AVAILABLE JONES," CONCURRED THAT THE FIGHT WAS THE ROUGHEST HE HAD SEEN.

FEB 27 1943

"WE WERE MET BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT ON THE WAY OVER," LOGAN SAID. "THEY STAYED RIGHT WITH US OVER THE TARGET AND FOLLOWED US BACK OVER THE NORTH SEA."

TAILGUNNER PARLEY B.SMALL OF FAIRFIELD, IA., SAID HE ESCAPED BEING WOUNDED BECAUSE HE CARRIED A PENNY IN HIS POCKET. WHEN HE WAS LEAVING THE TURRET AFTER LANDING AT THE HOME STATION HE SAW A BADLY TWISTED PENNY ON THE FLOOR AND A FLAK HOLE IN THE FUSELAGE NEAR HIM.

ANOTHER GUNNER, SERGT. MICHAEL RUFKOVICH OF FAYETTE CITY, PA., HAD A TWO-DAY LEAVE STARTING TODAY AND A DATE IN LONDON, BUT HE SKIPPED BOTH WHEN OFFERED A CHANCE TO MAKE THE RAID.

RAID-LONDON-WAR REPORT-DOUGLAS

SOURCES CONVERSANT WITH THE SOVIET POINT OF VIEW, WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED AT THIS, SAID MOSCOW BELIEVED A POLISH STATEMENT TENDING TO SHOW THAT IT WOULD BE TO HER ADVANTAGE TO HAVE POLAND'S PRE-WAR BOUNDARY RESTORED. MY EXPRESSING FRIENDSHIP FOR RUSSIA, BUT DECLARING THAT THE POLISH STATEMENT, WHICH REPUDIATED ANY INTENTION OF ATTACK-

RUSSIA.

STATE GAS PRICES TO GO UP. 1, 1943. (PEIPE

EMBARGO) IS IN EFFE-

(AFTER THE INVASIONS, POLAND WAS PARTITIONED WITH GERMANY GETTING THE WESTERN PART AND SOVIET RUSSIA THE EASTERN. UNDER THE POLISH STATEMENT, THE POLES RECORDED THEIR CLAIM THAT THE PRE-WAR BOUNDARY BE RESTORED. AFTER THE GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA, ALL OF POLAND FELL TO THE GERMANS.)

THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS THAT MOSCOW WAS PREPARED TO COMPROMISE ON THE FRONTIER WITH POLAND. SOVIET SOURCES CONSIDER THE BALTIC STATES AND THE AREAS WHERE RUSSIAN AND POLISH BOUNDARIES MEET, NAMELY ON THE WESTERN BORDERS OF WHITE RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE, TO BE RUSSIAN FROM THE STANDPOINT OF BOTH BLOOD AND CULTURE.

ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN

THE RUSSIANS HAVE MADE NO MENTION FOR WEEKS OF ANY FIGHTING ANYWHERE IN THAT AREA.

FEB 27 1943

ANOTHER STRONGPOINT WAS WRESTED FROM THE ENEMY IN THE DRIVE FROM ROSTOV TOWARD TAGANROG, AND HEAVY BLOWS WERE STRUCK AT GERMAN MANPOWER, ARMOR AND PLANES IN THE DONETS BASIN SOUTHWEST OF VOROSHILOVGRAD AND SOUTHWEST OF KRAMATORSK, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

A13

THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DNB, BROADCAST A REPORT HEARD HERE LAST NIGHT THAT THE GERMANS HAD RECAPTURED KRASNOARMEISK AND KRAMATORSK, TWO KEY CITIES NORTH OF STALINO, WHICH THE GERMANS STILL HOLD. THE RUSSIANS HAVE TOLD STEADILY OF STIFF FIGHTING IN THOSE SECTORS BUT HAVE NOT CLAIMED MAJOR GAINS.

MILITARY EXPERTS HERE DISCOUNTED THE GERMAN REPORT, BUT THEY STUDIED WITH INTEREST DISPATCHES WHICH SAID THE GERMANS WERE THROWING FRESH RESERVES, SUPPORTED BY LARGE TANK AND PLANE FORCES INTO THE BATTLE TO SAVE STALINO AND THE DONETS.

JM316AEW

ADD LONDON - POLISH - RUSSIAN

THE COUNCIL FOLLOWED THE LEAD OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WHICH MADE A SIMILAR CLAIM YESTERDAY.

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE THAT PREMIER STALIN RECEIVED M.ROMER, THE POLISH CONSUL TODAY. FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV WAS REPORTED PRESENT AT THE CONFERENCE.

FEB 27 1943

AN AUTHORIZED POLISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN LONDON DECLINED COMMENT ON AN ARTICLE BY ALEXANDER KORNEICHUK, A MEMBER OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC, WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY BULLETIN IN WASHINGTON. KORNEICHUK FLATLY ASSERTED THAT THE PEOPLES ABSORBED IN THE SOVIET UNION IN 1939 WHEN RUSSIA ENTERED EASTERN POLAND WHILE GERMANY WAS MOPPING UP IN THE WEST WOULD NOT TOLERATE A RETURN TO POLISH RULE.

"THERE IS NOTHING OFFICIAL ABOUT KORNEICHUK'S STATEMENT EVEN THOUGH IT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE EMBASSY BULLETIN," SAID POLISH SOURCES WHO MAY NOT BE QUOTED BY NAME. "HE HAS A RIGHT TO HIS OPINION."

KORNEICHUK REFERRED SPECIFICALLY TO THE UKRAINIAN AREA OF EASTERN POLAND WHICH BECAME PART OF THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC. HIS STATEMENT CARRIED THE IMPLICATION THAT THE WHITE RUSSIAN AREA OF PRE-WAR POLAND ALSO MIGHT BE CONSIDERED AS OUTSIDE THE BORDERS OF THE FUTSRE POLISH STATE. THE WHITE RUSSIAN SECTION WAS INCORPORATED INTO SOVIET BYELO-RUSSIA IN NOVEMBER, 1939.

"ONLY A HOPELESS FOOL CAN BELIEVE THAT LVOV AND THE POPULATION OF THE WESTERN REGIONS OF THE UKRAINE ARE WAITING" FOR A RETURN TO POLISH RULE. HE WROTE.

LONDON, FEB. 26-(AP)-THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY CRITICIZED STATE AND CHURCH TODAY FOR THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PROBLEM OF VENEREAL DISEASE, DECLARING THEY WERE TREATING "WHAT IS PRIMARILY A MORAL PROBLEM AS IF IT WERE PRIMARILY A MEDICAL PROBLEM."

THE ARCHBISHOP TOLD A MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR HEALTH EDUCATION THAT ARMY INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF PROPHYLACTICS TENDED TO CAUSE "AN INCREASE OF PROMISCUOUS INTERCOURSE AND DISEASE."

THE CHURCH, HE SAID, HAS "NOT GIVEN THE PUBLIC THE TEACHING THAT IS NEEDED. WE HAVE SHARED WITH OTHERS THE COWARDLY TENDENCY TO AVOID THE SUBJECT BECAUSE IT IS SO DISAGREEABLE."

LONDON, FEB. 26-(AP)—UNITED STATES ARMY AUTHORITIES BEGAN AN INQUIRY TODAY INTO THE DEATH OF JOHN NEILL, 50, A LIVERPOOL DOCKWORKER WHO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT TO DEATH THURSDAY NIGHT ON THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

FEB 27 1943

"EARLY REPORTS INDICATE THAT THE DOCK WORKER ATTACKED AN ARMED UNITED STATES ARMY GUARD AT A WAREHOUSE AND THAT A FIGHT FOLLOWED," ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID.

London, Feb. 26-(ap)-The German radio said tonight that horse racing had been banned throughout Germany for an indefinite period. This supposedly was part of the Reich's total mobilization.

LONDON, FEB. 26-(AP)-DANISH RADIO STATIONS WENT SILENT AT 9:30 P.M. TONIGHT, INDICATING BRITISH BOMBERS AGAIN MIGHT BE RAIDING GERMANY.

GN917PEW

MADRID, FEB. 26-(AP)-A DISPATCH FROM LA LINEA SAID TODAY THAT 82 WOUNDED [redacted] PERSONS HAD ARRIVED AT GIBRALTAR ABOARD SEVERAL DESTROYERS [redacted] FROM THE ATLANTIC WHERE IT WAS REPORTED ONE ALLIED [redacted] SLOOP HAD BEEN SUNK AND A DESTROYER DAMAGED. THE REPORTS DID N O T SAY WHETHER THE ALLIED VESSELS HAD BEEN THE VICTIMS OF [redacted] AXIS SUBMARINE OR PLANE OPERATIONS.

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 26—(AP)—AT LEAST 25 PROMINENT SKI RUNNERS AND JUMPERS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN NORWAY BECAUSE THEY ARRANGED [redacted] SPORT MEETS WITHOUT THE SANCTION OF THE QUISLING GOVERNMENT, ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING HERE FROM NORWAY.

FEB 27 1943

AMONG THOSE REPORTED ARRESTED [redacted] THREE RUUD BROTHERS, SIGMUND, VIRGER AND ASBJOERN, INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN SKIERS, AND THE FIVE HAANES BROTHERS, INCLUDING THE [redacted] TENNIS PLAYER, JOHAN HAANES.

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB. 26-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS ADVANCED STEADILY TODAY THROUGH THE DEEP SNOW FIELDS WEST OF KHARKOV AND NORTH OF KURSK, SHATTERED WAVE AFTER WAVE OF GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS IN THE THAWING DONETS BASIN

30.24- 1513

AND CAPTURED A DISTRICT CENTER AND RAILWAY STATION NORTHEAST OF NOVOROSSISK.

THE NOON COMMUNIQUE LISTING THESE GAINS TOLD ALSO OF THE DESTRUCTION OF 2,190 ENEMY TROOPS AND 29 TANKS AND DREW A SCENE OF HARDENED GERMAN RESISTANCE SOUTHWEST OF VOROSHILOVGRAD AND KRAMATORSK AND IN THE AREA WEST OF ROSTOV WHERE THE SOVIETS ARE BEATING ALONG TO SEA OF AZOV TOWARD TAGANROG.

FEB 27 1943

WEST OF KHARKOV, THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY CAPTURED A POPULATED PLACE WITH CONSIDERABLE BOOTY INCLUDING A GRAIN DEPOT AND AMMUNITION DUMP.

NORTH OF KURSK ON THE APPROACHES TO OREL, ANOTHER VILLAGE WAS SEIZED AFTER 800 GERMANS WERE SLAIN AND COUNTERATTACKS WERE CRUSHED.

(THE GERMANS SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE ADVANCING WEST OF THE KHARKOV-KURSK LINE AND ATTACKING HEAVILY NORTH AND SOUTH OF OREL. SOUTH OF LAKE ILMEN IN THE LENINGRAD SECTOR, THE RUSSIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE EXTENDED THEIR "POWERFUL ATTACKS TO OTHER FRONT DISTRICTS WITH AN OVERWHELMING NUMBER OF INFANTRY AND TANK FORMATIONS." THE THAW IN THE KUBAN REGION AND ON THE NIKO FRONT NEAR TAGANROG WAS SAID TO HAVE REDUCED FIGHTING TO LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.)

THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED DRIVING THE SURVIVING GERMANS IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS AROUND NOVOROSSISK, BLACK SEA NAVAL BASE, INTO A NARROWING POCKET. THE RAILWAY STATION OF ABELINSKAYA, 60 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CITY, AND THE DISTRICT CENTER OF STARONIZHESTEBLIEVSKAYA, TO FEW MILES SOUTH, FELL AFTER A NIGHT LONG FIGHT.

A195

AT THE FIRST PLACE, THE RUSSIANS SAID THE ENEMY GARRISON WAS WIPED OUT. AT THE DISTRICT CENTER, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID:

30.24- 1513

"STREET FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS ALL NIGHT. BY MORNING OUR TROOPS HAD COMPLETELY CLEARED THE VILLAGE OF GERMAN INVADERS. HUNDREDS OF ENEMY DEAD WERE LEFT ON THE BATTLEFIELD. MUCH WAR MATERIAL AND MANY PRISONERS WERE TAKEN."

THE RUSSIANS ARE VIRTUALLY AT THE GATES OF NOVOROSSISK TO THE SOUTH AND ARE LESS THAN 35 MILES AWAY TO THE EAST.

IN THE OREL SECTOR NORTH OF KURSK, DISPATCHES SAID SOVIET SKI TROOPS, TANKS AND ARTILLERY SURGED ACROSS A SMALL RIVER OVER BRIDGES BUILT IN MOONLIGHT UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF THE ENEMY. PRAVDA SAID THE DRIVE WAS INITIALLY LAUNCHED AGAINST A POWERFULLY FORTIFIED ENEMY VILLAGE WHICH THE GERMANS HAD HELD OVER A YEAR.

AN UNBROKEN LINE OF ENEMY TRENCHES, DUGOUTS, BARBED WIRE BARRIERS AND MACHINEGUN AND CANNON EMPLACEMENTS RAN PARALLEL TO THE ICY BANK OF THE RIVER AND PRAVDA SAID THESE WERE BOMBED AND SHELLED HEAVILY TO PAVE THE WAY FOR AN INFANTRY ASSAULT.

FEB 27 1943

A FIERCE BLIZZARD STARTING AFTER THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN ADDED TO DIFFICULTIES. AFTER A BATTLE OF SEVERAL HOURS, PRAVDA SAID THE ENEMY FORCES IN THE TRENCHES WERE WIPED OUT AND THE VILLAGE WAS CAPTURED. THE BREAKTHROUGH WAS REPORTED SPREADING.

RED STAR SAID THE SOVIETS WERE DEALING MIGHTY BLOWS AGAINST THE GERMANS WEST OF KHARKOV STRIKING FRONTALLY, ON THE FLANKS AND IN THE REAR. THE ARMY NEWSPAPER SAID ENEMY RESISTANCE WAS MOUNTING, HOWEVER, AND THE GERMANS WERE LAUNCHING MORE AND FIERCER COUNTERATTACKS.

THE FIGHTING SOUTHWEST OF KRAMATORSK ON THE NORTHERN RIM OF THE DONETS BASIN WAS DECLARED ESPECIALLY BRUTAL.

"OUR TROOPS CONTINUED STUBBORN ENGAGEMENTS AGAINST ENEMY .. AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY," THE NOON COMMUNIQUE SAID. "ONE UNIT REPULSED MANY COUNTERATTACKS AND WIPED OUT OVER A BATTALION (800) OF ENEMY INFANTRY. THEY BURNED OR DISABLED 26 TANKS. IN ANOTHER SECTOR A GROUP OF GERMAN TOMMY-GUNNERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO PENETRATE OUR REAR WAS SURROUNDED AND WIPED OUT."

JR/SH849PEW

ADD ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD FIRST (CORRECT) LEAD TUNISIAN X X X BOTH THOSE AREAS.

AMONG OFFICERS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES IN AIR FIGHTING OVER BIZERTE WERE LIEUT.J.A.SULLIVAN OF R.F.D.NO. 2, COLUMBUS, WIS., PILOT OF A LIGHTNING, AND W.H.MARTYN, 619 NORTHWEST 49TH STREET, MIAMI, FLA., WHO SHOT DOWN ONE MESSERSCHMITT EACH.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 26--(AP)--RUMORS

FEB 27 1943

THAT MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL NO LONGER WAS IN TUNISIA WERE DISPELLED TODAY WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT A GERMAN TANK HAD BEEN CAPTURED ON THE BATTLEFIELD CONTAINING A LETTER BY A GERMAN PRIVATE STATING THAT DURING THE PAST WEEK THE MARSHAL HAD VISITED HIS UNIT TWICE. THE LETTER WAS DATED FEB. 22.

THE LETTER ALSO DISCLOSED THAT TWO GERMAN ARMORED DIVISIONS AND A PART OF A THIRD PARTICIPATED IN THE OFFENSIVE BEGINNING AT FAID PASS. THE DIVISIONS WERE THE 15TH AND 21ST AND PARTS OF THE 10TH. PREVIOUSLY ONLY THREE TWO DIVISIONS HAD BEEN MENTIONED AS TAKING PART.

A65

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB. 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY'S BIG 155-MILLIMETER LONG RANGE GUNS, CALLED INTO ACTION FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THIS FRONT, SHELLED A GERMAN ARMORED COLUMN RETREATING THROUGH KASSERINE PASS TODAY AND BLASTED ENEMY SUPPLY DUMPS AND CONCENTRATIONS AT THELEPTE, CAUSING FIRES WHICH BURNED ON INTO THE NIGHT.

AMERICAN BOMBER PLANES JOINED IN THE ASSAULT, WITH A-20'S DELIVERING A PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE LOW-LEVEL RAID ON AXIS TROOPS AND VEHICLES MOVING SOUTHWARD THROUGH FERIANA TOWARD GAFSA.

THE AXIS FORCES, WHICH ONLY TWO DAYS AGO CONTROLLED MOST OF THE MATAB VALLEY AND STABBED DANGEROUSLY DEEP THROUGH BRITISH POSITIONS TOWARD THALA, FELL BACK STEADILY, LEAVING THE AMERICANS CONTROLLING THE VALLEY TO WITHIN A MILE OF KASSERINE PASS. FEB 27 1943

THE GERMANS WERE COVERING THEIR RETREAT WITH 210-MILLIMETER MORTARS AND 105-MILLIMETER GUNS PLACED ON HILLS FLANKING THE PASS. THE NARROW GAP IS UNSUITABLE FOR TANK ACTION, LEAVING THE TASK OF REGAINING THE PASS TO AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY WITH AIR SUPPORT.

IN ADDITION TO LONG-RANGE 155'S THE AMERICANS MOVED UP BATTERIES OF 105'S TO JOIN IN A DEVASTATING BOMBARDMENT OF THE PASS.

JH709AEW

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA FEB 25-(DELAYED)-(AP) "IT'S PLAIN SUICIDE TO FLY IN THAT WEATHER, BUT EVERY MAN WHO HAD A CRATE IN SHAPE TO TAKE OFF GOT UP IN IT AND DID WHAT HE COULD TO SMASH THE ENEMY."

30.24 - 1515

THAT IS HOW ONE FIELD OFFI... DESCRIBED THE GREATEST AERIAL BLOW EVER STRUCK AT THE AXIS ON THE TUNISIAN BATTLEFIELD THREE DAYS AGO WHEN AMERICAN WARPLANES FATEFULLY CELEBRATED WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY BY FLYING THROUGH WEATHER THAT WOULD GROUND DUCKS TO HELP CRUSH THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN DRIVE FROM KASSERINE PASS.

ALL DAY LONG, DESPITE RAIN, SLEET, LOW-HANGING CLOUDS AND FOG, THE AMERICAN FLIERS KEPT AN UMBRELLA OF SPITFIRES OVER HATAB VALLEY WHILE ATTACK BOMBERS, IN RELAYS, SHUTTLED TO AND FROM THE BATTLEFRONT, SKIMMING AS LOW AS 50 FEET BEFORE UNLOADING THEIR DEADLY BOMBS ON ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS.

FEB 27 1943

THAT AERIAL POUNDING PLUS AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE OF 2,000 MILLIMETER SHELLS--EACH WEIGHING MANY POUNDS--WERE THE MAJOR FACTORS IN BREAKING THE AXIS OFFENSIVE WHICH HAD ROLLED ROUGHSHOD FOR 60 MILES OVER ALL ALLIED OPPOSITION.

ENEMY TRUCK CONVOYS, TANKS, ARTILLERY POSITIONS AND TROOP MOVEMENTS WERE SHELLED AND BOMBED RUTHLESSLY AND STRAFED BY GROUND-HUGGING AMERICAN PILOTS FLYING BETWEEN 250 AND 300 MILES AN HOUR THROUGH THE HEAVIEST BARRAGE OF LIGHT FLAK YET LIFTED AGAINST THEM.

"ORDINARILY, WE WOULDN'T EVEN GO UP IN WEATHER THAT SOUPY, PARTICULARLY IN MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY, BUT THE SITUATION WAS CRITICAL AND WE WERE TOLD TO GIVS IT TO THEM WITH EVERYTHING WE HAD," SAID CAPT.WILLIAM F.DUNCAN, 28, OF 35 MOUNTAIN AVE., SUMMIT, N.J., ASSISTANT OPERATIONS OFFICER.

"THREE TIMES DURING THE DAY WE HAD MANY COMBAT PLANES IN ACTION. WE ALSO PUT NUMEROUS TACTICAL PLANES ALOFT. THE VISIBILITY WAS SO BAD WE HAD TO SEND BOMBERS OUT ALONE AND IN PAIRS, BUT WE KEPT A CONTINUOUS UMBRELLA OF SPITFIRES OVER THE BATTLEGROUND.

30.24 - 1515

"IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO FLY IN FORMATION IN THAT WEATHER THROUGH THE NARROW MOUNTAIN PASSES."

CAPT.DUNCAN SAID THE FLIERS WERE TOLD MERELY TO DROP BOMBS IN THE TARGET AREA ON ANYTHING THEY COULD SEE.

"OUR ONLY SPECIFIC TARGET WAS A GROUP OF MARK VI TANKS AND AT 5:40 P.M.OUR GROUND FORCES REPORTED THEIR ADVANCE STOPPED AND THAT THE ENEMY WAS RETREATING. THEY WERE VERY HAPPY OVER THE HELP WE HAD GIVEN THEM."

THE AIRFIELDS WERE SO BUSY THAT PLANES TOOK OFF AND LANDED AT EACH END TO AVOID SKY AND GROUND TRAFFIC JAMS.

A ROUGH IDEA OF THE AMOUNT OF METAL DUMPED ON THE HEADS OF AXIS TROOPS MAY BE GAINED FROM THE FACT THAT AMERICAN FLIERS DURING THE DAY DROPPED HUNDREDS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS AND DEMOLITION BOMBS.

SOME NOTEWORTHY EXPERIENCES INCLUDE THESE:

LIEUT.-COL.FRED M.DEAN, 25, OF ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., LED A MISSION OF EIGHT SPITFIRES WHICH RAN INTO FOUR MESSERSCHMITTS. THEY KNOCKED ONE DOWN AND WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE SHOT DOWN THE OTHER THREE, WHICH ARE LISTED AS PROBABLE LOSSES.

FEB 27 1943

LIEUT.DAVE BENSLEY, 24, OF ALDEN, N.Y., CRASH-LANDED HIS PLANE SUCCESSFULLY AFTER BRINGING IT BACK WITH FLAK HOLES IN IT AND BOTH GUNNERS WOUNDED.

CAPT.R.J.CLIZBE, 28, SQUADRON COMMANDER, OF SOUTH WASHINGTON AVE., CENTRALIA, WASH., WITH ONE ENGINE KNOCKED OUT BY GROUND FIRE, CONTINUED ON HIS MISSION, DROPPED BOMBS ON HIS TARGET AND BROUGHT HIS PLANE BACK SAFELY IN A PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT FLYING FEAT.

LIEUT.JAMES P.GILMORE, 22, OF 1006 NORTH DENVER AVE., TULSA, OKLA., FLEW TO A TARGET AREA IN THE DUSK, STARTED FOUR HUGE FIRES WITH

HIS BOMBS AND BLEW UP A BUILDING BEING USED AS AN ENEMY COMMAND POST IN WHAT OTHER OFFICERS DESCRIBED AS PERHAPS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SINGLE RAID OF THE DAY.

MUCH OF THE CREDIT FOR ORGANIZING AND EXECUTING THE RAID OPERATIONS FROM THE FIELD WENT TO LIEUT.-COL.ROBERT V.DESHAZO, 31, OF LEEDS, OKLA., AND MAJ.EUGENE B.FLETCHER, 28, OF 869 ROSECRANS AVE., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., FORMER SWIMMER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

AMONG THE PILOTS WHO VOLUNTEERED TO MAKE THE BOMBING ATTACKS "WITH FULL REALIZATION IT WAS A LAST-DITCH EFFORT WHICH MIGHT COST HIS LIFE" WERE:

FEB 27 1943

CAPT.L.E.FIELDER, 26, OF HAMLIN, TEX.; LIEUT.CHARLES M.VANDUSEN, 24, OF 703 NORTH DOWNEY, CALIF., WHO CRASH-LANDED HIS FLAK-DAMAGED BOMBER WITHOUT INJURY; CAPT.WALTER J.HANNA, 25, SQUADRON COMMANDER, OF GILROY, CALIF.; LIEUT.WALTER CREIGHTON, 23, OF ODEPALLINS, S.C., WHO OUT-FLEW THREE ATTACKING MESSERSCHMITTS AND LANDED AT A FIELD ONE HUNDRED MILES FROM THE HOME BASE; LIEUT.HOWARD E.JACKSON, OF WICHITA, KAS.; LIEUT.HARRY J.FARABEE, 22, OF 4024 WEST EIGHT ST., LITTLE ROCK, ARK.; LIEUT.VICTORY N.BEARSELL, 23, OF 7253 KINGSLEY AVE., DEARBORN, MICH.; LIEUT.JOHN J.RUSSELL, 22, OF 2735 BEAVER AVE., CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.; LIEUT.SPENCER M.GULICK, 22, OF 8013 PINEY BRANCH ROAD, SILVER SPRINGS, MD.; LIEUT.SCHWARTZ (FIRST NAME UNAVAILABLE), 26, OF 1843 1/2 SOUTH MANSFIELD, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; CAPT.GEORGE MCELHOE, 28, OF SNOQUALMIE FALLS, WASH.; CAPT.RALPH PATTERSON, 23, OF GATESVILLE, TEX.; LIEUT.WILLIAM R.YOUNG, 25, OF PORTLAND, ORE., AND LIEUT.R.R.CHAPMAN, 22, OF ESTHERVILLE, IOWA, A P-39 FIGHTER PILOT.

KK/BZ753PEW

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY BEFORE KASSERINE PASS, TUNISIA, FEB. 24- (DELAYED) FOR $5 TODAY YOU COULD BUY A GOOD FRESHLY-USED ITALIAN RIFLE FROM ANY NUMBER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

FOR $2 YOU COULD GET A SLIGHTLY DAMAGED ONE. FOR $25 YOU COULD BUY A SMALL ITALIAN AUTOMATIC PISTOL, BUT THERE WERE FEW ON THE MARKET BECAUSE THEY MAKE GOOD SOUVENIRS.

FOR NOTHING YOU COULD WALK OUT ON THE BATTLEFIELD IN THIS HATAB RIVER VALLEY YOURSELF AND PICK UP ALL THE ITALIAN BLANKETS, MAGAZINES, RIFLE BULLET CLIPS, HAND GRENADES AND ORANGE-TIPPED HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELLS THAT ANYONE COULD WANT.

THE GERMAN MATERIAL WAS SCARCER BECAUSE THE NAZIS, THOUGHTFUL AS EVER OF THEIR ALLIES, PULLED OUT WHEN THEY SAW THEY COULDN'T SLUG THEIR WAY THROUGH THE JOINT AMERICAN AND BRITISH DEFENSE AND LEFT THE ITALIANS TO BEAR THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE COUNTER-ATTACK ALONE.

AXIS ACTIVITY DURING THE DAY WAS CONFINED TO DESULTORY SHELLING OF THE ROAD TO KASSERINE PASS FROM ARTILLERY POSITIONS IN AND BEHIND THE BORDERING HILLS. LATE IN THE DAY AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN BEGAN AN INFILTRATING ATTACK ON THE AXIS RIGHT FLANK WITH SEIZURE OF THE PASS ITSELF AS THEIR OBJECTIVE.

FEB 27 1943

AT THE SAME TIME A BRITISH TANK COLUMN WAS WORKING ITS WAY ACROSS THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY FROM THALA PASS IN A PINCERS MOVEMENT DESIGNED TO TRAP HOPELESSLY ANY SMALL AXIS UNITS STILL LEFT ON THE PLAINS.

THE BATTLE FIELD ITSELF WAS PITTED WITH THOUSANDS OF SHELL HOLES FROM AMERICAN 105-MM. HOWITZERS WHICH RAISED A WALL OF SHRAPNEL THAT APPARENTLY DID THE MOST TO TAKE THE STEAM OUT OF THE AXIS DRIVE.

30.24-1517

IN ONE LARGE WADI (DRY WATERCOURSE) WERE WEARY AMERICAN SOLDIERS LAY IN THE SUN GETTING THEIR FIRST SLEEP IN DAYS THE GROUND WAS LITTERED WITH EQUIPMENT ABANDONED BY AN ITALIAN BATTERY IN TERROR AFTER 105'S CAUGHT THEM WITH A DEVASTATING BOMBARDMENT.

OTHER SOLDIERS STOOD IN KNOTS AROUND KNOCKED-OUT ITALIAN TANKS, MOTORCYCLES AND ARTILLERY PIECES STUDYING THEIR MECHANISM.

ONE GIANT EIGHT-WHEELED FULL-TRACK GERMAN AMMUNITION CARRIER STOOD ALONE IN THE MIDDLE OF A GRAIN FIELD LOOKING LIKE THE CHARRED BODY OF SOME PRE-HISTORIC MONSTER. IT HAD EXPLODED AFTER RECEIVING A DIRECT HIT FROM A 105 SHELL AND HUGE STEEL FRAGMENTS WERE SCATTERED FOR HUNDREDS OF FEET IN EVERY DIRECTION.

A40 FEB 27 1943

DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE ADVANCE YESTERDAY AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN DIDN'T EVEN BOTHER TO TAKE THEIR ITALIAN PRISONERS BACK THEMSELVES.

"SEVEN ITALIANS, INCLUDING ONE OFFICER, CAME OVER THE HILL IN FRONT OF US WITH HANDS UP AND WAVING WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS," SAID CORP. MARTIN L.BINSMORE, AN ARTILLERYMAN.

"OUR BOYS HAD DISARMED THEM, THROWN THEIR GUNS AWAY AND WAVED THEM ON BACK TO THE REAR. WE TURNED THEM OVER TO AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER."

JM528AEW

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY BEFORE KASSERINE PASS--1ST ADD BOYLE'S BYLINER XXX INTELLIGENCE OFFICER."

SERGT.H.W.SMITH, 36 YEARS OLD, OF 3128 CHELSEA ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., ADDED:

"WE KNOCKED THOSE GUYS OUT AND KEPT THEM ON THE RUN WITH DAY AND NIGHT BOMBARDMENT OF THEIR POSITIONS."

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BATTERY INCLUDED PVT.JOHN L.CARR, 20, OF 136 RESERVOIR AVE., CENTRAL CITY, KY., AND TECHNICIAN RAY C.HARRELL, 9, OF FRANKGINTON, KY.

ON A SLOPE LESS THAN TWO MILES FROM THE ENTRANCE OF THE PASS AND OVERGOOKING HIS BATTALION, WHICH RINGED ITS ENTRANCE, LIEUT.COL. HENRY GARDINER OF ANACONDA, MONT., CALMLY CHANGED HIS BATTLE DRESS NEAR HIS COMMAND TANK "HURRICANE," WHILE A DOCTOR PLUCKED OUT OLD PIECE OF SHRAPNEL WHICH HAD BEEN IN HIS NECK SINCE EARLY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

FEB 27 1943

MEDICAL LIEUTENANT MERTON T.WAITE, 29, OF 1447 EUCLID ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., ALSO WAS PICKING A TINY FRAGMENT OF SHRAPNEL FROM THE HAND OF CAPT.LLOYD OLSEN, OF 725 SOUTH WRIGHT ST., CHAMPAIGN, ILL., WHO HAS HAD THREE TANKS SHOT FROM UNDER HIM SINCE COMING TO TUNISIA AND IS ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST REDOUBTABLE OFFICERS IN GARDINER'S BRIGADE.

"WE HAVE DESTROYED AT LEAST SEVEN ENEMY TANKS WITHOUT LOSING ANY OURSELVES IN THE LAST TWO DAYS AND WE HAVE CAUGHT BETWEEN 250 AND 300 PRISONERS, BESIDES PICKING UP A LOT OF OTHER ITALIAN ARTILLERY, AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES," GARDINER SAID.

MORE THAN 200 PRISONERS WERE CAPTURED BY TANKS UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT.GEORGE A.JOHNSON, OF KINMUNDY, ILL.

SR930AEW

CX DC

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, FEBRUARY 24--(DELAYED)

(AP)-AN ARMY COOK AND A DEMOLITION ENGINEER, UNSHAVEN AND DUST-COVERED, FOLLOWED AN ARAB GUIDE TO AN AMERICAN TANK ON THE BATTLE-FIELD BEFORE KASSERINE PASS--AND FOUND THEMSELVES BACK WITH HOME-FOLKS AFTER WALKING 140 MILES THROUGH ENEMY TERRITORY IN AN EIGHT-DAY JOURNEY.

"THEY SURE WERE GLAD TO FIND OUT WE WEREN'T GERMANS," SAID TANK CAPTAIN LLOYD OLESON OF 725 SOUTH WRIGHT ST., CHAMPAIGN, ILL., WHO PAUSED LONG ENOUGH IN HIS PURSUIT OF RETREATING AXIS FORCES TO GET THE TWO LEG-WEARY SOLDIERS A RIDE BACK FROM THE FRONT TO THE BIVOUAC AREA.

FEB 27 1943

"IT FELT LIKE 'HOME, SWEET HOME' WHEN AN AMERICAN POPPED HIS HEAD OUT OF THAT TANK," SAID THE INFANTRY COOK, CORPORAL WARREN K. ROUTH, 22, OF CARBON, IA. "WE WERE LEARY AT FIRST BUT THEN WE DECIDED THAT IF THEY WERE GERMAN TROOPS WE WOULD TOSS OUR HAND GRENADES AT THEM AND TAKE WHAT WAS COMING TO US."

ROUTH AND HIS COMPANION, PRIVATE J.RUSSELL SKINNER OF THE ENGINEERS, WERE AMONG A SMALL GROUP OF MEN STRAGGLING BEHIND A BODY OF ENGINEERS AND INFANTRYMEN WHO WERE TRAPPED FOR TWO DAYS ON TWO HILLS SOUTH OF FAID, DURING THE BATTLE OF SBEITLA VALLEY LAST WEEK.

THEIR STORIES AND THOSE OF OTHER SURVIVORS INDICATE THAT, DESPITE A GALLANT STAND, MOST OF THIS FORCE WAS CAPTURED BY GERMAN ARMORED FORCES AFTER MAKING THEIR WAY DOWN FROM THE HILLS ON THE NIGHT OF FEB. 16 TO TRY TO GET THROUGH AXIS LINES AND ACROSS THE PLAINS ON FOOT.

"ALTHOUGH THE HILLS WERE SO ROCKY WE COULDN'T DIG IN, WE HELD FOR TWO DAYS AND TWO NIGHTS AGAINST ATTACKS BY STUKAS, TANKS, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY," SAID ROUTH. "AFTER GETTING ORDERS TO MOVE OUT AS A UNIT, WE DESTROYED ALL OUR EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES AND PULLED OUT ABOUT NINE-THIRTY."

"WE WALKED TEN HOURS THAT NIGHT, AND THE NEXT MORNING AS WE WERE NEARING A MOUNTAIN, WE RAN INTO A GERMAN TROOP CONVOY. WE WERE WORN OUT FROM THOSE TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS OF CONSTANT FIGHTING AND THERE WAS ONLY ONE MACHINE-GUN AMONG THE LOT OF US. WE WERE TRAVELLING LIGHT."

"WE PUT UP THE BEST FIGHT WE COULD WITH HAND-ARMS IN A RUNNING BATTLE, BUT THEY HAD LIGHT ARTILLERY AS WELL AS A BUNCH OF MACHINE-GUNS. WHEN THEY ATTACKED US FROM THE REAR WITH MARK IV TANKS, ALL WE COULD DO WAS SCATTER AND MAKE A BREAK FOR IT.

"SINCE THEY WERE ON WHEELS AND WE WERE ON FOOT, MOST OF OUR FELLOWS DIDN'T HAVE MUCH OF A CHANCE TO GET AWAY. THEY WERE CUT OFF, SURROUNDED, AND HAD TO SURRENDER."

FEB 27 1943

ROUTH AND ANOTHER SOLDIER ESCAPED TO THE MOUNTAINS AFTER WALKING ALL NIGHT AND ESCAPING FROM GERMAN PATROLS, THEY FOUND BREAD AND WATER AT AN ARAB HUT. ROUTH HAD STARTED THE TRIP WITH ONLY A QUARTER OF A CANTEEN OF WATER AND A CAN OF SALMON.

THAT EVENING THEY ENCOUNTERED FIVE OTHER AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT ANOTHER ARAB HUT WHERE THEY LEARNED THAT SBEITLA, THEIR OBJECTIVE, HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE GERMANS.

THE GROUP SPLIT TO LESSEN THE POSSIBILITY OF DETECTION, AND PRIVATE SKINNER JOINED ROUTH AND ANOTHER SOLDIER IN A MARCH TOWARD FERIANA. THEY WALKED ALL NIGHT, AND AGAIN TOOK REFUGE IN AN ARAB HOUSE.

"THE ARAB FIXED US UP A RIDE WITH A CAMEL CARAVAN GOING OUR WAY.

30,24-1519

I RODE 30 MILES ON THE BACK OF A SMALL DONKEY," SAID ROUTH, "AND HIS BACK SURE WAS SHARP."

AT KASSERINE PASS THEY LEARNED THAT THE GERMANS HAD TAKEN THE TOWN SO THEY WANDERED IN THE MOUNTAINS THROUGH DAYS AND NIGHTS OF RAIN--COLD, MISERABLE, AND CONSTANTLY FLEEING FROM GERMAN ROAD PATROLS. FINALLY THE THIRD SOLDIER BECAME SO ILL WITH RHEUMATISM HE COULD NOT MOVE HIS LEFT SIDE ANY LONGER.

"WE WERE HELPLESS TO DO ANYTHING FOR HIM, AND HE COULDN'T GO ON, SO WE TOOK HIM TO AN ARAB HUT AND LEFT HIM THERE. BEFORE WE WENT ON HE MADE US TAKE HIS CANTEEN, HIS GLOVES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT BUT LATER ON WE GOT SO TIRED WE THREW AWAY EVEN THE OUTER COVERING OF OUR HELMETS TO LIGHTEN US."

FEB 27 1943

TWO NIGHTS LATER, SKINNER AND ROUTH CROSSED THE ENEMY LINES AND FOUND THE ARAB WHO GUIDED THEM TO AMERICAN POSITIONS. WITH THEM THEY BROUGHT MUCH INFORMATION ON ENEMY TROOP MOVEMENTS THEY OBSERVED DURING THE EPIC WALK.

SKINNER, WHO JOINED ROUTH AT THE FIRST ARAB HOUSE AT WHICH HE STOPPED, HAD MADE AN ESCAPE FROM A GERMAN FORCE WHICH OVERWHELMED AMERICAN ENGINEERS GUARDING A ROAD BLOCK.

"I WALKED RIGHT THROUGH ONE GERMAN BIVOUAC," SKINNER RELATED. "BUT HAD TO OUTRUN RIFLE BULLETS WHEN THE SENTRY CHALLENGED ME AFTER I WAS 75 YARDS AWAY."

THE TWO MEN TWICE HAD TO DODGE AWAY FROM GERMAN PATROLS UNDER MACHINE-GUN FIRE, BUT SKINNER, WHO APPEARED NONE THE WORSE FOR TH EXPERIENCE, SAID THAT PERHAPS THE WORST ORDEAL OF THE TRIP WAS

30,24-1519

SCOOPING UP DRINKS FROM A MUDDY WATERHOLE USED BY BURROS AS A BATHTUB.

"THOSE ARABS WERE REALLY 100 PER CENT AMERICAN," HE SAID. "I REALLY LIKE THOSE PEOPLE."

ALTHOUGH THEY PAID SOME ARABS A HUNDRED FRANCS EACH FOR THEIR HELP, SOME REFUSED TO TAKE ANY MONEY.

"THAT ARAB BREAD MADE OUR RATIONS SEEM DELICIOUS," SAID ROUTH. "ALL I COULD THINK OF WAS SWELL THINGS TO COOK AND EAT."

ROUTH, WHO WAS STILL HAGGARD AND WEARY, INTERRUPTED HIS STORY TWICE TO DIVE INTO FOX-HOLES AT THE APPROACH OF PLANES, WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE FRIENDLY.

"I'VE STILL GOT JERRY JITTERS," HE APOLOGIZED WITH A SMILEM

"I FIGURE I LOST 15 TO 20 POUNDS WHILE HIKING THAT 140 MILES," HE CONTINUED. "ALL WE HAD TO GUIDE US WAS THE NORTH STAR AND THE SUNRISE."

FEB 27 1943

AS SKINNER PUT IT, "WE STEERED BY GUESS AND BY GOSH."

"IT WAS TOUGH--TOUGHER THAN HELL," SAID ROUTH. "AND WE DIDN'T STOP. WE KNEW IT WOULD BE TOUGH WHEN WE CAME OVER HERE. I THINK THAT FOR EVERY OUNCE THEY DISHED OUT ON THAT HILL, WE GAVE THEM AS MUCH IN RETURN WITH WHAT STUFF WE HAD--AND WE ALWAYS WILL."

SB345AEW

ADD CAIRO-NAPLES RAID

IN THE RAID, WHICH WAS MADE WEDNESDAY NIGHT, BOMBS BURST ON THE BASE OF THE MOLE AND NORTH OF THE HARBOR, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

THE PORT OF CROTONE ALSO WAS BOMBED, WITH ALL OF THE RAIDERS RETURNING SAFELY FROM THEIR MISSION.

BOTH NAPLES AND CROTONE WERE HEAVILY BOMBED LAST SATURDAY BY AMERICAN LIBERATORS. NAPLES HAS BEEN A FREQUENT TARGET FOR THE U.S. PLANES OF THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ALLIED FIGHTERS ATTACKED A GERMAN JUNKERS 88 OVER THE GULF OF SIRTE BUT THAT OTHERWISE ACTIVITY IN THE AIR ALONG THE COASTS OF LIBYA AND EGYPT WAS LIGHT.

CAIRO, FEB. 26--(AP)--YEMEN, AN EXTENSIVE REGION FORMING THE SOUTHWESTERN PORTION OF ARABIA, HAS BROKEN ITS LAST LINKS WITH THE AXIS POWERS, IT WAS REPORTED IN ARAB CIRCLES HERE TODAY.

1943

THESE SOURCES SAID THE AGED IMAM YEHIA, FEUDAL RULER OF YEMEN STATE, HAD ORDERED THE ARREST OF 40 ITALIANS AND TWO GERMANS RESIDING IN THAT COUNTRY.

FEB 27 1943

MOST ITALIANS WHO FLED FROM ETHIOPIA had been WELL RECEIVED BY THE IMAM, WHO APPARENTLY DID NOT WANT TO OFFEND THE AXIS SINCE HE CARRIED ON A PROFITABLE TRADE WITH VICHY AND JIBUTI, THE CAPITAL OF FRENCH SOMALILAND NOW RULED BY THE FIGHTING FRENCH.

YEMEN HAS NO DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD BUT YEHIA RECENTLY REQUESTED THE ARABIAN MINISTER TO LONDON TO LOOK AFTER HIS INTERESTS. MANY YEMENITES ARE SERVING IN THE BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE.

BY GEORGE TUCKER

CAIRO, FEB. 26 (AP)— THERE IS NO INDICATION HERE OF INCREASED ACTIVITY IN THE EXTREME SOUTHERN PART OF TUNISIA BEYOND THE NORMAL PATROL AND SCOUTING SORTIES, BUT AS GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY FORCES WAIT FOR THE BALLOON TO GO UP—WHICH IN ARMY PARLANCE IS THE MOMENT OF AN ASSAULT—HIS POSITION ROUGHLY IS THIS:

WAIT IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA

THE BATTLE IS NO LONGER AN EAST-WEST FIGHT, BUT IS NOW NORTH-SOUTH DUE TO THE CURVE OF THE TUNISIAN COAST-

FEB 27 1943

LINE AND THE MARETH LINE WHICH IS ANCHORED IN THE RANGE OF HILLS SOUTH OF MATMATA. THE EIGHTH ARMY'S FRONT APPROXIMATED A TAPER TAPERING CRESCENT MORE THAN 75 MILES long.

IN FRONT OF THE CRESCENT WERE GEN. MONTGOMERY'S FEELERS—ARMORED PATROLS AND INFANTRY UNITS KEEPING CONSTANT TAB ON MARSHAL ROMMEL'S PULSE, NOTING THE SLIGHTEST CHANGE IN THE DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

TRUCK-BORNE

BACK OF THE FEELERS ARE INFANTRY IN SUCH POSITION AS TO BE ABLE TO DEAL WITH ANY EFFORT BY THE ARMY. BEHIND

30.24-1521

30.24-1521

W CABLE

THERE'S NO DOUBT THAT MUCH OF THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS CAMPAIGN IS DUE TO GEN. MONTGOMERY'S ABILITY TO SCRAP OLD PLANS AND FORMULATE NEW ONES ON THE SPOT. AND THEREAS NO DOUBT HE HAS AN ANSWER READY FOR ANYTHING ROMMEL CAN THINK OF AS THEIR FORCES FACE EACH OTHER IN THE HILLS BETWEEN HEINEINE AND THE [illegible] LINE.

ADD POOJA - GANDHI

AFTER THE MORNING EXAMINATION OF GANDHI, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES QUOTED THE DOCTORS TODAY AS SAYING "HE IS CARRYING ON."

GH914PEW

(RAJAGOPALACHARI PRESUMABLY REFERRED TO BRITAIN'S UNYIELDING STAND REGARDING GANDHI'S ACTIVITIES.

FEB 27 1943

(ON WEDNESDAY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DECLARED THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR GANDHI'S FAST MUST REST ENTIRELY WITH GANDHI HIMSELF. "THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA," THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, "DECIDED LAST AUGUST THAT MR. GANDHI AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE CONGRESS PARTY MUST BE DETAINED FOR REASONS WHICH HAVE BEEN FULLY EXPLAINED. X X X HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ENDORSES THE DETERMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOT TO BE DEFLECTED FROM THEIR DUTY.")

CHUNGKING, FEB 26-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HAVE THROWN TANKS AND PLANES INTO THEIR OFFENSIVE IN CENTRAL HUPEH PROVINCE WEST OF HANKOW AND, WITH THEIR GROUND FORCES INCREASED TO MORE THAN 10,000 MEN, HAVE PRESSED THE FIGHTING IN WHICH BOTH SIDES LOST HEAVILY, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

THE BATTLE WAS SAID STILL TO BE IN PROGRESS AFTER THREE DAYS NEAR FUYIENHSU. THE JAPANESE WERE SAID TO HAVE USED MORE THAN 20 PLANES IN AIR ATTACKS ON THE CHINESE POSITIONS.

IN NORTH KIANGSI PROVINCE, SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE RIVER, HOWEVER, THE JAPANESE WERE FORCED TO RETREAT UNDER A FIERCE CHINESE COUNTER-ATTACK NORTHWEST OF KAOAN. THE RETREATING JAPANESE WERE THEN INTERCEPTED BY CHINESE OPERATING BEHIND THEIR LINES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

NT1112AEW

[illegible] headquarters in Australia, [illegible] courtesy.

Feb. 27-(AP)-The Japanese have taken their first prisoner in Australian waters.

FEB 27 1943

An enemy float-plane bombed a small Australian boat near Vessel Island off the northeastern tip of Arnhem Land, 350 miles east of Darwin, then landed and scooped up one of the survivors.

Australian naval officers said this "eagle and lamb" capture was the first of its kind they knew of in this war

The float-plane dropped a bomb through the main hatch of

the flat-bottomed naval [illegible] craft, which sank within a minute. The plane then dropped another bomb in the center of the swimming [illegible] survivors. Two sailors and three natives were killed and others injured.

The single-engined low-winged monoplane strafed the [illegible] swimmers for half and hour but failed to kill them. Then the plane landed nearby and the pilot, covering them [illegible] with a revolver, ordered one man to [illegible] swim across. The Australian swam to the plane and spoke to the Japanese for three minutes, during which time he [illegible] received a drink from a flask. Then he was assisted on board and the plane took off. The prisoner occupied the plane's middle cockpit with the navigator.

Other survivors clung to the wreckage and a damaged raft for 14 hours before making their way five miles to shore.

The skipper and [illegible] two natives walked 30 miles, living on oysters and native roots, to get help. The others were rescued after a week.

FEB 27 1943

BY MURLIN SPENCER

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, FEB 26-(AP)-LIEUT.H.G.MENEVER OF SAN DIEGO CALIF., PILOT OF A FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATOR BOMBER, TOLD TODAY HOW HIS PLANE SMASHED THROUGH 10 INTERCEPTING JAPANESE ZERO PLANES IN AN HOUR-LONG FIGHT AND RETURNED TO BASE TWO DAYS AGO.

TWO OF THE ZEROS WERE KNOCKED DOWN, HE SAID, AS HE INSPECTED THE BIG SHIP WHICH HAD ABSORBED QUITE A BIG OF LEAD.

WITH LIEUT.MENEVER WERE GUNNER G.W.NOBLE, OF AKRON, OHIO; STAFF SERGEANO L.Z.COTZ OF TOLEDO, OHIO; AND SERGEANT H.L.ENDSLEY, OF TEXARKANA, TEX.

FEB 27 1943

THE BOMBER RAN INTO THE ZERO NEST AFTER DROPPING BOMBS ON PENFOIE AIDROME, NEAR KOEPANG, TIMOR ISLAND, NORTHWEST OF AUSTRALIA.

"ONE ACK-ACK WAS BAD ENOUGH," MENEVER SAID. "THEN THE ZEROS DROPPED DOWN. THEY APPEARED TO BE EVERYWHERE.

"I SAW SIX AT ONE TIME AND THEY WERE ALL IN FRONT OF ME. THE OTHERS WERE AT THE SIDES. WE HAD DROPPED OUR BOMBS ON THE TARGET AND WERE MAKING OUR WAY BACK TOWARD A CLOUD THAT MUST HAVE BEEN A HUNDRED MILES AWAY.

"THE ZEROS KNEW WHAT WE WERE AFTER AND CONTINUALLY MANEUVERED BETWEEN OUR BOMBER AND THE CLOUD BANK.

"NOBLE WAS IN THE TOP TURRET. A ZERO CAME IN ON THE NOSE AND I THOUGHT IT WAS GOING TO HIT US HEAD-ON, BUT NOBLE GOT IN A BURST JUST AS HIS TURRET WAS SMASHED. IT IS DEFINITE THAT THAT ZERO WENT DOWN.

30.24-1523

30.24-1523

"A BULLET FLEW INTO NOBLE'S TURRET BUT MISSED HIS HEAD."

HENEVER TOLD HOW COTZ SAW A ZERO DUCK INTO A CLOUD.

"HE TRAINED HIS GUNS ON THE SPOT HE EXPECTED IT TO COME OUT--AND SURE ENOUGH IT DID. HE GOT IT AND THE WAIST GUNNER SAW IT FLASH BY IN FLAMES," THE PILOT RELATED.

FEB 27 1943

A THIRD ZERO WAS POSSIBLY SHOT DOWN AND CERTAINLY DAMAGED, HENEVER SAID. ENDSLEY, THE TAIL GUNNER, BLASTED AT A ZERO THAT CAME IN FOR THE KILL BUT IT IS UNCERTAIN WHETHER IT WAS DESTROYED.

MOST OF THE TIME THE BIG SHIP WAS SKIMMING THE WATER, MAKING FOR THE PROTECTIVE CLOUD AND, SAID HENEVER, "WE WERE SURE GLAD TO GET INT IT. THE ZEROS GAVE UP THEN AND WE WENT HOME FOR LUNCH."

SB444AEW

(THE FOLLOWING, BY SGT.SAMUEL SHAFFER, WASHINGTON, D.C., MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

GUADALCANAL, SOLOMON ISLANDS, JANUARY 19--(DELAYED)--"NIPPON NO HEITAI!"

OVER OUR LOUDSPEAKER SET UP IN THE WILDERNESS OVER GUADALCANAL THE JAPANESE WORDS--"SOLDIERS OF JAPAN"--RANG THROUGH THE JUNGLE OVER A HALF MILE RADIUS. A JAPANESE PRISONER WAS CALLING UPON HIS COMRADES TO SURRENDER TO THE AMERICANS--AND EIGHT DID SO.

THIS PRISONER, A SUPERIOR PRIVATE--A RANK FALLING BETWEEN PRIVATE FIRST CLASS AND CORPORAL--WAS CAPTURED BY SOLDIERS TWO DAYS AGO. PLIED WITH WARM FOOD AND CIGARETTES, HE SOON ABANDONED HIS SUPICISION AND FEARS.

WHEN HE VOLUNTEERED THE INFORMATION THAT HE WAS CERTAIN MANY JAP SOLDIERS WANTED TO SURRENDER BUT WERE AFRAID TO DO SO BECAUSE OF THEIR OFFICERS, AN OFFICER ASKED HIM WHETHER HE WOULD BROADCAST AN APPEAL TO HIS COMRADES. HE AGREED WITH A WIDE GRIN.

THE NEXT DAY THE LOUDSPEAKERS WERE PLACED ON A RIDGE AT THE FRONT. IN THE RAVINE BELOW JAP SNIPERS AND MACHINE GUNS PEPPERED AWAY AS SOLDIERS SET UP THE APPARATUS. THE SHOOTING STOPPED THE INSTANT THE PRISONERS STARTED SPEAKING. NOT A BULLET WAS FIRED AS HE SPOKE.

STANDING BY THE MICROPHONE WAS A MARINE OFFICER WHO KNEW JAPANESE. HE WAS READY TO SHUT OFF THE "MIKE" THE MOMENT THE PRISONER SHOWED ANY SIGN OF TREACHERY. BUT THE PRISONER SPOKE FAITHFULLY IN JAPANESE THESE LINES WRITTEN FOR HIM:

FEB 27 1943

"SOLDIERS OF NIPPON, THIS IS A SUPERIOR PRIVATE WHO WAS TAKEN PRISONER YESTERDAY BY UNITED STATES FORCES. I HAVE RECEIVED EXCELLENT FOOD, CIGARETTES AND THE KINDEST TREATMENT IMAGINABLE. THE NIPPONESE FORCES IN THIS VALLEY ARE SURROUNDED BY AMERICAN FORCES. YOU HAVE NO CHANCE OF ESCAPE.

"THE AMERICANS APPEAL TO YOU TO SURRENDER AND TO ASSURE YOU THAT YOU WILL BE GIVEN KIND AND GENEROUS TREATMENT.

"IF YOU WISH TO SURRENDER COME FORWARD ONE AT A TIME TOWARD THE AMERICAN LINES WITH YOUR HANDS UP AND YOUR PALMS FORWARD. DO NOT TRY TO ENTER THESE LINES TONIGHT, BUT DO SO AT ANY TIME BETWEEN DAY-BREAK AND 10 O'CLOCK TOMORROW MORNING."

THE DEBATES AMONG THE JAP SOLDIERS IN THE RAVINE CAN ONLY BE GUESSED AT. NOT A SHOT WAS FIRED THAT AFTERNOON. IN THE MORNING, AS

DAY WAS BREAKING OVER GUADALCANAL, EIGHT JAPS, THEIR HANDS UP AND PALMS FORWARD, WALKED UP TO OUR LINES.

WITHIN THE HOUR AMERICAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED ANOTHER EIGHT WHO HAD PUT UP NO RESISTANCE AGAINST THEIR CAPTORS.

AFTER THE "BROADCAST," A JAPANESE SOLDIER WAS ASKED BY THE MARINE OFFICER:

"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE WAR ON THIS ISLAND?"

"IT'S HORRIBLE," HE REPLIED. "AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED, THIS IS AN AMERICAN ISLAND."

FEB 27 1943

1151PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 26-(AP)--A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT BRAZIL HAD FORMALLY ABANDONED HER EXTRATERRITORIALITY RIGHTS IN CHINA, WHICH HAD BEEN MAINTAINED SINCE THE TREATY OF 1881.

THE BRAZILIAN ACTION, FOLLOWING A SIMILAR MOVE BY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WAS FORMALIZED IN A CEREMONY AT THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN LONDON.

0139

PANAMA,FEB.26-(AP)-PANAMA'S TRANSISTHMIAN HIGHWAY, THE FIRST OCEAN-TO-OCEAN ROAD SOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE AND A VITAL ADJUNCT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE PANAMA CANAL, WILL OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE APRIL 1, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

APPROXIMATELY 90 MILES LONG AND RUSHED TO COMPLETION UNDER THE STRESS OF THE WAR EMERGENCY, THE ROAD HAS BEEN USED FOR MILITARY TRAFFIC FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING TRAFFIC CONTROL WILL BE ISSUED BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

MJ1A9PEW

B97

KX

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FEB 26-(AP)-SECOND LIEUT.GEORGE A. MEFFAN, JR., OF 1376 NORTH RIDGEWOOD PLACE, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., A PILOT OF THE ANTILLES AIR TASK FORCE, ESCAPED BY PARACHUTE TODAY WHEN HIS PLANE WENT OUT OF CONTROL ON A ROUTINE TRAINING MISSION AND CRASHED NEAR FORT BUCHANAN. HE LANDED SAFELY.

DA332PEW

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 26-(AP)-Nine [redacted] dairy farmers were convicted today of violating OPA price regulations and were FINED FROM $200 TO $1,000 today by Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper, who assessed fines ranging from $200 to $1,000.

FEB 27 1943

At the same time the insular emergency relief program got under way with the payment of the first [redacted] monthly check for $7.50 to a poverty-stricken [redacted] family by Relief Director Juan Luis Boscio.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FEB. 26-(AP)-U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SECOND LIEUT. HENRY E. MALLOUK OF THE COAST ARTILLERY, THE SON OF ELIAS MALLOUK OF (16 COURT

30.24-1525

30.24-1525

ST.) BROOKLYN, N.Y., HAD BEEN FOUND SHOT TO DEATH IN HIS TENT LAST NIGHT. AN INVESTIGATING MILITARY BOARD DID NOT IMMEDIATELY GIVE THE CAUSE OF THE SHOOTING.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 26-(AP)-Lieut.-Gen. George H. Brett said at a press conference today that the Caribbean submarine situation was "getting better all the time."

"If we are not getting better, we'd better do something about it," [redacted] he said.

FEB 27 1943

General [redacted] Brett, commander of the Caribbean defense command, is inspecting Caribbean bases. He declined any specific comment on the submarine menace or its control.

He said Puerto Rican troops now serving in other Caribbean areas were "a whale of a good outfit," adding that "they are doing a beautiful job."

Asked whether he thought the army has room for additional Puerto Rican troops, Brett replied affirmatively.

He said he found land installations in Puerto Rico in "fine shape," with physical conditions getting much better.

AI59

HALIFAX,FEB 26-(AP)-SQDN.LDR.MALCOLM MACLEOD, 25, A NOVA SCOTIA NEWSPAPERMAN AND FORMER CANADIAN PRESS STAFF MAN WHO TURNED IN HIS TYPEWRITER FOR A SPITFIRE, HAS BEEN GIVEN COMMAND AT MALTA OF THE TOP-SCORING FIGHTER SQUADRON IN THE RAF, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

HIS SQUADRON, WHICH HAS WRITTEN PAGES OF GLORIOUS AIR HISTORY OVER THE BRITISH ISLES AND MALTA, IS CREDITED WITH HAVING DESTROYED JUST UNDER 300 ENEMY PLANES, WITH ANOTHER 100 PROBABLY DESTROYED.

MACLEOD'S PERSONAL SCORE IS NOT KNOWN HERE. HE HAS BEEN FLYING OUT OF MALTA SINCE LATE LAST YEAR.

FEB 27 1943

BN146AEW

HALIFAX, FEB.26-(AP)-EAGER TO ENLIST UNDER THE BANNER OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH, ABOUT 30 SAILORS FROM THE GIANT BATTLESHIP RICHELIEU AND OTHER FRENCH WAR VESSELS NOW IN UNITED STATES PORTS HAVE ARRIVED HERE ENROUTE TO BRITAIN TO JOIN THE FORCES OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE.

THE SAILORS WHO INCLUDED A LIEUTENANT AND THREE JUNIOR OFFICERS, LEFT THEIR VESSELS AFTER THEY ARRIVED IN AMERICAN WATERS FOLLOWING A STORMY, SUBMARINE-THREATENED PASSAGE FROM DAKAR IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

THEY CHOSE TO THROW IN THEIR LOT WITH THE DE GAULLISTS RATHER THAN

REMAIN WITH THE OTHER FRENCH FACTION NOW HEADED BY GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD. THEY DID THIS EVEN THOUGH THE FRENCH WAR VESSELS ARE TO BE REFITTED TO JOIN THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SEA WARFARE.

ABOUT 34 MERCHANT SEAMEN ALSO HAVE ARRIVED HERE FROM NEW YORK AND OTHER HARBORS OF THE U.S. THEY, TOO, WERE HEADED FOR BRITAIN TO JOIN THE MERCHANT FLEET OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH.

THE SEAMEN GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THEY DISAPPROVED OF SOME OF THEIR FORMER OFFICERS.

THE LIEUTENANT IN CHARGE SIMPLY SHRUGGED.

"IT'S BEST NOT TO SAY MUCH ABOUT IT," HE SAID. "THE THING IS DONE NOW, AND IT WILL DO NO GOOD TO MAKE TROUBLE. THERE IS TROUBLE ENOUGH ALREADY BETWEEN THE TWO FRENCH GROUPS, AND AFTER ALL, WE ARE IN THE SAME FIGHT NOW."

BEYOND THAT HE WOULD SAY NOTHING, BUT OTHERS DECLARED "MORE OF US ARE ON THE WAY."

FEB 27 1943

THE FRENCH WAR VESSELS WHICH THE MEN ABANDONED ARRIVED IN NORTH AMERICAN WATERS FEB.11. THEY HAD BEEN LYING AT THEIR PIERS IN DAKAR FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS. DURING THAT TIME THEY SAW VERY LITTLE ACTION, EXCEPT FOR THEIR PART IN TWO ATTACKS THE BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH MADE ON THE PORT IN 1940.

V1040PEW

MI MP CO DT CX KX

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, FEB 26-(AP)-TWO SURVIVORS OF A UNITED STATES CARGO PLANE WHICH CRASHED IN MOUNTAINOUS CANADIAN BUSH COUNTRY TRAVELED TWO MILES ON BROKEN LEGS TOWARD A NEARBY COMMUNITY, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY AFTER THEY WERE BROUGHT HERE FOR HOSPITAL TREATEMENT.

THEY ARE STAFF SERGT.EDWIN WILCZYNSKI OF NEKOSA, WIS., AND RUPERT ALEXANDER, WHOSE ADDRESS WAS NOT LEARNED. PILOT JOHN HART OF MINNEAPOLIS AND CO-PILOT KENNETH W.JONES OF ELYRIA, O., WERE KILLED.

THE INJURED MEN WERE LOST 19 DAYS BUT USED EMERGENCY RATIONS CARRIED BY THE PLANE TO KEEP ALIVE. HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY THE MEN WERE MAKING "GOOD RECOVERY."

THE WRECKED PLANE WAS LOCATED TUESDAY BY A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PLANE WHICH HAD BEEN ASSISTING IN A SEARCH FOR TWO PLANES MISSING SINCE FEB.5.

U.S. ARMY AND RCAF PLANES ARE CONTINUING THE SEARCH FOR THE SECOND CRAFT WHICH CARRIED 11 PERSONS.

BZ759PEW

A154

OTTAWA, FEB 26-(AP)-NAVY MINISTER ANGUS MACDONALD SAID IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT AN INVESTIGATION INDICATED REAR ADMIRAL VICTOR BRODEUR SUGGESTED IN A QUEBEC INTERVIEW THIS WEEK THAT THE ENEMY MIGHT HAVE 500 TO 600 SUBMARINES FOR OPERATIONS IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, BUT THAT HE DID NOT SAY THAT NUMBER WOULD BE OFF THE CANADIAN COAST.

FEB 27 1943

BRODEUR, A MEMBER OF THE NAVAL MISSION AT THE CANADIAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING IN AN INTERVIEW AT QUEBEC FEB. 24 THAT THE GERMANS "MAY" CONCENTRATE AS MANY AS 500 OR 600 SUBMARINES AROUND HALIFAX AND NEWFOUNDLAND NEXT SUMMER TO HARASS ALLIED CONVOYS.

THE STORY, OBTAINED BY THE CANADIAN PRESS THROUGH ITS USUAL

30.24-1527

CHANNELS, ALSO REPORTED THAT THE ADMIRAL HAD SAID THAT IF SUCH A CONCENTRATION OF U-BOATS CAME ABOUT IT MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO CLOSE THE ST.LAWRENCE RIVER TO NAVIGATION TO GIVE CONVOYS MORE ESCORT VESSELS.

MACDONALD READ A TELEGRAM FROM BRODEUR TODAY IN WHICH THE ADMIRAL SAID: "I WISH TO STATE THAT AT NO TIME DURING PRESS INTERVIEW OR DURING ADDRESS DID I STATE 500 OR 600 SUBMARINES WOULD BE OFF CANADIAN COAST NOR WAS THE CLOSING OF ST.LAWRENCE EVER MENTIONED....DURING INTERVIEW AND SPEECH IT WAS MENTIONED THE ENEMY MIGHT HAVE 500 TO 600 SUBMARINES FOR OPERATIONS IN ATLANTIC OCEAN."

BJ131AEW

NEW YORK, FEB. 26--(BERLIN DAILIES AND A NUMBER OF PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS PROBABLY WILL BE CLOSED DOWN COMPLETELY, ALONG WITH ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF GERMANY'S MAGAZINES, IN ORDER TO MAKE ADDITIONAL MANPOWER AVAILABLE FOR THE ARMY AND WAR INDUSTRIES, A BERLIN B BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID TODAY.

FEB 27 1943

THE NOON NEWSPAPER BERLINER ZEITUNG AM MITTAG, AND THE MORNING NEWSPAPER BERLINER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG AND TWO MONDAY MORNING NEWSPAPERS, DER MONTAG AND MONTAGPOST ZZ PROBABLY WILL CLOSE, THE RADIO SAID, WHILE THE STUTTGARDER NEUES TAGEBLATT, HNE HANNOVERSCHER ANZEIGER, EE LIEGNITZER TAGEBLATT AND MUENCHENER ZEITUNG WILL GO OUT OF EXISTENCE IN THE PROVINCES.

9 PROPAGANDA MINISTER DR. PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS WAS REPORTED IN ANOTHER BROADCAST AS SAYING IN AN ARTICLE IN HIS MAGAZINE, DAS REICH, THAT "THE MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL CRISIS OF EUROPE IS APPROACHI A DRAMATIC CLIMAX" ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

THE ARTICLE FOLLOWED THE RECENT PROPAGANDA LINE OF HITLE AND OTHER GERMAN LEADERS REMINDER IN WHICH GERMANY IS PICTURE AS THE BULWARK AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

RJM

DS

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FEB 27 1943

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID TODAY "OUR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS IN CENTRAL TUNISIA HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED."

JUSTAIN

THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT STRONG AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES HAD BEEN ROUTED AND 4,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THESE CLAIMS FROM ANY ALLIED SOURCE.)

ASSERTING THAT 255 ALLIED TANKS ALSO WERE DESTROYED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S TUNISIAN OFFENSIVE HAD RESULTED IN THE WIPING OUT OR SCATTERING OF "STRONG UNITED STATES AND BRITISH FORMATIONS."

THAWING WEATHER CONTINUED ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, BUT IT SAID THAT WEST OF KHARKOV AND KURSK "OUR TROOPS IN AN ELASTIC CONDUCT OF THE WAR ARE FIGHTING AGAINST ADVANCING ENEMY FORCES."

IN THE SECTOR SOUTHWEST OF IZYUM, BETWEEN KHARKOV AND STALINO, HOWEVER, IT WAS CLAIMED THAT GERMAN DIVISIONS HAD TAKEN THE INITIATIVE AND THROWN THE RUSSIANS BACK, SMASHING SEVERAL UNITS AND ISOLATING A NUMBER OF OTHERS.

"THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS AND THE AMOUNT OF BOOTY IS INCREASING," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE RUSSIANS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN REPULSED NORTH OF OREL, ALSO.

FEB 27 1943

GERMAN BOMBER FORMATIONS NORTH OF NORWAY SANK A 16,000-TON FREIGHTER AND DAMAGED FOUR OTHER SHIPS IN AN ATTACK ON AN EAST-BOUND CONVOY, THE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED.

NT6 1044V

30.24-1529

30.24-1529

AXIS ATTACKS IN NORTH TUNISIA, CONTINUES TO RETREAT IN CENTER; BOMBS BATTER COLOGNE, BREST

FIRST ARMY HALTS SERIES OF ATTACKS BY ARMORED UNITS

Gen. von Arnim Fails In Attempt to Penetrate British Lines.

ENEMY LOSES HEAVY

More Than 400 Axis Troops Taken Prisoner in Fierce Fighting.

FEB 28 1943

KASSERINE CAPTURED

American Force Advances in Central Tunisia, Nears Thelepte Airport.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 27—(AP) Veteran British troops stoutly entrenched on the rugged heights near the Bizerte-Tunis bridgehead shattered repeated German armored thrusts along a muddy, 55-mile front today while in central Tunisia American and Allied combat teams captured the town of Kasserine and drove near the Thelepte airport, 15 miles to the southwest.

Throwing about 50 tanks into short, stabbing attacks, supported by probably as much as five battalions of infantry, Col.-Gen. Jurgen von Arnim tried but failed to break into the strategic network of roads immediately behind the British line.

From the area of Sidinsir, 15 miles northeast of Beja, to Jebel Mansour, six miles southeast of Bou Arada, Axis forces stormed forward into devastating fire from British artillery.

British Fight Back

Strengthened with new tanks, including the 40-ton Churchills the British armor quickly counterattacked and Allied war planes provided close ground support.

With the fighting still continuing, the number of Axis troops taken prisoner, which last night exceeded 400, was mounting steadily.

Six attacks were launched by the enemy early yesterday and although all were temporarily smashed the pressure was renewed at two points, field dispatches said late this afternoon.

Along the Mateur-Beja road, where 30 tanks and one infantry battalion began the assault, the enemy still was trying for a breakthrough in the Sidi Nsir area.

Seven Tanks Destroyed

In the area of Bou Arada, which is held by the British, the enemy was attempting to dent the line after the British destroyed seven out of 20 German panzers for the loss of one Churchill.

The northernmost limit of Gen. von Arnim's operations was the Mateur-Tabarka road where a column of 700 men was repulsed. The southernmost limit was Jebel Mansour, whose bleak summit has been a long disputed vantage point.

Other enemy thrusts were driven back from the vicinity of Medjez-el-Bab and southward from Goubellat, this latter attack having been planned to link up with the attack northwest from Bou Arada and pinch off a ten-mile British salient.

The prisoners were taken in the Mateur-Beja valley 15 miles northeast of Beja at a point 37 miles southwest of Bizerte. The Allied communique said that the British destroyed seven tanks at the cost of only one.

"The fighting continues," the communique added crisply.

Mareth Line Bombed

Far to the south, the British Eighth army veterans of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery wheeled into positions immediately south of the Mareth line without serious opposition. Medium bombers continued to pound the French fortifications and German airports.

The Allied pursuit of Marshal Erwin Rommel's severely mauled columns continued south and east of Kasserine pass. The Germans were reported demolishing installations at the Thelepte airport, 43 miles northwest of Gafsa, preparatory to evacuation.

The air field lies only seven miles northeast of Feriana, one of the town the Allies lost near the Algerian frontier before Rommel first captured the Kasserine pass, which he could not hold.

The attacks in the north were along a 15-mile stretch between Goubellat and Bou Arada, 43 miles southwest of Tunis; in the Bjebel Mansour range six miles below Bou Arada; and in the Mateur-Beja valley, which stretches 22 to 55 miles southwest of Bizerte.

Gen. von Arnim apparently believed the British positions had been weakened because some armor and infantry had been rushed south to halt Marshal Rommel's thwarted drive to the vicinity of Thala. He guessed wrong, because the British thrust back every assault by the Germans.

The initial German thrust with two battalions of about 1,600 troops momentarily had threatened the road between Medjez-El-Bab and Goubellat but field dispatches said the British pulverized this quickly.

German Losses Heavy

Besides the prisoners, the Germans were said to have lost heavily in casualties and equipment. Dispatches from the front said it was clear that Gen. von Arnim's initial failures definitely had removed any immediate danger from him.

Allied bombers raided not only Gen. von Arnim's rear but attacked Cagliari in Sardinia and Bizerte. Docks, rail yards, an airfield and industrial buildings were hit at Cagliari.

The Allied northwest African air force was asserting ever stronger air superiority. Three enemy planes were shot down yesterday and two more were added to Thursday's score. Allied planes lost totaled five.

U. S. Flying Fortresses raided shipping north of Sicily and set afire a large merchant vessel. An enemy ship in a convoy headed east into the Mediterranean narrows was attacked by another formation of Fortresses.

ALLIED FORCES IN TUNISIA PUSH INTO KASSERINE

FEB 28 1943

Nazi Railway Link Is Cut and Our Trops Push On for Feriana Air Base.

GERMANS ATTACK IN NORTH

Foe Is Repelled With Heavy Losses by British Units Holding That Flank.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Allied troops reoccupied the town of Kasserine and their vanguards approached an air field fifteen miles to the southwest, where the Germans have been demolishing the installations preparatory to evacuation, field messages declared today.

This air field, at the village of Thelepte, lies but seven miles northeast of Feriana, another goal in the Allied pursuit of the retreating German divisions.

The capture of Kasserine severs the inland railway link connecting the Africa Corps with von Arnim's army in the Kairouan-Sousse areas to the northeast.

Meanwhile strongly intrenched British units in North Tunisia hurled back enemy tank attacks with heavy losses, it was announced. Attempting to seize the initiative, the Germans threw several battalions of infantry and armored units against a fifteen-mile section of the British line between Goubellat and Bou Arada, west of Pont du Fahs. But the British artillery and tanks beat off each attack.

"The lull in the northern sector was broken yesterday by a series of enemy attacks in the areas of Djebel Mansour, Bou Arada and south of Medjez el Bab, all of which were successfully repulsed by Allied forces," the communique declared, noting that more than 400 Axis prisoners were taken in the repulse of tank-supported enemy attacks in the Mateur-Beja Valley, fifteen miles northeast of the village of Beja, and that the enemy suffered heavy casualties. "In one enemy attack seven enemy tanks were destroyed for the loss of one British tank," the communique added. "The fighting continues."

Eighth Army Moves In Closer.

On the other hand, the British Eighth Army was reported to have planted its forward elements immediately south of the Mareth Line, in southeast Tunisia, without serious opposition.

Allied fighters and fighter-bombers made attacks on concentrations of Axis vehicles and tanks to counter the enemy thrusts in North Tunisia, Allied Headquarters said. Allied fighters were reported to have destroyed a locomotive during an offensive patrol near Tozeur, in the central sector, and Allied light and medium bombers continued to pound the port of Gabes, the Mareth Line fortifications and enemy landing grounds.

In a bombing action against Cagliari, Sardinia, on Thursday night and yesterday morning, hits were reported on docks, railway yards, industrial buildings and an air field. Docks at Bizerte were also bombed the same night, and a large epemy supply ship was reported set afire in an Allied attack on an Axis convoy north of Sicily.

Reports showed that three enemy aircraft were destroyed yesterday and that an additional two were shot down in Thursday's air fighting the communique said. Five Allied planes were reported missing.

The Kasserine Pass was finally cleared of enemy troops late yesterday.

Minefields Protect Retreat

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Feb. 26 (Delayed) (AP)—Under cover of the Winter's heaviest rain in Central Tunisia, the Axis army continued its retreat toward a line held at the beginning of the ambitious German attack from Faid Pass on Feb. 14. The Axis retreat is protected by elaborate minefields as well as by the rain, which curbed Allied air activity and hampered road traffic in the mountainous area—a base for the ultimate drive by United States forces.

American engineers, after removing countless hundreds of mines from the road through Kasserine Pass, found that the Germans had also mined the road into the town of Kasserine and eastward toward Sbeitla. Kasserine was left littered with deftly contrived booby traps. The highway and railroad bridges were dynamited. Farther southwest, retreating Axis forces blew up parts of the Thelepte airfield and supply dumps and railroad structures in Thelepte and Feriana.

Units of the Tenth Armored Division were reported to be still headed southward, possibly to support other Axis troops in defense of the Mareth Line.

Eighth Army Units Near Kasserine

CAIRO, Feb. 27 (AP)—In a quick daring thrust, General Montgomery's light patrols swept around the Mareth Line to points placing the forward elements only forty miles from Kasserine, authorities said today.

These patrols were purely for reconnaissance, but they were within hearing distance of radio reports from the British First Army's tanks, for a moment at least, calling attention to the narrowing field of operations in which the German forces find themselves.

Distance in the African theatre is without real military significance. The Eighth Army proper is still separated from Central Tunisia by great salt marshes and by the Mareth Line. Several tracks across the marshes are usable in certain seasons of the year, but they are impassable now.

Nazi Tanks Flee to South

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Feb. 26 (Delayed) (AP). — Units of the 10th Panzer Division, which the Nazis withdrew from northern Tunisia to participate in the onslaught on the Americans, were reported today to be still headed southward, possibly to support other Axis troops in defense of the Mareth Line against the advancing British 8th Army.

The whereabouts of units of Marshal Rommel's 21st Panzer Division, which also participated in the attacks on Sidi Bouzid, Sbeitla and Kasserine Pass, was undetermined, and the exact location of Rommel's 15th Panzer Division also was undisclosed.

SERGEANT LEADS UNIT TO VICTORY

FEB 28 1943

Takes First Detachment Through Kasserine Pass in Africa.

WITH U. S. FORCES AT THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Feb. 27—(AP) A lean and leathery top sergeant was highly praised today for leading a detachment of 115 men to re-

FLYERS ROUND OUT 48 HOURS OF ATTACKS WITHOUT LETUP

R. A. F. Blasts Cologne in Heaviest Assault Since 1000-plane Raid.

FEB 28 1943

10 BOMBERS LOST IN ACTION

More Than 2000 Craft Make Lone Forays in 2 Days—Channel Coast Is Hammered.

WARNER

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Allied aerial raiders—possibly both American and British—carried the bombing offensive against the Axis-occupied continent through its forty-eighth hour by daylight today following another heavy blow at Cologne by the R. A. F. Flying high in brilliant sunshine, squadron after squadron swung across the channel coast without any letup in mounting assaults.

The authorities said that British planes alone had carried out more than 2,000 sorties for a total flying distance of some 1,500,000 miles in the last two days. The R. A. F. defines a sortie as one flight by a single plane.

The daylight raids were made against the northern part of France and observers on this side of the channel said they were reminiscent of the R. A. F.'s assault on German - occupied bases during the days of Dunkirk.

Planes Shuttle Over Channel.

Observers at Folkstone said the rumble of explosions persisted for some time. The assault squadrons, flying home at 25,000 feet, crossed paths with other Allied units headed toward the Continent.

The German High Command in a communique broadcast from Berlin, said Cologne had been subjected to "a terror raid" in which "eight hospitals were destroyed" and the population suffered casualties. It declared thirty-five Allied aircraft were destroyed through yesterday and last night over the continent and off the channel coast.

Cologne was the first city to be blasted by a thousand-plane attack. It was the target of 1,250 British bombers the night of May 30, 1942. Then Essen and the Ruhr were raided by 1,000 planes June 1 and Bremen June 25. The size of the raids subsequently tapered off, but observers here said the increased use of four-motored explosive carriers and the creation of two-ton and four-ton blockbusters helped to make up the difference.

The Cologne raid in the Allied offensive, to which the United States Air Force's heavy bombers contributed a powerful attack upon the U-boat base of Wilhelmshaven by daylight yesterday, was officially described as very heavy.

Ten bombers were lost in the attack upon the Nazi center, whose 768,000 population and vast war output have shrunk considerably under aerial assaults.

"The weather over the target was clear, apart from a ground haze, and good results were seen," the Air Ministry's communique said. "Bombs also were dropped on objectives in western Germany.

Railway Targets Attacked.

"Aircraft of the fighter command attacked railway targets during intruder patrols over northern France."

This was the 113th raid of the war upon Cologne. Since the 1,000-bomber attack there last May Germany is reported to have given first priority to repairs and rehabilitation of that capital of the Rhineland. London sources said a Cologne evacuation program had reduced the population to about 500,000.

Crews of the United States Fortresses and Liberators which bombed Wilhelmshaven yesterday reported instances in which from twenty-five to forty fighters attacked at one time, but said German pilots apparently were not eager to fly close to the bombers' guns. The number of fighters shot down by the bombers has not been tallied yet.

U. S. BOMBERS DISABLE ROMMEL'S OIL TANKER

FEB 28 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 27 — (AP) Five American Mitchell bomber crews shared in one of the most important ship attacks in the Tunisian campaign when they scored hits on an oil tanker which was later sunk by aircraft from Malta, the northwest Africa air forces disclosed today.

The tanker was carrying oil to Marshal Rommel's tank columns and was escorted by a cruiser. The B-25's hit both ships, leaving the tanker in flames. British torpedo planes applied the finishing touch ten miles off Sicily the following day.

"It was one of the most important aerial victories in the North African campaign," a spokesman said.

Halt Tripoli Raiders.

Cairo, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Allied night fighters and anti-aircraft fire accounted for at least two Axis planes which raided the port of Tripoli Thursday night and the city suffered neither damage nor casualties, an R. A. F. communique said today.

"From these and other operations," it reported, "all our aircraft returned safely."

AMERICAN PLANES ALL HOME SAFELY FROM DAY ATTACK

FEB 28 1943

Assault on Reich Becomes Greatest Sustained Air Campaign of the War.

DUNKERQUE BLASTED

200 British Raiders Shuttle Across Channel to Hit French Coast.

DANIEL

LONDON, Feb. 27.—(AP) American Fortresses and Liberator bombers bashed the German naval base at Brest on the French coast today while R.A.F. Venturas attacked Dunkerque in continuation of the greatest sustained air assault of the war on enemy installations from the North sea to the Bay of Biscay.

All the big U. S. bombers returned safely from the latest in the series of assaults in which Allied planes have pounded the Nazi war machine twice around the clock and more.

The Paris and Calais radio stations suddenly went off the air tonight, indicating that the R.A.F. was carrying the offensive through another night.

Heavy Attack on Cologne

The daylight operations followed closely a "very heavy" attack by R.A.F. bombers last night on the battered German industrial city of Cologne.

Squadron after squadron of Allied planes shuttled across the channel today as R.A.F. and Allied fighters supported the four-motored American bombers in their raid on Brest.

Their target again was the U-boat base at that west coast port, pointing to a sustained Allied air offensive to weaken the German submarine fleet and help clear the way for the landings on the European mainland.

Wilhelmshaven, which U. S. bombers struck in daylight yesterday, is another U-boat building center and haven. Cologne, left quaking under last night's avalanche of R.A.F. bombs, also builds submarine engines and parts.

With the Lorient and St. Nazaire U-boat bases largely out of commission from day and night attacks by the Allied bomber fleets stationed in Britain, the Germans now probably are using Brest—the thrid big base in France — to capacity, one British observer said.

Today's American attack was seen by some as a possible opening round of a series of blows on Brest.

Third U. S. Raid on Brest

It was the third U.S.A.A.F., raid on Brest and the 116th attack there since the start of the war.

Many bomb bursts and fires in the Brest target area were reported by the Americans returning from the "uneventful" raid, which not only cost them no bombers but no losses in personnel either.

Much credit for this unscathed return was given to the efficient fighter cover, the bomber crewmen reporting that "only about five Huns" were sighted on the entire trip.

Capt. Oscar D. O'Neill of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, said "it was one of the most uneventful trips I ever flew. It was the R.A.F. Spits, I guess, because when we finished our bomb run they were up above us just as pretty as a picture and not a Jerry was within range."

Sergt. Arnold L. Burston of Des Moines, Ia., a ball turret gunner, described the results like this: "There were so many bombs bursting in the target area at the same time that you couldn't count them. I saw big fires as we pulled away."

Staff Sergt. Aaron S. Ulzouell of Boomer, W. Va., reported he "saw only one Focke-Wulf all day. He was going down in a spin then. I guess some other group had nailed him."

Sgt. Ulzouell was the tail gunner in the plane of Brig. Gen. Hayward Hansell, who led the raid along with Col. Stanley P. Wray of Birmingham, Ala.

In addition to the Fortresses and Liberators engaged in the Brest attack, the U.S.A.A.F. also sent out fighters to help escort R.A.F. light bombers that pasted Dunkerque docks and shipping.

200-ship Daylight Raid

The R.A.F. daylight attacking force was composed of more than 200 fighters and fighter-bombers, the Air ministry news service reported.

Four fighters were reported missing from the day's two major operations, carried out in favorable weather.

An Air ministry communique said that bursts were seen on the quays and shipping at Dunkerque, where two enemy fighters which challenged the American-built Venturas were destroyed.

R.A.F. Whirlwind bombers, with a Spitfire escort, also attacked an enemy air field at Maupertuis, France, as the deadly pattern of Allied aerial might continued to unfold.

For 48 hours the day and night raiders of the R.A.F., U. S., Canada, the dominions and Allies have carried out a virtually unbroken pattern of non-stop assault which have laid great areas waste in Wilhelmshaven, Cologne, Nuernberg and northern France—and the end was not yet in sight.

The several hundred planes used to batter Cologne last night composed a considerably smaller force than that used in the first 1,000-plane raid last May 30, but competent authorities said that the weight of bombs was nearly as heavy. Nearly all the raiders were great four-engined bombers packing two and four ton super-block busters on the vast war industries along the twisted, narrow streets of the ancient city. Ten bombers were lost last night.

"Apart from a ground haze, weather over the target was clear and good results were seen," the Air ministry said of the Cologne raid, described as the heaviest since the May "saturation" attack.

R. A. F. night fliers also attacked other unspecified places in Western Germany and railway targets in Northern France.

British coastal residents heard explosions on the French Channel coast during the day that were reminiscent of the days of Dunkerque when the R. A. F. used virtually every plane in its hangars to save the British Expeditionary Force of 1940.

The tightly packed squadrons roared against Nazi Channel bases, wing to wing, back and forth across the narrow waters, starting in the early forenoon.

Havoc of Rhine City Renewed

The Friday night attack on Cologne was the 113th against that city and its varied industries that include arsenals, machine shops, tanneries, distilleries, sugar refineries and paper and flour mills. A spiderweb of railways and a vast bulk of Rhine River traffic converge on the city.

In the first three 1,000-plane raids last year the R. A. F. used many types of bombers. Now the British are virtually concentrating on the largest four-engine craft that pack eight tons of bombs on the night forays. Last May the British lost forty-four bombers while saturating Cologne with fire and explosives. They lost thirty-seven of the 1,000 used against Essen and the Ruhr last June 1 and fifty-two of the 1,000 planes that raided Bremen on June 25.

Since May the British estimate the population of Cologne has shrunk from 768,000 to about 500,000 with mass evacuations and heavy casualties.

The havoc again wrought at Cologne was indicated by the German radio. A broadcast of the Nazi High Command's communique termed the attack a "terror raid" and said eight hospitals were destroyed. The Germans claimed to have destroyed twelve British bombers.

30.24-1531

Parachute Hope Held For Missing Reporter

London, Feb. 27 (AP).—Robert R. Post, of the New York Times, was aboard one of the bombers that failed to return from yesterday's American raid on Wilhelmshaven but American officers held out hope tonight that the 32-year-old war correspondent had parachuted to safety.

The U. S. Army established this evening that the bomber in which Post was a passenger-observer had maintained level flight long enough for several men to take to parachutes.

A report issued after eyewitnesses were questioned said it was not known how many bailed out, the estimates varying from one to eight, but several witnesses agreed that at least three parachutes were seen to open.

He was one of six American reporters on the raid.

Lieut.-Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of the European theater of operations, made the announcement.

Army officers were not without hope that Post had landed safely.

Mr. Post was a passenger in a bomber which caught fire twice.

Major-Gen. E. F. Lawson, director of the British War Office department of public relations, said in comment: "War correspondents are taking risks. They are doing a job exactly the same as the troops."

Mr. Post's wife, the former Margaret Lapsley of Brooklyn, Conn., is in London, having recently returned with her husband from a vacation in the United States.

A graduate of Harvard, Mr. Post began his newspaper career as a reporter on the New York World in 1923. He later worked for the Putnam, Conn., Patriot and the Boston American, and from 1933 to 1938 worked for the New York Times in Washington and New York. He was White House correspondent for the Times at one period.

He came to London in 1938 and was acting chief of bureau from 1941 to 1942. He was made a member of the executive committee of the American Correspondents Association in London.

Newspaper Man 10 Years.

A newspaper man for the last ten of his thirty-three years, Robert Perkins Post reported the battle of Britain, land and sea battles, aerial conflicts, political developments and the fall of nation after nation.

Early this month, with seven other American correspondents, he went into training with the air force to prepare to report the Wilhelmshaven raid.

He wrote home: "They taught us elements of 'ditching,' which means what the well-dressed young man will wear and do if his plane had to come down in the sea; and they are going to teach us how to sling and use a parachute."

Post was a native of Bayport, N. Y. He was born September 8, 1910, youngest of six children of Waldron Kintzing Post and the late Margaret Lawrence Perkins Post. His father, a classmate of Theodore Roosevelt, was known at Harvard as Kitty Post, poet and author.

While in Washington young Post was on the receiving end of President Roosevelt's famous remark when the Chief Executive was asked about his plans concerning a third term. To Post, his interrogator, the President retorted bluntly:

"Bob, go put on the dunce cap and go stand in the corner."

FEB 28 1943

Crew of Shell-blasted Bomber Pray Their Way Back to Base

Many Close Shaves Described by Airmen After Successful Fortress-Liberator Attack on Wilhelmshaven.

FEB 28 1943

[Gladwin Hill, Associated Press correspondent who accompanied the American Fortress-Liberator raiders in their foray on Wilhelmshaven, records here impressions of some of the bombing party.]

By GLADWIN HILL.

United States Bomber Station Somewhere in England, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Lady Luck was an unlisted passenger on the United States Eighth Air Force's second Fortress-Liberator assault on Wilhelmshaven yesterday. It was an expedition of close shaves.

The Fortress Southern Comfort, which has missed nine of sixteen raids because she was shot up so badly on the other seven, got back almost on schedule this time although a four-foot square was clipped right out of the main rudder by shrapnel.

"That old North Sea looked wider than the Atlantic," the pilot, Lieut. Hugh Ashcroft, said. "I don't know how we made it. The fact that we prayed might have had something to do with it. We were walking on a thin line for a while. I'm becoming a firm believer in the saying 'God bless Boeing.'"

Southern Comfort's wings were peppered with nasty, jagged holes and there was a hole a foot long in the cowling of the No. 3 engine. When she came in oil was streaming off her like water off a damp spaniel.

Helmet Splits Desk.

A deadly twenty millimeter shell ripped into the nose compartment, clipped the navigator, Lieut. James Moberly of Moberly, Mo., right on his steel helmet and knocked his head down so hard his helmet split the desk.

The tail gunner, Frank Hilsabeck of McCook, Neb., had another shell rip into one side tail, pass a few inches from his back and tear out the other side.

Other members of the crew were Co-Pilot Lieut. William J. Lakey of Los Angeles, Bombardier Lieut. Berth Wells of Van Buren, Ark.; Radio Gunner Sergt. Douglas Glover of Houston, Tex., Ball Turret Sergt. Ray Armstrong of Baltimore, Waist Gunner Sergt. James Patterson of Boise City, Okla., Waist Gunner Sergt. Frank Corser of Binghamton, N. Y., and Top Turret Gunner Sergt. Stephen Gogolya of Pittsburgh.

Sergt. Stephen Krucher of 15 West Moreland Road, Merrick, L. I., tail gunner on the famous Boomtown junior piloted by Capt. Clyde Walker of Tulsa, Okla., had a mean anti-aircraft shell fragment cut through his pants leg and then ricochet off a light plastic cigarette case in his pocket.

Month in Hospital.

Sergt. Krucher, 21, was on his first raid since spending a month in a hospital for wounds in the back suffered in the Lorient raid of December 30 when Boomtown came back skimming the channel and the crew threw out the toilet to lighten the ship.

Capt. Clifton (Gussie) Pyle of Marshall, Tex., one of the veteran Boomerang Boys who was chosen to pilot a high American air officer to the Casablanca conference, completed his sixteenth raid with his habitual kewpie grin and, with ostensible astonishment, he got back unscathed.

"Did you see that guy split that formation," Capt. Pyle exclaimed, referring to a Focke-Wulf-190. "My maker was staring me in the face. That guy would have hit me if I hadn't pulled up. I'm convinced that guy was trying to commit suicide."

"A big piece of flak came right up through the floor of our ship behind my seat," said Lieut. Lyle (Big) Adams, 22, of Novinger, Mo. "It went right out through the top turret—didn't touch the gunner—but on the way it clipped the oxygen tank and knocked me out from lack of oxygen."

Co-pilot Lieut. Henry S. McMurray of San Leandro, Cal., took control of the plane while Adams with his last bit of consciousness grabbed an emergency oxygen bottle which pulled him back to consciousness.

25 Flak Holes.

Other members of the crew of this plane were Navigator Eugene H. Van Halla of Duluth, Minn., whose leg was ripped by a piece of flak, Bombardier Walter Ewing of Tucson, Ariz.; Sergt. Don Steffe of Sturges, Mich., radio gunner; Sergt. J. William Nelson of Brooklyn, N. Y., top turret; Sergt. T. J. McGrath of Philadelphia, left waist; Sergt. J. D. Pflieger of Dodge City, Kan., right waist; Sergt. Mark Oberhansley, Hayden, Utah, ball turret, and Sergt. Ernest A. Brewer, Mesa, Ariz., tail.

The Fortress, Bloody Tangier Show, received twenty-five flak holes in a burst right over the target and had the hydraulic system knocked out as well as part of the electrical system. A piece of flak clanged right up through the tail.

"Where did that hit?" asked the pilot, Capt. Charles D. Clark of McAllen, Tex., over the interphone.

"Well, it came awful close to my knee," came back Tail Gunner Sergt. Lewis Clayton, ex-cowboy from Merced, Cal.

"But that's what I came here for," he added on his safe return. "The more Jerry sends up the more we'll knock down."

Turrent System Heats Up.

Meanwhile the Tangier's Top-turret Gunner Sergt. Everett A. Howard of Chanute, Kan., was whirling around so fast keeping a bead on the enemy planes that the turret electrical system heated up and burst into flames. He managed to get the fire out.

One of the most unusual experiences of the raid happened to Lieut. Harold O'Neill of Graceville, Minn., piloting Madame Butterfly while his Expendable II is in the shop from the last raid.

"We got a direct flak hit in No. 4 engine," he said. "We cut the gas off and the fire went out. But we couldn't keep up with the formation so we took out to sea all by ourselves, feeling very silly and very blank, blank lonesome.

"We were about 1,000 feet over the water. There was a fighter nosing around, but he went after somebody else.

"I told the radio to keep silent so we wouldn't attract any attention and all the way across the North Sea we were sneaking along with our fingers crossed. When we got to the English coast, we needed a bearing and I told the radioman he could start up again.

"'The radio's been going all the time, sir,' he said, 'I didn't know you wanted it off.'

"What a day!"

TWO TAIL GUNNERS FROM CISCO, TEX.

At a United States Bomber Station Somewhere in England, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Cisco, Tex., is a town of only 6,000 but it has provided two of the best tail gunners of the Boomerang Boys—because they always come back.

They are William B. Shirley on the Flying Fortress Carter and His Little Pills, piloted by Capt. Joe Carter of Lawton, Okla., and James L. Stafford of the Chuck Wagon, piloted by Charles (Chuck) Cramer of Akron, Ohio.

Shirley's plane came through yesterday's raid fairly unscathed but a 20-mm. shell exploded in a parachute pack beside Stafford and another fragment smashed through the ammunition box at his side.

Stafford, who was on his eleventh raid, claimed one Messerschmitt fighter.

Editor's Note: Gladwin Hill, 28, a native of Wellesley, Mass., was among American war correspondent sin England who underwent two weeks of intensive training to prepare for reportorial duty on high-altitud bombing raids over Europe and Germany.

Yesterday's heavy daylight assault on Wilhelmshaven, huge German submarine base, gave the members of the "Writing 69th" their first opportunity to put their training into practice.

By Gladwin Hill

A United States bomber base somewhere in England, FEB 28 —(AP)—Do you get scared going on a bombing raid over Germany? The answer is no, though you may have qualms if you reflect on the possible hazards.

It is thrilling, yet at the same time surprisingly prosaic in the business-like efficiency with which it is executed.

We were under attack by German fighters and intense anti-aircraft fire for nearly two hours in the course of our attack on Willhelmshaven yesterday, yet from the viewpoint of our ship the raid was less eventful than many a peacetime auto trip.

The first kick-up after breakfast when in the pre-dawn darkness at 4 a. m. we piled into the Briefing building to learn the target and discovered it was to be a big-time raid.

Then there were two crammed hours while the ground crews did the final tuning on the engines and we climbed into several pounds—it seemed—of paraphernalia necessary for the high-altitude flight; fur-lined leather jacket, pants, boots, helmet, Mae West life preserver, parachute harness, oxygen mask, earphones and throat mike.

But the biggest kick of the day was the moment of the take-off when the pilot gunned the motors and said with finality, "We're going½"

Radio beeps on the earphones echoed it like the last words we're going, we're going, we're going," as we zoomed off the runway.

The only time I felt myself slipping was once at 25,000 feet when the below-zero temperature froze the moisture in my oxygen mask and put it out of commission and I had to struggle to plug in a new one.

Throughout the raid I stood a few inches from the officer who directed the entire operation—Maj. Joseph Preston, 30, of Elgin, Minn. There was nothing spectacular about him, either. He quietly gave his orders into a throat mike.

It seemed like we had been crossing the North sea for an age before the first enemy fighter came darting up near the Frisian islands.

"Enemy aircraft at 2 o'clock," said co-pilot Captain Clinton Br[illegible]eeding of Waco, Tex., calmly over the interphone. In a moment our guns began banging away, and from there on I was right in the middle of a boiler factory.

I saw about 10 out of a force of 25 German fighters that tried to close in on us. The rest of them concentrated on the rear of our formation, and the exclam-

Blank

ation of the gunners over the interphone sounded like a radio account of a hockey game.

Your first view of an attacking German fighter has the odd impersonal quality of watching a visiting expert at an air show.

Those German fighters can fly and you're so preoccupied with their sweeps, twists and turns that you forget they are trying to kill you.

It is only when you hear the rat-tat-tat of your own guns, which sound like a man knocking on the door with a pneumatic drill, and see the tracer bullets lofting out at the sweeping attacking planes like tennis balls—although actually going 2700 feet per second—that you realize it's war.

Our crew didn't claim any fighters shot down, but they kept the enemy at a distance, which was more important.

As Major Preston guided the formation over the target I saw the docks of Wilhelmshaven sticking out into the river like fingers. Then the bombardier, Lieut. Charles Malec of Omaha, Neb., pushed a button, and it wasn't until he called to Preston that I realized our bombs had fallen.

It was an expedition of close shaves.

Reds and Nazis In Fierce Battle In Donets Basin

FEB 28 1943

All Available Tanks Being Used by Germans In Counterattacks

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A furious battle was reported in progress in the Donets Basin of Southern Russia today as Adolf Hitler sought to stem the disastrous defeats his troops have suffered by throwing all available tanks into a series of counterassaults in the Kramatorsk region, 120 miles northwest of Rostov.

The Russians said they were holding these attacks and taking a new toll of Germen men and equipment.

The mid-day communique of the Soviet Information Bureau as recorded by the Soviet radio monitor here said all counterattacks had been repulsed. After killing 1,000 Germans in a two-day struggle, the Red Army forces added another 300 Nazis to this death toll overnight, the communique said.

Eighty miles east of Kramatorsk, in the Voroshilovgrad region, more German tanks were thrown against the Russian tide, but six of these were destroyed and the Soviet tankmen routed a battalion of motorized infantry and advanced, it was announced.

Nazis Trying to Break Through.

The Germans, it was stated, are trying to break through to a large populated place in the Kramatorsk area, but the place was not identified.

Fourteen German tanks were reported destroyed in one sector of this area and the communique said considerable losses were inflicted on motorized infantry.

Farther north, west of Kharkov, where the Red Army is pounding westward toward the Dnieper River in the face of increased Nazi resistance, new gains were reported.

The communique said Russian troops, after a stubborn fight, broke into one community and captured it along with a quantity of German equipment. In another sector of this front a company of German infantry was reported wiped out and four tanks destroyed.

Several populated places were reported captured north of Kursk, but these were not identified.

Throw In More Planes.

Observers here said that if the Germans failed in their counterblows in the Donets Basin the Russians were almost certain to sweep south to the Sea of Azov.

The Germans apparently were throwing considerable air strength into this crucial arena. The Soviet midnight communique said that Soviet pilots had shot 15 Nazi planes out of the sky.

The communique reported the capture of a number of populated places, west of Kharkov, but did not name them.

In one sector, it was announced, 300 Germans were killed and a quantity of equipment was captured. Observers said the failure to identify the communities probably indicated the Russians were attempting to keep secret the direction of their thrusts in this area where they are approaching the Dnieper River.

Drive Slowed, Nazis Claim.

German radio reports acknowledged that the Red Army was still moving forward in the Ukraine, but said increased German resistance and muddy ground had slowed the Russian advance. The German broadcasters seemed to be preoccupied with Russian attacks farther north where they said heavy assaults were occurring at intervals between Orel and Lake Ilmen.

In the Caucasus, where the Russians are driving the Germans into an ever-narrowing trap around the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, the Soviet offensive continued, it was announced. One Red Army detachment was said to have captured 17 guns, trucks, a dump of mines and 100,000 cartridges.

NEW RUSSIAN GAINS WON IN HARD FIGHTS

Places Taken West of Kharkov —Nazi Airdrome Blasted —Donbas Battle Rages

FEB 29 1943

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 28—Red Army troops battling forward west of Kharkov captured a number of large populated places in violent fighting yesterday, while Russian planes roared ahead to destroy eighteen German bombers on the airdrome at Zaporozhe on the Dnieper River bend, Moscow announced early today.

Russian ground forces last were reported only fifty miles northeast of Zaporozhe.

Soviet units swept into seven populated places north of Kursk also, according to the midnight communiqué, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, but the bulletin told of stubborn German resistance on all fronts, with the steadily pouring tanks into the battle, especially in the muddy Donets area.

The communiqué did not identify any of the populated places claimed in advances west of Kharkov, but said 150 Germans were killed and six tanks burned or disabled in the fighting for one locality alone.

Thawing weather is hampering the Russians, but Moscow dispatches said the Soviet generals expected more frosts to facilitate their drive before the advent of Spring.

Two hundred Germans were reported killed in street fighting at one captured locality north of Kursk, where Soviet columns menace Orel, a powerful German defense bastion.

Furious German counter-attacks were described southwest of Kramatorsk and southwest of Voroshilovgrad in the Donets Basin, and the Russians declared twenty-eight Nazi tanks were destroyed and 400 Germans killed in the repulse of an attempted breakthrough to a large populated place near Kramatorsk.

Strongly reinforced German infantry battalions were routed "in violent fighting" southwest of Voroshilovgrad, and west of Rostov along the Sea of Azov German attempts to regain positions lost the day before were beaten back at a cost of 200 Nazis killed, the communiqué said.

In addition to sweeping ahead of ground troops in smashing at the airfield at Zaporozhe, the communiqué reported, air units on Friday destroyed or damaged 200 German trucks with troops and supplies and silenced five artillery batteries.

Russian ships in the Barents Sea sank an enemy destroyer Friday, it was announced.

Guerrilla detachments operating in the Sumy region, northwest of Kharkov, "wiped out German garrisons in a number of populated places" in the first half of February and one unit "routed the headquarters of a Hungarian regiment," killing ten staff officers. Sumy is seventy-five miles from Konotop, junction point on the Kiev-Moscow railway.

The Hungarian Army on the Russian front is being regrouped and its formations are being withdrawn to new positions, a Hungarian communiqué broadcast by the German radio reported.

GERMANS MOBILIZE LABOR IN 2 MORE OCCUPIED NATIONS

Threaten Extermination of Czechs—Greeks Also Forced to Work.

FEB 28 1943

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—A DNB dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said today the Germans had ordered a total labor mobilization in two more Axis-occupied countries, Greece and Czecho-Slovakia, and the decree to the Czechs was accompanied by a threat of extermination if Germany lost the war.

"Stalen could only enter Germany over the bodies of every single German—and over the bodies of every last Czech," a labor conscription announcement to the Czechs was quoted.

As in Norway and the Netherlands, all men and women between the ages of 17 and 45 are affected.

Ukraine Thaw Slows Russians

But Red Army Moves Forward to Reclaim Lands Devastated by Germans.

FEB 29 1943

By EDDY GILMORE.

With the Red Army in the Ukraine (Delayed) (A. P.).—A great thaw is flooding the vast undulating lands of the Ukraine and slowing up military operations, but it is in no way halting the Soviets' winter offensive.

In the first visit of foreigners to the reoccupied area of the Ukraine, I am here with the Red Army moving up for further blows at German forces which are mixing withdrawals with counterattacks.

Back behind us in many villages, cities and towns, the people are restoring order and trying to pick up their lives where they left off. There are big places like Kharkov, however, which were all but ruined by the Germans, who set the torch as they fled.

Motor Transport Difficult.

The thaw has brought deep slush which is particularly hard on automobile transport. It does not, however, mean the end of winter.

"This is the first thaw," said Major-Gen. Georg Zaitsev, whose troops were the first to enter Kharkov, "but there are frosts coming."

The gray-haired, cleft-chinned General is confident that the slush and quagmires of spring will not bring the Russian drives to a halt this time. He was interviewed in a town where the Germans smashed the lighting system as well as the water supply.

We asked him why he thought the Soviets would continue to beat the Germans and continue to drive them from the Ukraine and other sectors this spring.

"We have made arrangements to fit the weather this time," he replied confidently. "We won't repeat any errors we might have made."

The Germans in their flight have systematically tried to ruin everything behind them. They have burned small villages, sacked towns and been free with the torch everywhere.

The Nazis Lived Well.

As you move up to places where they have been you are struck by the stacks of empty bottles of wine and other stores they have looted from other countries of Europe. In fact, judging the stacks of empty bottles, the German Army seems to live on wine and champagne.

Here are some of the things you see: Wines and champagne from France, cigarettes from Bulgaria, Greece and Austria, sardines from Norway and Portugal, chocolate from France, cigars from Greece and Bulgaria.

One of the finest sights was a huge store of lemons left behind by the Germans, who had looted them from the Caucasus.

The saddest sights in these areas are the faces of the people, especially the children. They are the faces of people who have been living under Hitler's new order for a year and a half.

There are large groups of boys about 13 to 15 who have been running wild since the German occupation. They were turned out of the schools and many lost their parents. They have shifted for themselves. One of their main jobs was carrying baggage for German officers.

The Soviets already are checking up on the children of the Ukraine and re-opening the schools.

executions in public.

Alexander Servanov, head of the City Soviet, now is undertaking the tremendous task of getting the city into some kind of shape, but it is going to be difficult.

Looks Like Coventry.

The great modern building, House of Projects, is a tremendous, gutted structure with just the outside walls and steel frames standing. I have seen lots of blitzed cities in England and this looks like Coventry or Plymouth.

The large and modern House of Industries was sprayed with gasoline and set afire during the burning of Kharkov Feb. 14, preparatory to the Nazi withdrawal.

Kharkov's International Hotel, which looks a lot like Chicago's Stevens, was burned. There is nothing left but the walls. It was here that German officers had many nightly dancing parties. It was the Nazi social center.

The Germans renamed Kharkov's beautiful modern city square, Grosse Platz. I got this sign as a souvenir.

Inhabitants asserted that the Germans prepared to leave Kharkov last May when the Russians' guns were heard in the city, but as fresh reinforcements came up they changed their plans.

Kharkov University is about ruined. More than 25 members of its staff starved to death or were shot or hanged the Russians said.

For wartime destruction, Kharkov must rank high on the world's list.

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—A floating dock at Tromsoe, Norway, was reported today to have been blown up on Feb. 14. The dock was said to be important to Nazi naval units operating in the North Atlantic.

'After the Germans' In Kharkov Told

By EDDY GILMORE

With the Red Army on the Ukraine Front, via Moscow, Feb. 27 (AP).—We are being served here in Kharkov by a blonde Ukrainian woman who hid her husband in his own attic though the Germans were in the house daily for over seven months.

They are among Kharkov's residents who have suffered.

The first two days after the Germans occupied the city (in October, 1941) were the most horrible, inhabitants assert.

"For a mile and a half," said Leionid Danilchenko, "there was nothing but people hanging from balconies by their necks like washing."

The Germans, the occupants tell us, carried out most of their exe-

BISHOP OF BERLIN FLAYS NAZI ACTS

FEB 28 1943

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—A protest against Nazi totalitarianism, execution of hostages and persecution of Jews was contained in a pastoral letter written by Count Konrad von Preysing, Catholic Bishop of Berlin, and circulated in Germany, the Daily Mail reported today in a dispatch from Stockholm. The letter, published in the Swedish Weekly Trots Allt, was quoted by the Daily Mail as saying:

"It is a Divine principle that the life of an innocent individual, whether an unborn child or an aged person, is sacred and that

30-24-1533

30-24-1533

the innocent shall not be punished with the guilty or in place of the guilty. Neither an individual nor a community can create a law against this."

Welles's Speech Welcomed in London

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—British Government officials were authoritatively reported today to have welcomed the speech of the American Under Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, in Toronto yesterday, in which Mr. Welles said that the United States intends at once to open preliminary talks with its Allies on post-war aims of the United Nations. The address was viewed in official quarters as a logical development of a post-war economic planning policy which already has been accepted.

Report Guariglia Rome's Envoy to Turkey

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The Paris radio reported that a dispatch from Rome today said that Baron Raffaele Guariglia, veteran Italian diplomat, had been appointed Italian Ambassador to Turkey.

Guariglia has held similar posts at Madrid, Paris and Buenos Aires.

Report U. S. and Japan Negotiate on Prisoners

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The Vichy radio broadcast today a dispatch from Tokio, reporting that the Japanese Government had entered into negotiations with the United States Government through the Red Cross for a further exchange of nationals.

Total Nazi Executions Are Put at 3,400,000; Poland, With 2,500,000 Victims, Tops List

FEB 28 1943

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Near 3,400,000 persons had been executed or had died in prison in ni Nazi-occupied countries by the end of 1942, the Inter-Allied Information Committee of the United Nations said in a statement today.

The statement said the figure was based mainly on German announcements.

Suggesting that the real total was higher, the statement said the Germans frequently concealed executions and added that Gestapo-caused deaths were "never revealed."

Poland, where 1,000,000 Jews were said to have been killed or permitted to die in concentration camps, had the highest figure for all the occupied countries with an announced total of ,0,000 deaths.

Other totals included: Yugoslavia, 744,000; France, 24,000; Greece, 18,000; Czechoslovakia, 2,463; the Netherlands, 2,200; Belgium, 193; Norway, 140, and Luxembourg, 129.

The figures do not include victims of towns such as Lidice, Czechoslovakia, and others in Yugoslavia and Greece which were wiped out in reprisal for sabotage or resistance.

Prisoners Reported

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP).—today reported an Algiers radio broadcast saying that Generalissimo Francisco Franco had released provisionally several thousand political prisoners.

de Gaulle Reserves Comment

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Intimate friends of General de Gaulle said today that his attitude toward any expanded French regime in North Africa would be conditioned principally by the legal basis on which it was organized. General de Gaulle himself declined to comment.

Associates, however, said that, if the projected united authority were created under the laws of the French Republic, the general would be bound "to regard it with complete approval." Conversely, they said, if such a regime were organized otherwise, he probably would refuse to participate.

"He certainly is not interested merely in acquiring an attractive job," one said.

Churchill Gains

London, Feb. 27 (AP).—A bulletin from No. 10 Downing St. today said Prime Minister Churchill's condition "continues to be satisfactory" and that no further bulletins would be issued until Monday. Churchill is recuperating from an attack of pneumonia.

KING AND QUEEN AT SOCCER MATCH

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and an array of international dignitaries, including Admiral Harold R. Stark of the United States Navy, saw England defeat Wales at soccer, 5-3, before a record wartime sports crowd of 75,000 at Wembley Stadium today.

Gate receipts from the international match went to Mrs. Winston Churchill's Aid-to-Russia Fund. The Prime Minister had not completely recovered from an attack of pneumonia, but Mrs. Churchill was in the grand stand with King Haakon of Norway, his Queen and Ambassador and Mrs. Ivan M. Maisky of Russia.

While R. A. F. planes roared low overhead, the King, attired in an air marshal's uniform, walked upon the field to congratulate Eddie Hapgood, England's captain, for setting a new playing record. It was Hapgood's forty-third international match, exceeding by one the previous record of forty-two set by Bob Crompton of England.

'DEATH IS LYING IN WAIT FOR US,' SAID HUNGARIAN

Diary of Soldier on Russian Front Revealing Document of War.

BY RELMAN MORIN

LONDON—(Delayed)—(AP) Corporal Istvan Daloga began his diary with a prayer.

There are firm, clear strokes on the first page, and they say: "In the name of God, we are stepping onto the blood-drenched soil of Russia. We entreat him to insure our return, strong and healthy, having brought about the final victory."

The date is June 17, 1942.

It was the day when Corp. Istvan Daloga, of the 3rd Battalion, First Hungarian Motorised Brigade, rode out of Budapest and took the road to the East, to Russia.

Two weeks later, he has crossed Slovakia and Poland and he marvels at the mighty horde of Germans, Italians and Roumanians, with which his unit has been merged. He speaks of the "pride and courage" that shines in the faces that he sees.

But not quite all the faces—

In Poland, people line the roads begging for bread. They do not speak, but their hands are outstretched in mute supplication. When the train moves slowly, children run beside it, crying, "a little bread! For the love of God, a little bread!"

Corp. Daloga is glad when this is passed, even though it brings him closer to the wine-dark steppes of Russia, where he will face the enemy. He writes another prayer and offers thanks for the magnificent strength of the army around him.

A Foreboding Chill

And then, on July 6, a chill foreboding touches the page of his diary. A battle has been fought. The Russians have been forced back, but he notes "there are wrecked German machines all over the place. Fortune deserted them."

The idea of fortune, luck, circumstances begins to obsess him. Even in victory, some are unlucky.

He reaches the Don. He can hear the low growl and grumble of gunfire in the distance and he writes, "Holy St. Stephen, lift your right hand above our heads."

And he is lucky. His unit is still in reserve. The advance goes ahead of him through the fall months and into early winter. His unit finds comfortable quarters in a captured Russian village. Suddenly—

"The heart fails. Our village was suddenly on fire. Everybody was rushing around. The Russians destroyed our anti-tank gun. There were many wounded. Twenty planes began to bomb us. Then a real panic arose. We retreated."

The battle that had been far ahead is all around Corp. Daloga now. A Russian offensive has begun.

"Sad notes: Many Hungarian comrades are watering the soil with their blood. We cannot even evacuate our wounded fast enough. Yesterday and today our own artillery was firing on us."

Quiet returns. The Russians disappear into the cold, dark silences. Quiet, but not peace for Corp Daloga—

"I am terribly depressed. All my friends are wounded. May God give us more strength."

There are black shadows all around him, and from the depths of the forest, sometimes a bullet comes, whining like a plucked steel string.

"Russian snipers firing well.... They pick us off as soon as we show ourselves. They seldom miss.

They fill his days with fear and his nights with horror, the snipers. He mentions them again and again. "The Russians have excellent shots. Their best divisions are here—Siberian sharpshooters."

And what of the army, the magnificent army?

"They admit that the Russians have wiped out a German division. Where has gone their pride and daring? We have been forbidden to write home, deprived of our only joy."

But he thinks of home, and he can write whatever he wishes in the diary, which now is nearing its last pages.

"Will we never know our lovely Sundays again, and hear the singing through the windows? Do they remember us there? They can't know what it is like. The earth is covered with blood and trembling. When the turmoil ceases, the groans of the dying fill my ears. Death is lying in wait for us."

It is several days before he can write again in the diary. His hands are trembling now: "We are cut off. Our planes came to look for us, but were too high to find us. God, help us to finish this struggle as soon as possible."

Two days later—they are attacking again. We have lost 20 killed and 94 wounded. Oh God, what does human life mean?"

They beat back the Russian assaults and even counterattack, in an effort to break free, but—

"These are a desperate people. They fight to the last. Holy Mother, help us, protect us from harm."

Corp. Daloga comes to the last page. The words are almost illegible. "Plain wooden crosses stand silently, hundreds and hundreds .... Hungarian hearts stop beating...."

Clearing the ground before Voronezh, the Russians found the diary, and so they knew that this was the body of Corp. Istvan Daloga, of the 3rd Battalion, First Hungarian Motorised Brigade, who marched away to the East on June 17, 1942.

XII.

Yet all that came from Vatican City was a declaration that "one continues to retain the greatest reserve."

Count Ciano now is expected to appear Monday to hand over his papers to the papal center of international diplomacy.

Foreign diplomatic observers were convinced the delay in his appearance scheduled for today and the departure of the German envoy were connected with an address on peace hopes and aims Ciano had planned to deliver before the Pope.

The best judgment tonight among Vatican observers was that Archbishop Spellman's visit somehow was connected with the peace hopes of some factions in Italy and Balkan nations allied to the Axis. Yet none here professed to know whether there was an official support for these hopes in any of the Axis nations.

Franco Orders Honors For Dead Spanish Kings

Decrees Annual Ceremonies on Alfonso's Anniversary

MADRID, Feb. 27 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco issued a decree today establishing yearly funeral ceremonies to honor all of Spain's kings. They will be held at El Escorial each Feb. 28, anniversary of the death last year of King Alfonso XIII, the only Spanish monarch not buried there.

The preamble said: "The monarchy was so closely bound for centuries to the history of Spain that it represented the highest stage of the unifying processes of imperial expansion and universal sway. . . . When our movement embodied the permanent destiny of our country, it wished to honor perpetually the glorious memory of our kings."

May Return 100,000 to

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. —A dispatch to the "Tribune de Geneve" from Pau, France, not far from the Spanish frontier, said today that Vichy French authorities probably will return to Spain about 100,000 Spanish refugees who fled to France during or after the Spanish civil war.

ITALY NAMES NEW ENVOY

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 27—(AP) A Swiss Telegraphic agency dispatch from Rome today reported the appointment of Marquis Paolucci as Italian ambassador to Spain. He will replace Francesco Lequio.

QUISLING ORDERS SKIERS ARRESTED

Stockholm, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—At least twenty-five prominent ski runners and jumpers have been arrested in Norway because they arranged sports meets without the sanction of the Quisling government, reports from Norway said today.

Among those reported arrested are the three Ruud brothers, Sigmund, Virger and Asbjoern, internationally known skiers, and the five Haanes brothers, including the tennis player, Johan.

...zi Envoy Leaves Vatican City, Hinting New Diplomatic Moves

FEB 28 1943

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 27 —(AP) The German ambassador to Vatican City, Diego von Bergen, departed hurriedly and unexpectedly for Berlin tonight and Count Galeazzo Ciano's presentation of credentials as Italian ambassador to the Holy See was postponed until Monday.

Well-informed Vatican observers were quick to see in these moves a further indication of the wide scope of negotiations under way since the arrival of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York for consultation with Pope Pius

France May Return Spanish Refugees

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Feb. 27.—A dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve from Pau, France, not far from the Spanish frontier, said today that Vichy French authorities probably will return to Spain approximately 100,000 Spanish refugees who fled to France during and after the Spanish civil war.

A number already have been sent to Germany to work, it was said.

NAZIS STUDY PL... OF ALLIES' OUTPUT

Military Leaders and Economic Experts Seek to Meet Needs of Army and War Industry

FOREIGN WORKERS LAGGING

Official Reported to Have Told of the Germans' Hope to Make Peace With Russia

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 27 (AP)—The German Minister of Munitions, Professor Albert Speer, was reported today to have called an urgent conference of 140 of Germany's leading economic experts to discuss means of matching the flood of war materials being turned out by United Nations arsenals.

The Berlin correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter wrote that the meeting was being held at a castle near Kulmbach, in Western Germany, and that sixteen generals and admirals and thirty-one industrial directors also were helping lay plans for "new and revolutionary methods of saving raw materials and workers' energy."

Great quantities of American and British war materials reaching the fronts despite Germany's U-boats are reported to have shocked the Nazis into a series of urgent measures in an effort to sustain the economic pace. The present conference is the latest step.

Reliable reports from Germany declare that production has been dropping gradually since a peak was hit last May and that in the last two months the decline has been accelerated.

Foreign Labor Disappointing

The inefficiency of foreign labor is said to have been especially disappointing to the Nazis. This, combined with heavy German losses at the fighting fronts, has forced Adolf Hitler to declare "total mobilization" and to strike a careful balance between the urgent needs of the army and war industry.

Keeping the wheels moving with untrained personnel, especially women, is the Nazis' main problem. Forty thousand workers' training schools have been established and Professor Speer has appealed for the good-will of workers and employers.

Herr Hitler, however, is not handling the situation with kid gloves. He went out of his way in a recent address to warn of death to "saboteurs." Broadly, this means that every obstructionist is subject to execution.

An indication of the state of Germany's communications system is seen in an order transferring all non-war freight to canals, which normally can carry only 30 per cent of the nation's traffic. Mail to the front also has been stopped "because of transport reasons."

Though the Nazis have been handicapped by a shortage of locomotives, they apparently need heavy guns and armament more, for the German press reported that an engine repair shop had been converted to the production of heavy war equipment.

Aerial raids have upset Herr Hitler's finely drawn war economy. At a time when the Germans were attempting to eliminate virtually all civilian production, even to the point of closing several hundred thousand stores and shops by March 15, the destruction wrought by the bombers forced them to build up an emergency supply of 200 articles. These were mainly household articles urgently needed by bombed-out families.

German war invalids are being trained for industry and frequently are sought in advertisements. One such advertisement in the National Zeitung of Essen, seeking men to guard Russian prisoners of war, emphasized that "even invalids may apply."

Total mobilization has been extended to Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Greece, and Herr Hitler has indicated it soon will be put in effect in all German-occupied and satellite countries. Many State, party and even High Command departments not regarded as vital to Germany's war effort are being closed and the men used elsewhere.

The closing of stores is going ahead rapidly. As the shutters drop, workmen remove all fittings, telephones, wiring, lamps and stocks, everything that is movable. The owner gets a piece of paper that assures replacement of his property after the war. He usually does not mind the closing much, for he has almost nothing to sell.

A traveler who recently returned from Berlin said the only unrationed articles that could be purchased in Wertheimm's, the city's largest department store, were bathroom tiles and bath salts. Electric-light bulbs no longer can be bought.

French Forces Reported Near Complete Unity

FEB 28 1943

Giraud and De Gaulle Will Merge War Rule Under Civil Chief, Algiers Hears

By The Associated Press

ALGIERS, ALGERIA, Feb. 27.—Informed political sources predicted today that the stalemate in the negotiations between General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French National Committee in London, and General Henri Honore Giraud, High Commissioner of French Africa, soon would be broken and that it was likely there would be a complete amalgamation of the two forces. That is far beyond the original expectations.

These sources also said that Giraud and De Gaulle may become military chiefs of the combined French forces, while a third political figure, not yet on the scene, would take over the political duties.

It is understood that the original De Gaulle-Giraud plan for military and economic "liaison" is not satisfactory to the American and British governments, who believe the French must present a united front for the day when the Allies invade France.

General Georges Catroux, liaison officer between De Gaulle and Giraud, now is cleaning up his affairs as Fighting French Delegate General in Syria and is due to return soon to Algeria. He is pointed to as the man who will speed negotiations toward a more complete understanding.

Political sources said there are two plans of action being considered.

First, there is the proposal that the Fighting French and North African French be merged into one unit, with Giraud becoming commander in chief of all military forces in the two French movements. De Gaulle would become political leader of the movements.

One of the necessary preliminaries would be a housecleaning of many more objectionable Vichy elements in North Africa. This housecleaning has not gone as fast nor as high as De Gaullist and most Allied authorities would like, but with the return of General Catroux it is expected to be speeded up.

Under the new North African regime set-up after the Casablanca meeting, it would be an easy task to create places for both De Gaulle and Giraud.

General Giraud is now commander in chief of military and civilian affairs, and by delegating the civilian part of his duties to General De Gaulle, both would have an equal status and a definite field in which to operate.

The second plan under consideration involves bringing on the scene a political figure with a large following and uniting the two French movements together under him with Giraud and De Gaulle as military chiefs, possibly with De Gaulle also serving in a political capacity. This figure's identity remains a secret for the time being.

This plan is being considered by those who fear the temperaments of De Gaulle and Giraud prevent them from working together.

GANDHI APATHETIC

Bombay, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—A government communique said today there was very little change in the condition of Mohandas K. Gandhi, now in the eighteenth day of a twenty-one-day fast undertaken in an effort to obtain his unconditional release from internment at Poona.

"He is somewhat apathetic and not quite so cheerful," the bulletin said.

British Smash Burma Town in Wild West Style

FEB 27 1943

Water-Borne Force Shoots All Japanese in Sight at Myebon, Fires Buildings

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, Feb. 23 (Delayed) (AP).—In the first raid of its kind in the Burma war theater a British water-borne force heavily armed landed by moonlight Feb. 21 thirty-five miles southeast of Akyab and behind that Japanese stronghold shot up the Burmese village of Myebon in Wild West style.

Five thousand of the local inhabitants fled into the hills as the raiders shot all the Japanese in sight, blew up or burned the courthouse, postoffice and other buildings before returning to their ships and raked the village with gunfire. They departed by the light of a hundred fires.

I arrived at this base in time to meet the returning raiders, one of them shouted:

"Yank, we didn't wait to see the whites of their eyes. We didn't have to."

With the returning men were an Indian family and several Indians who asked to return with the British to escape the Japanese.

Valuable information was obtained. The Royal Indian Navy carried the raiding troops through uncharted water by night.

Loud speakers on the ships told the Burmese hiding in the jungle that the attack was solely against the Japenese and those assisting them.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (AP).—RAF bombers attacked the Japanese occupied village of Minbya, about 30 miles northeast of Akyab in Burma, yesterday and started a number of fires, a British communique said today.

Thursday afternoon, the communique said, a sharp attack was made on Rathedaung, with the bombing concentrated in two or three minutes. Large fires were left burning there, it was reported.

Britain Will Keep Her Promise To Free India, Writer Declares

Independence Won't Come During War And Time Will Be Decided by England

FEB 28 1943

(Sixth in Series.)

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Does England really desire a settlement of the Indian crisis or is she playing the factions against each other in the hope of postponing the granting of independence and thereby retaining her hold on this vast subcontinent?

Inevitably we come up against this question even though we accept the widely-held belief that the British-Indian controversy could be settled if the government would take the initiative. It's a matter of constant comment among both Indians and neutral observers. As a matter of fact, one generally hears it in the form of a flat accusation rather than a query.

Well, what's the answer? India maintains that Prime Minister Churchill himself gave the reply in a speech at the London Lord Mayor's banquet last November when he declared:

"I have not become the King's first Minister in order to preside over liquidation of the British Empire."

That was a "natural" from the Indian standpoint, and it has become one of the most quoted statements in current history. But when you make it apply specifically to India, you are trying to read Mr. Churchill's mind, for he didn't mention India at all. It's circumstantial evidence.

Present Policy Important.

Now, of course, you can hang a man on circumstantial evidence, and the Indians produce a lot of it to substantiate their claim that England has been pursuing a policy of "divide and rule." As a matter of fact, I've had a Government official tell me that this was the policy followed.

Still, my investigations in India convinced me that we shall come closer to the truth by further examination. Here it's important to note that we are not concerned with whether the government pursued a "divide and rule" policy in years past, but what its present policy is. I've examined a lot of informed witnesses in the government camp and the position was this when I left India just before Mohandas K. Gandhi began his hunger strike:

The government of India had no intention whatever of reopening the question of Indian independence during the war. You can put an exclamation point after that. The grounds given for this stand included these:

1. The various Indian political factions were so embroiled among themselves that there was no responsible body to which power could be entrusted.

2. The country was being plagued by destruction of property and bloodshed, which the government attributed to the influence of Indian leaders, then in prison.

3. Some Indian leaders had been demanding immediate control of agencies vital to the direction of the war, despite their total inexperience in such things.

4. It would be dangerous to the Allied war effort to attempt to transfer power under such circumstances.

Indians Sorry at Cripps Failure.

The government was wholly unimpressed by an apparent change of heart on the part of the Indian leaders. The Indians had come to regret deeply the collapse of the Cripps negotiations over dominion status last summer. It was clear to me that they were sorry for themselves and were prepared to make concessions if the case could be reopened. They even were ready to join the war effort and leave its direction in the hands of the experienced British and Allied command.

However, repentance obviously had come pretty late. By that time, too, the government had the disorders well enough in hand so that it expressed complete confidence in its ability to keep the lid on. Moreover, the Allied victory in Africa, and other United Nations successes, had created a sense of security which wasn't calculated to encourage panicky concessions by officialdom.

In short the government was so thoroughly fed up with the political position that it was decided to let the whole matter rock until after the war. Observers even expressed the fear to me that England might get disgusted and quit India altogether.

I found nothing to support this idea of withdrawal, however. It's one of John Bull's characteristics to quit under fire.

As a matter of fact, despite the All India Congress' invitation to Britain to quit India in the heat of last summer's political battle, most Indians with whom I talked would consider it a disaster if England withdrew her support and guidance before a new constitution had been drawn up and a national government was functioning properly. Some think it would take 10 years to reach that point.

Britain to Carry On in India.

So the indications are that John Bull intends to carry on until he has completed his task in India. And that still leaves unanswered the question of whether John is stalling, as alleged, in order to continue his rule.

I think I know the answer to that question, but I shall have to depend on my own impressions and my own judgment as to whether certain statements made to me in informed quarters were sincere. This is one of those cases where you can't quote anybody.

Should you say to me that it would be human nature for England to be reluctant to give up India, I won't argue with you. If you tell me that she has in past years pursued the "divide and rule" policy I shall say I'm not interested in the past, but only in the flaming present and the adventurous future.

If such a policy has been followed, in full view of the warring Indian factions, then those disputants can't claim to have been very smart in not getting together and spiking the common enemy's guns. Anyway, let the dead bury their dead.

Full Independence Promised.

To my mind, the all-important fact is that England, whatever may have been her inclinations, actually has given her bond to grant full independence to India. I accept her bond, and the meaning of that bond has been described to me thus:

Britain intends to go forward and hand over government to the Indians at the earliest possible moment.

Obviously the "earliest possible moment" is indefinite, since it must be the time which England considers feasible for the transfer. I've already made it clear that she doesn't regard it as feasible during the war, but the indications are that she doesn't intend to protract the agony.

While it would take a lot of sound argument to persuade her to change her mind and reopen the negotiations immediately, my understanding is that her mind is not closed to persuasion. I am told that she will move immediately an opportune opening appears.

30.24—1535

30.24-1535

Flyers in China Honored

WITH AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN CHINA, Feb. 27 (AP).—Fifteen Air Medals were awarded today to veteran bomber crewmen of the China Air Task Force for "meritorious achievements while participating in aerial flights." At the same time two fighter pilots received the Silver Star and Purple Heart awards. Brigadier General Claire L. Chennault, commander of the Task Force, pinned the medals on the flyers at a ceremony at the American air-force base.

Men who received air medals for twenty-five or more combat missions since July 1, 1942, included First Lieutenant Joseph Dockweiller, of Syracuse, N. Y., a navigator.

JAPS PUSHED BACK BELOW SALAMAUA

FEB 29 1943

Number of Enemy Troops Killed, General MacArthur Reports.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Sunday, Feb. 28. — (AP) In renewed ground fighting on the approaches to Salamaua, New Guinea, the Japanese have retreated further in the vicinity of Wau and Mubo, leaving a number of dead, the Allied High Command announced today.

Last month, the Japs were crushed in an attempt to destroy an Allied airdrome at Wau, which is 35 miles southwest of Salambaua northeast New Guinea coastal city. Harrying Allied patrols then forced the Japs into a retreat toward Mubo, some 12 miles below Salamaua. The Japs lost more than 1,000 dead in skirmishes and patrol activities. Recently there has been no definite reports of ground activity but Allied planes in the area have engaged in hours of bombing and strafing.

Aerial activity was on a considerably reduced scale, being concentrated in New Guinea. At Lae, above Salamaua on the Huon gulf, medium bombers started fires and silenced machinegun positions.

KENNEY HONORS [illegible]

Southwest Pacific Commander Awards D. F. C. to Lieutenants

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Feb. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific area, has awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross to three first lieutenants for "extraordinary achievement" in aerial flights over the Southwest Pacific.

They are Huel Travis of Indianola, Okla.; Walter Seaman Jr. of Columbus, Ohio, and Walter Nyblade of Casnovia, Mich.

Each has participated in at least 200 hours of operational missions.

U.S. RAID ON MUNDA SETS MANY FIRES

FEB 28 1943

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—American dive bombers started many fires in a heavy raid on the Japanese air base at Munda in the central Solomons, the Navy announced today.

On February 25 the communique said, United States bombers with fighter escort attacked Japanese positions at Kiska. It reported that "on February 26 Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas) with Wildcat (Grumman F4F) escort attacked Japanese positions at Munda. Many fires were started and at least one plane was destroyed on the ground."

The report that numerous blazes were observed after the dive bomber raid on Munda was unusual. Navy communiques on Munda attacks usually say either that results were not observed or else that only one or two fires were seen.

The enemy's central Solomons strong point apparently took a heavy beating from the dive bombers, therefore, and it seems entirely possible that favorable weather and a large number of attacking planes made this one of the most successful of the seventy-seven raids which have now been delivered against Munda.

Destruction of the plane on the ground raises to 875 the total number of craft the Japanese have now lost directly in combat in the Solomons.

U. S. HAS FIRM GRIP ON SOLOMON ISLES,

SAYS AIR GENERAL

FEB 28 1943

Saunders, Former West Point Star, Reports Conditions Improved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—(AP) Brigadier General Laverne G. Saunders, former football star whose 11th bombardment group battered the Japs on Guadalcanal, declared today that "we don't have to kick on the first or second down anymore out there"—a comment given point by a communique telling of another heavy raid on the enemy in the Solomons.

Gen. Saunders, who played on the West Point team and later coached the cadets, returned recently from the south Pacific.

Situation Improved

"Things are much improved out there," he told a press conference. "We're working the ball up toward mid-field, but we can use a little more offensive tactics, plane equipment, and reserves.

"But, we don't have to kick on the first or second down anymore; we can run a few spinners and throw a few more passes."

He added, however, with reference to supplies, that "it's a lot farther from San Francisco to the Solomons than it is from a dressing room to the football field."

Gen. Saunders' 11th bombardment group in a period of five months ending Dec. 31 had 1,639 contacts with enemy surface craft; was in action daily, and accounted for many surface craft and at least 200 enemy planes.

Gen. Saunders participated personally in most of the bombing missions performed by his group and one occasion was in a plane shot down by enemy fire. The pilot and co-pilot were killed. He took over the controls but was forced to come down at sea. Natives rescued Gen. Saunders and other members of the crew.

Heavy Raid on Munda

Todey's Navy communique told of another heavy raid on the Japanese air base at Munda on New Georgia island, to the westward of Guadalcanal, in which American dive bombers started many fires among the enemy installations.

The raid, made yesterday (Solomons time), was the 77th visit of American airmen to drop bombs on Munda. The raiders also destroyed a Japanese plane on the ground, raising to 875 the enemy aircraft destroyed in the air and on the ground during the battle for the Solomons.

The Navy also reported that on Thursday United States bombers, with fighter escort, again hammered Japanese positions at Kiska, on the outer fringe of the Aleutian chain stretching into the Pacific from Alaska.

Men Who Know Tell Secrets of Jungle Fighting

FEB 28 1943

Step Softly, Move Quickly and Strike Hard, Advise Guadalcanal Conquerors

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—Step softly, learn infinite patience, think—and fast—for yourself, strike hard and savagely and for keeps.

These are secrets of jungle war, say the men who won Guadalcanal from the Japanese.

Through the columns of "The Infantry Journal," these veterans of the Solomons, unidentified except by rank but ranging from corporals to assistant division commanders, passed on to their comrades still in training some of the hard-learned lessons of combat.

Suggested a colonel of marines, "There must be training in difficult observation. . . . I suggest maneuvers with ball ammunition where possible, even if you get a few casualties.

And an infantry battalion commander: "Train patrols in stalking specific positions. . . . I would have training in patience. I would have patrols wait for the enemy to expose himself. . . . I would have the men stay still for hours at a time."

From a marine corporal came the warning that "unnecessary firing gives your position away, and when you give your position away here, you pay for it."

From a platoon sergeant in an infantry rifle company, who obviously had suffered from the actions of men who got nervous and blasted away without seeing the enemy, came the plea "for Pete's sake, teach the men not to be 'trigger happy.'"

A marine corporal reported how a sergeant "used his head." One night when the Japanese advanced he said, "A Jap jumped into the sergeant's fox hole. The sergeant pulled the pin of a hand grenade and jumped out. There was a hell of an explosion and one less Jap."

A marine battalion commander related how four men were killed "by a wounded sniper who had three holes in him. He was lying in thick brush fifteen yards away from my C. P. (company post). He was camouflaged and had been passed over for dead. You have to kill them to put them out." He underscored "kill."

Warned a platoon sergeant of marines, "a man's keenness or dullness of eye may determine whether or not he will live. Ten men in my platoon were killed because they walked up on a Jap 37-mm. gun."

"I practice walking quietly over rocks, twigs, grass, leaves, through vines, and so forth," reported a marine sergeant. "Some of the other non-coms laughed at me because I am always seeing how quietly I can walk around and because I go out and practice on my own. But they have stopped laughing because I have been on more patrols than any man in the regiment, and I am still alive."

"Impatience would ruin the best plans," reported the commanding officer of a regiment of marines. "So, we have learned here not to be impatient."

But when it's time for action, he added, his men "can out-yell the Japs, out-fight them, out-bayonet them and out-shoot them."

Clinched Fist of Puerto Rico Ready to Hit Any Axis Invader

FEB 29 1943

Inaction Is Only Complaint of Men—Mobile Force Is on the Alert.

By JOSEPH E. DYNAN

CAMP O'REILLY, P. R., Feb. 28—(AP) Tucked away in the folds of the Cordillera — Puerto Rico's mountainous backbone—Uncle Sam has built up a rugged, free-swinging, tightly-clenched fist, poised to punch hard at any enemy that attempts to land on the island.

This is the mobile force under Brig. Gen. Nat Perrine, a well-balanced team of continentals and islanders, with essentials for a self-contained military force.

As almost anyone can figure out on a map of the Caribbean, a strong hold on Puerto Rico virtually insures the vital Panama canal against attack from the east. For even should the Axis succeed in establishing control of another of the Antilles, it still would have strong American forces on its flank in Puerto Rico.

To keep that American hold on Puerto Rico, its great air bases and naval bases, is the mobile force's function.

Ready to Strike

It is, as its name implies, a highly maneuverable force, ready to strike quickly in any direction along the island's 300-mile coastline or even down the curving chain of islands as far as Trinidad should a threat develop there.

The mobile force is only a fraction of the troops on Puerto Rico, but it is the unit that Maj. Gen. James L. Collins, commander of the Puerto Rican department, most likely would call upon in case invasion actually threatened. As a military entity, it is about a year old, but many of its troops have been on duty on the island two or more years.

Typical was my driver on a trip to the south coast, Sgt. Nolan H. Wyatt of Baltimore, Md., who was about to leave for the mainland on a 30-day leave, his first since coming to Puerto Rico early in 1941.

"When this war's over, I'm going back to Baltimore and just never leave," said Wyatt.

Robust, hearty, like a West Texas rancher, General Perrine sees his job and that of his troops as threefold: combat guard duty against landing attempts, training for troops, and anti-sabotage duty. This last is [illegible] the most taxing as-

[illegible]nment, since the North African [illegible]tion removed Puerto Rico from any pressing danger of invasion.

One of the force's many coastal observation posts was flashing its light across the waters one night—a quick sweeping flash—when the beam fell upon a submarine. Attack was immediately ordered, but the U-boat crash-dived just as immediately, and the results of depth charges and coastal artillery fire could not be observed. But that's a sample of the men's work.

Men at these coastal posts are changed frequently and an officer from headquarters makes the rounds regularly, spending a night in each post. These men spend days scanning the sea and their nights patrolling the beaches. Two of them on the south coast were recently instrumental in saving the crew of a naval patrol plane which crashed offshore.

Keeping the men alert, preventing them from getting "bedded down" is the main headache for officers. As one colonel put it:

"We're still playing at war while others are actually fighting it."

There's Maj. C. B. Schweizer of Vicksburg, Miss., a brisk, efficient young Southerner and West Pointer. He's the executive officer of an engineer unit and much of the past year he and his men have been chopping down cane stalks, rolling ground and building barracks at Camp O'Reilly came into being on a rolling canefield.

"All we've been doing, until lately, is build," he exclaimed. "Now we want some action." His subordinates, some of them Puerto Ricans, nodded.

"To Africa?" someone asked.

"You bet, or anywhere," the major replied.

This feeling is shared by many of the men in the ranks, too. Sgt. Mathew Maggs of Lansdale, Pa., attached to a field artillery unit, moaned, "All we do is exercise. We've been over every inch of this island.

"Movies seven nights a week — that's all there is. For me, I want to get moved to where there's action."

30 From Richelieu Crew Returning to Join De Gaulle

FEB 99 1943

By the Associated Press.

HALIFAX, Feb. 27.— Thirty French sailors from the battleship Richelieu, which is refitting in the United States to join United Nations sea forces, have arrived here enroute to Britain to join the Fighting French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The Richelieu, which arrived in New York February 11 after being disabled for two years at Dakar, French West Africa, is nominally under the control of Gen. Henri Giraud, high commissioner for French North Africa.

The sailors, including a lieutenant and three junior officers, would not say whether they had the permission of their senior officers, for their trip to rejoin the fight against Germany, but some of them declared "there are more of us on the way."

R. C. A. F. Reports New Yorker Dead

Ottawa, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—A Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list today contained the name of one American, previously reported missing, now reported a prisoner of war, and another who previously was reported missing, but now for official purposes is presumed dead.

The prisoner is Pilot Officer Glenn Patrick Wilson, son of G. C. Wilson of Ann Arbor, Mich. The flyer now presumed dead was Sergt. Ronald Neil Urquhart, whose wife's address was given as 25 Broad street, New York city.

MUSSOLINI SEEKS TO BLOCK MOVES FOR ITALIAN PEACE

FEB 28 1943

Veteran Diplomat Replaces New Envoy, Friendly to Allies, at Ankara.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—(AP) Diplomatic observers here expressed the belief today that Premier Mussolini, perhaps at German insistence, is taking action to prevent any Italian in his service from treating with the United Nations for a separate peace.

This was based on a Rome dispatch, reported by the Paris radio, that Baron Raffaele Guariglia, veteran Italian diplomat, has been appointed Italian ambassador to Turkey in place of Augusto Rosso, former ambassador to Washington and Moscow.

Ambassador Rosso's appointment to the Ankara post was announced only about a month ago. Before he could reach his post, however, came the laconic announcement that Guariglia would go there.

Reports have been published and broadcast in the United States describing Rosso as pro-American and even as anti-Fascist and observing that he might be in a position in Turkey to make contact with representatives of the Allies. Rosso was a popular member of the diplomatic set in Washington and made many American friends.

Assuming that these reports were picked up by the Rome radio, the impression in Washington was that they had reached Mussolini, who promptly cancelled Rosso's appointment and left him in retirement at Florence, where he has been living with his American wife.

Anybody else whose name happened to be mentioned publicly as possibly friendly toward the United States probably would be made inaccessible by the Fascist regime, in the Washington view.

Little is known here about Guariglia except that he was the Italian ambassador at the Vatican who was replaced when Mussolini assumed the portfolio of foreign affairs to make a place there for his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, the former foreign minister. It was assumed here that Mussolini is sending Guariglia to Turkey to reward a faithful diplomat.

FRENCH IN NORTH AFRICA RECEIVE U. S. WEAPONS

FEB 28 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — (AP) French troops on the North African front are fighting with the first allotment of modern United States weapons, delivered to them on Washington's birthday, the French military mission announced today.

American military authorities who delivered the weapons said that they were only the first of promised material and supplies from the United States, the announcement said.

Ickes Is Sending Horton to Hawaii

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27 (AP). Secretary of the Interior Ickes today named Robert W. Horton as a special assistant to serve as "liaison officer" in Hawaii, representing the Interior Department in handling problems arising as a result of war controls and restrictions. Horton resigned recently as deputy administrator of the Office of Price Administrator in charge of information.

House Group Calls Lend-lease Vital Factor in Final Victory

FEB 28 1943

Recommends Continuance for Another Year

~~Stressing Need for Increasing Aid to the Chinese.~~

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The House Foreign Affairs Committee formally told Congress today that lend-lease aid to the Allies is proving a vital factor in supplying the United Nations for "a relentless offensive" and "inevitable victory."

In a report recommending continuance of the lend-lease act for another year, the committee reviewed the flow of supplies to this nation's war partners and stressed the need for increased aid to China.

Simultaneously, it went on record as being "of the opinion that a lend-lease settlement which will not burden commerce cannot be based solely upon payment of gold or in goods."

"This conclusion," the report said, "seems apparent in the light of the history of the war debts problem during the twenties and of the purpose of Congress in passing the lend lease act in its present form, rather than providing for a loan or series of loans.

Post-War Conditions Viewed.

". . . . the results of that experiment are known to all. The method of settlement by repayment in gold or in goods has in the past proved self-defeating and destructive, and would after this war seriously interfere with the achievement of the conditions of world economic order on which the prosperity of this country largely depends."

In the wake of arguments in the committee's executive sessions over whether the lend-lease agreements and aid should be used now to secure post-war economic benefits, the committee came forth with this conclusion:

"In the field of security and political relationships there is a vast and complicated area which involves considerations going far beyond the lend-lease act alone.

"The problem of air and naval bases as they bear on the security of the United States, to take one example, or of air rights generally, are problems which in their ramifications can be taken up only as the general development of our foreign policy permits."

Senators Demand Probe of Shipments Of Oil to Spain

Officials Say Exchange Of Goods Will Insure Spanish Neutrality

By the Associated Press.

Demands for a legislative investigation of American shipments to Spain were heard today along with reports that such shipments are part of an exchange plan aimed to keep important war products out of Axis hands.

The Barcelona statement yesterday of Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes that America has been exporting considerable oil, cotton, food, industrial chemicals and other products brought these reverberations in the Capital:

1. The State Department declared the oil for Spain was shipped from the Caribbean and not from the United States and was hauled in Spanish tankers.

2. Senator Russell, Democrat, of Georgia called for a congressional investigation of the situation, with Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana expressing hope that the shipments did not find their way "into Hitler's hands."

3. Authoritative sources said the entire trade program between the United States and Spain not only was helping keep that nation neutral, but also was literally lifting important war materials out of Axis hands.

Shipment of Oil Condemned.

Mr. Hayes listed oil among other shipments sent to Spain from America and added that oil products available in that country are "considerably higher than the present per capita distribution to the people of the Atlantic Seaboard of the United States."

Senator Russell told reporters here that, if that were true, "Congress certainly ought to make an investigation immediately."

Chairman Reynolds of the Senate Military Affairs Committee called the reported oil shipments a "damned outrage," and Senator Wheeler said he hoped that the various materials Mr. Hayes said were being received there did not find their way "into Hitler's hands to be used to fight American boys in North Africa."

Senator Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois said he was willing to trust Secretary of State Hull's judgment as to how to keep Spain neutral, but Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, sided inferentially with the others, saying he wondered how long American economy would permit large shipments abroad.

Meanwhile, the State Department said no gasoline was shipped from the United States, so that no supplies have been withdrawn from rationed American motorists.

At the same time, high Government sources said the United States' trade policy with Spain has resulted in the purchase of materials badly needed in this country. Nature of the materials was not made public, but Spain is known to be one of the leading producers of mercury and cord.

In addition to pointing out that Spain has remained out of the war, these sources said the United States also is buying important war products which otherwise would go directly to Germany and Italy.

They added that a close check is kept on all supplies going to Spain to see that none reaches Axis Europe.

Needful Commodities Sent.

The United States, Mr. Hayes said in a speech, may claim some credit for improving Spain's economy. Although many manufactured goods and repair parts previously exported from the United States to Spain no longer are supplied and will not be supplied as long as the war lasts, he declared the United States "gladly agreed to increases in the movement of other and immediately needful commodities. One of these is petroleum."

Since September 1, he said, the flow of gasoline and petroleum products to Spain from America equaled the full capacity of the Spanish tanker fleet.

By the first of the year, Mr. Hayes continued, Spanish stocks were sufficient to increase gasoline rations, put more trucks on the highways and start buses running in Madrid.

2000 GREET MME. CHIANG

Gala Party at Washington by China's First Lady.

FEB 28 1943

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The heaviest cream of capital society found it hard to settle back into smooth running today, after whipping itself up into its best party form to honor Mme. Chiang Kai-shek last night.

Chinese embassy hosts at a downtown hotel smiled at remarks that it was the fanciest doings since the Soviet laid out pounds of caviar, or since the Indiana boosters gave Paul V. McNutt when he returned from the Philippines in 1938 with that White House gleam in his eye.

The food wasn't exotic, but high style American — turkey, ham, lobster, salmon, salads, cheeses, ices and unlimited beverages—loading the half-block long tables for the elite of the diplomatic corps, the Army, the Navy and the other Government branches.

The First Lady of China, gowned in sequin-edged sapphire velvet, made her first big social appearance here wearing white orchids sent by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. She has been a guest at the White House for ten days. She and Madame Wei Tao-ming, wife of the Chinese Ambassador, greeted the more than 2,000 guests who streamed past for two hours.

T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister and brother of Mme. Chiang, chatted with the innumerable diplomats. His three daughters appeared with Diana Hopkins, daughter of Harry Hopkins.

The Chinese author, Lin Yu-tang, and his wife attended, coming with other Chinese leaders from New York.

Tiny Samoan Island Is Naval Air Base, Knox Discloses

Secretary Sees Need For Permanent Fields All Over World

By the Associated Press.

The island of Upolu is a tiny dot on a map of the South Pacific, but the United States has established there a wide runway on which five fighting planes can land abreast. The 6,000-foot long, 1,000-foot wide runway, built of crushed volcanic rock, gets harder every time it rains.

Secretary of the Navy Knox described this Samoan air base yesterday in expressing belief the United States should undertake discussions with other powers now looking to the permanent military bases over the world needed for this country's protection.

The Upolu base, on an island which is under the mandate of New Zealand, was established for use during this war, but is one of those under discussion as a possible permanent base for American forces, Secretary Knox told reporters yesterday.

"I don't think we ought to be grabbing for territory," Mr. Knox observed. "All we are interested in is having military bases in which we have final and complete control in a military sense."

Any such negotiations as the Secretary proposed are up to the State Department, he added.

NAVY LISTS FIVE LOCAL CASUALTIES

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today sixty casualties in Navy forces, consisting of twelve dead, thirteen wounded and thirty-five missing.

This brings to 23,825 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The total comprises 6,686 dead, 4,511 wounded and 12,628 missing.

The casualties announced today (Navy non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

NEW YORK.

CASTELLANO, ALFRED ANTHONY, wounded; mother, Mrs. Theresa Castellano, 1329 44th street, Brooklyn.

30.24 - 1537

30.24 - 1537

CLARK, DONOVAN L., marine, wounded; mother, Mrs. Kathy L. Gregor, 7919 Grand avenue, Elmhurst, L. I.
CUSHING, THOMAS MARTIN, missing; father, Martin Frank Cushing, 1062 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.
D'AMBROSIO, FRANK JOSEPH, wounded; mother, Mrs. Nicolina D'Ambrosio, 268 95th street, Brooklyn.
D'ANNA, JOSEPH JOHN, wounded; father, Letterio D'Anna, 22-16 28th street, Astoria.

NEW JERSEY.

CARINA, WILLIAM GEORGE, missing; father, Joseph Carina of Milltown.
CIFELLI, MICHAEL DAVID, wounded; father, Marcello Cifelli of Nutley.
COLLINS, ARTHUR ARNOLD, missing; guardian, Mrs. Lavina Reed Armstrong of Bridgeton.

CONNECTICUT.

PAWLOSKI, STEPHEN K., second lieutenant, marine, wounded; father, Matthew Pawloski, Wauregan.

President Is Gaining, But Takes Things Easy

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, who has been suffering from an intestinal disorder since Wednesday, was said at the White House today to be getting along very satisfactorily. He had no temperature this morning. On the advice of his physician, however, he planned to take things easy over the week end. No engagements were made for him during the day.

GERMANY MOBILIZES WOMEN

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—(AP) A Transocean dispatch broadcast from Berlin said today that all German women holding driving licenses had been requested to enlist as motor car operators as part of Germany's total mobilization scheme.

FEB 28 1943

VISITS NAVAL HOSPITAL

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—(AP) Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visited the new United States naval hospital at St. Albans, Queens, today, chatting with Marine and sailor patients in various wards.

Aircraft Carrier Launched Today

Camden, N. J., Feb. 27 (AP).—The aircraft carrier Monterey will be launched tomorrow at the New York Shipbuilding Corp. yards. Mrs. P. N. L. Bellinger, of Washington, wife of Rear Admiral Bellinger, deputy chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of the U. S. Fleet, will sponsor the fifth carrier to be launched by New York Shipbuilding in six months.

RICKENBACKER ASSAILED

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—(AP) The National Maritime union, C.I.O., announced today that plans are under way to have American seamen, "torpedoed and others," attend every future meeting at which Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker speaks.

The union announced that its Port of New York membership had adopted a resolution saying that Capt. Rickenbacker's "recent speeches are designed and calculated x x x to create the widest possible disruption and disunity in the labor movement, driving a wedge between our union brothers and sisters in the armed forces and the civilian war workers at home x x x."

Bomber Crash Victims Named

West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Names of the five crew members who were killed yesterday in a crash of a medium bomber about a mile from Morrison Field here were announced by Army authorities. They were:

MUDD, First Lieut., GEORGE E., 28, Walla Walla, Wash., pilot.
YOUNG, Flight Officer ROY A., 22, Quarreyville, Pa., co-pilot.
ZOUBECK, Second Lieut. LAYTON E., 26, Baltimore, Md., navigator.
POWERS, Corporal SAM S., 25, Nutley, N. J., engineer.
WALSH, Corporal J. W., 22, Plains, Pa., radio operator.

NAVY FLYER KILLED

Boston, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The First Naval District reported today that a Navy aviator was killed and another injured yesterday afternoon when their plane crashed at Cockeysville, Md.

Lieut.-Commander Eugene S. Lytle, U. S. N., 34 years old, died instantly, and Lieut. Fontaine Lemaistre, U. S. N. R., was removed from the wrecked plane and taken to Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore. His condition was reported as not serious. The plane was returning to its base at Quonset Point, R. I., after a routine flight.

Lieut.-Commander Lytle was a native of Missouri and was graduated from Annapolis in 1931. His home address was not available, nor was that of Lieut. Lemaistre.

Post[illegible]orld Court Urged by Gov. Stassen

By the Associated Press.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Feb. 27.—Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota told an audience last night that the principal war aim of the United States should be creation of a government of the United Nations of the world which would win the peace.

"Unless we plan now for the peace that is to come, unless we determine now, with other United Nations, that we will do away with international intrigue and with secret treaties and formulate a world code of justice with a court and a police power to enforce that code, we will lose the peace after this war," he said.

Gov. Stassen declared one of the first things that such a code must call for is the punishment of the Quislings, but added "that stern justice must not be visited on all the peoples of the Axis nations. . . . We must have a humanitarian peace and we must begin now to plan to that end."

Italy Admits Bizerte Damage

The Italian high command declared yesterday that twenty-two Allied planes were shot down in Friday's air fighting in the northern sector of Tunisia and that Allied bombers had damaged many buildings and caused casualties in raids on Gabes and Bizerte. The Italian communique was broadcast from Rome and recorded by The Associated Press in New York.

BOUNCING BEE

FIREWORK FLAG FOR SIGNAL WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL

FEB 28 1943

Old Destroyer Went Aground in Ideal Spot for Landing Troops.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 27.—(AP) The old "Bouncing Bee," an overage destroyer, was thrown into the African occupation as a simple little bunt, but turned out to be a home run.

Her crew told the story when the ship arrived here.

Filled with troops, low in the water and difficult to identify with her mast removed, the destroyer's mission was to lead American occupation forces into Africa.

It was 4 a. m., and suddenly a searchlight from the hills behind Safi picked her out. Immediately from a signal tower came a challenging signal. The destroyer answered the challenge with the same letters and the land light went out.

The old "can" rounded a bell buoy and nosed into the inner harbor of Safi. In a flash guns opened up from the hills. The destroyer answered with every piece of ordnance aboard. Racing through the hail of shells, the ship flung herself at full speed upon the rocky shore.

Troops and equipment were landed in the darkness on the unfamiliar rocks in less time than it takes to play an inning of baseball. Machine gun nests on the breakwater and the battery that first opened fire were silenced.

Ashore with the troops went landing parties of bluejackets who drove into the town and sallied along the waterfront, silencing snipers, taking prisoners, picking up wounded.

Though a beachhead had been established, there was urgent need of reinforcements. Troop-laden barges were moving in from transports offshore. Those barges had to find the narrow entrance to the inner harbor at the edge of the breakwater which the keen eye of Chief Quartermaster K. P. Berry, U.S.N., of Port Arthur, Texas, had spotted just in time to swing the old destroyer on the right course.

Suddenly the men on the ship spied a landing barge groping in their direction and behind it the outline of others. A spontaneous cheer went up from the decks. The timely arrival of reinforcements clinched the victory.

Praise For Old Ships

Vice Admiral Henry Kent Hewitt, U.S.N., who commanded the huge convoy to Africa, credited three over-age destroyers with a large measure of the success of the Nov. 8 landings. He cited separately two used at Safi and nominated them for the Navy's roll of distinguished ships.

The hands of providence that put the first old can ashore in the most favorable place continued to hover over it. The ship's crash on the rocks, eased by an underwater strip of sand, was hard enough to hold her securely for the landings but not hard enough to cause fatal damage. Pumps could not keep up with the inrush of water in the forepeak, but the first watertight bulkhead, well braced with extra beams, remained intact. Leaks aft of that bulkhead were not too serious.

Floated At High Tide

The destroyer grounded at low tide. Later a ten-foot rise of water lifted her enough to pull clear by her own power. She swung over toward the town side of the inner harbor and moored against the seawall alongside the second destroyer, which had steamed in 30 minutes after the battle opened and landed additional troops.

Men on the leading destroyer said they regarded as truly providential their experience with the challenging signalman on Safi's hills. The destroyer commander's action in answering the signals quickly had gained ten precious minutes.

President Roosevelt's broadcast to French forces in North Africa had urged them not to resist and told them to signify such intention by pointing their searchlights skyward. Safi did not raise its searchlights, but some Americans who have returned to this country believe that at least some of the garrison thought they were battling the Nazis.

In the hope of averting any such mistake, the American expedition had planned to display a pyrotechnic piece like those used at Fourth of July celebrations. When shot skyward it was supported to burst into the pattern of the American Flag and to float overhead long enough and brilliantly enough to be seen for miles.

But it didn't work that way. It was fired as soon as the shooting began but when it burst it turned into a yellow ball instead of a flag. Drifting in the sky, the ball proved a hazard instead of a help, as it cast a yellow glow upon the approaching ships, betraying their movements.

Ships Hard To See

One thing that did turn out well was the removal of masts from the three old destroyers—when it tackled Safi. The third destroyer at Port Lyautey, near Safi, Admiral Hewitt said would be removed in order that lookers would be low and difficult targets for the enemy.

After Safi was captured one of its gunners said he had tried again and again to get a range sight on the destroyers but found it difficult because of the absence of masts. He said he and his comrades were "puzzled over the type of ships coming in" and even guessed that the first one was a battleship.

The trail blazing destroyer on its return to the United States got a new mast. On both sides of her forward stack are emblems showing a bee in flight, carrying a depth charge labeled "With Love to Hitler." Below the Bee is a Nazi submarine periscope. The emblems were painted by the ship's artist, Coxswain Thomas Brydson of Philadelphia, who insists the emblem was not copied from the Seabees. His ship was known as the "Bouncing Bee" long before the Navy organized the construction battalions known as Seabees.

In command of the Bouncing Bee at Safi was Lieut. Comdr. Robert Edward Braddy, of Dublin, Ga., who was shifted to command of a larger ship in December. The destroyer's commander now is Lieut. Edward F. Scott, of Detroit, her executive officer at Safi.

ADD-WITH U.S. FORCES AT TUNISIAN FRONT—Minefields [illegible] NEWSPAPER FEB 28 1943

[illegible] ATTACKS ON SFAX AND GABES PAVE WAY FOR ALLIED DIVERSION. WEEK ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK ON FONDOUK PASS, KEY MOUNTAIN GATEWAY TO THE COASTAL PLAIN AND THE EXACT LOCATION OF WHICH IS NOT DISCLOSED.

THE AXIS PAID HEAVILY FOR THE GAINS IT MADE IN THE MATAD VALLEY AND KASSERINE PASS BY THE LOSS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE ATTACK ON FEB. 14 OF AT LEAST 74, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN OBTAINED PRINCIPALLY TO BE AT LEAST THE LOSSES IN TANKS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN LOSSES IN GUNS, MOTOR TRANSPORT AND PERSONNEL IS HEAVIER PROPORTIONATELY, IT WAS SIGNIFICANT THAT THE LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE AXIS FORCES IN THE MATAD VALLEY AND KASSERINE PASS BY

AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND WARPLANES WHICH BROKE UP THE DRIVE ON THALA. THIS BOMBARDMENT THWARTED THE PRIMARY AIM OF THE NAZI ATTACK--DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN ARMORED MIGHT AND ITS ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES.

AMERICAN LOSSES--PARTICULARLY TANK LOSSES WHICH RESULTED WHEN THE GERMANS SWARMED OUT OF FAID PASS NEARLY TWO WEEKS AGO IN SUPERIOR NUMBERSAAWERE HEAVY. IT WAS THE PENALTY PAID FOR HAVING SPREAD THE ARMORED FORCE TOO THIN TO SUPPORT THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH PORTIONS OF THE FRONT THAT TOTALED NEARLY 125 MILES.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES, HOWEVER, WERE COMPARATIVELY LIGHT.

MEANWHILE, THE AXIS FOUND UNTENABLE THE TERRITORY IT HAD GAINED.

ADD ALGIERS - DeGAULLE-GIRAUD

ALLIED POLITICAL OBSERVERS FEEL IT IS NECESSARY TO UNITE THE TWO FRENCH MOVEMENTS TO AVOID CIVIL STRIFE IN FRANCE, AS TERRITORY IS FREED, BETWEEN FOGLOWERS OF GIRAUD AND DE GAULLE. THE UNIFICATION ALSO WOULD HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF PRESENTING ONE FRONT TO THE NAZI-BURDENED FRENCH IN PROPAGANDA PREPARING THE WAY FOR AN INVASION.

GEN.DE GAULLE HAS BEEN ONE OF THE CHIEF STUMBLING BLOCKS TOWARD AMALGAMATION, BUT IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE FIGHTING FRENCH, WHO ARE COMPARATIVELY FEW IN NUMBER, WOULD BE DWARFED BY THE HUGE FRENCH MILITARY ORGANIZATION BEING FORMED IN AFRICA WHEN THE TIME COMES FOR AN INVASION AND TO SURVIVE AS A POTENT FACTOR DE GAULLE WOULD BE FORCED TO JOIN.

FEB 28 1943

ADD-ALLIED HD Q N. AFRICA - Mitchell Bomber Crews V.V SAID

PILOTS AND CO-PILOTS OF THE MITCHELLS ARE LIEUTS. MORRIS O. NILIUS OF LOS ANGELES; FRANK A. HARBER, SPOKANE; ARTHUR E. CAMHAM, MILL VALLEY, CALIF.; ROBERT FROST, TERRE HAUTE, IND.; GILBERT J. SUPPLE, 69 BEDFORD ST., NEW YORK; HOWARD A. SESSLER, ARLINGTON, MASS.; BERTRAM J. LEASK, METLAKATTA, ALASKA; AND CAPT. ALPHEUS W. WHITE, JR.C., 210 E 31ST ST., NEW YORK.

GUNNERS AND BOMBARDIERS ARE SERGEANTS JOHN P. STELP, NEENAH, WIS.; LLOYD MEYERS, MINNEAPOLIS; PATRICK L. FOLEY, SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.; STEVEN C. SURBAUGH, TOPEKA, KAS.; MORRIS B. DICKEY, PERKINS, OKLA.; BARTHOLOMEW T. SICATO, BELLEVILLE, N.J.; JOSEPH RABINOWITZ, LYONS, GA.; LESLTER A. KITKROU, DETROIT; STANLEY J. KIBA, UTICA, N.Y.; HENRY H. CHASE, AUGUSTA, GA.; AND LIEUTENANTS LEO LESNIK, EDINBORO, PA.; HOWARD J. ROSS, KANSAS CITY, KANS.; MARION S. VESTAL, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; WILLIAM J. HARTMAN, CATSKILL, N.Y.; AND DONALD M. SMITH, NEW CARLISLE, OHIO.

IN THE FOLLOWING STORY LIEUT.COL.JOSEPH B.PHILLIPS, U.S. ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, TELLS HOW TWO AMERICAN WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS MEET THE DIFFICULTIES OF A WAR AREA ASSIGNMENT. IT WAS PUBLISHED BY EDITOR AND PUBLISHER AND IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WITH THE PERMISSION OF THAT PUBLICATION.

FEB 28 1943

BY LIEUT.COL.JOSEPH B.PHILLIPS
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER,
US. ARMY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB 20-(DELAYED)--RUTH COMAN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND INEZ ROBB OF THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE COMPLETED THEIR RECENT FIVE DAYS TOUR OF REAR LINES ON THE FIGHTING TUNISIAN FRONT WITH THE HIGHEST TRIBUTE THE ARMY CAN PAY--GOOD SOLDIERS, TO THEIR CREDIT.

BOTH GIRLS ADMIT THEY LEFT THE UNITED STATES THINKING THEY WERE GOING TO ENGLAND. WHEN THE CONVOY LANDED IN AFRICA, THEIR FIRST

30.24- 1539
30.24- 1539

REQUEST WAS TO BE SENT UP TO THE FRONT AND ONCE AT THE FRONT THEIR NEXT REQUEST WAS TO BE ALLOWED TO STAY THERE.

INEZ AND RUTH LIVED THE LIFE OF SOLDIERS FOR THE MOST PART. THEY SLEPT UNDER CANVAS FOR A NIGHT ON THE SIDE OF A BITTER COLD AFRICAN HILL. THEY WORE OLIVE DRAB FIGHTING CLOTHES AND "COVERALLS," ATE ARMY CHOW, BOUNCED AROUND IN ARMY "JEEPS" AND TRUCKS, CHINNED WITH PRIVATES AND LIEUTENANTS AND COLONELS ALIKE TO FIND OUT WHAT LIFE IS LIKE IN WAR, FOR THEIR STORIES.

THE NEWSPAPERWOMEN WERE AUTHORIZED TO MAKE THE TRIP TO VISIT A LARGE EVACUATION HOSPITAL WELL TO THE REAR OF THE FIGHTING FRONT. THE NIGHT THEY ARRIVED THE GERMANS PUSHED THROUGH IN THE AREA FORWARD OF THE HOSPITAL'S POSITION AND BY THE TIME THEY COULD LEAVE ENEMY AIR ACTION WAS CONCENTRATED ON A NEARBY AIRPORT.

ONLY ONCE DID EITHER OF THEM VIOLATE THE SOLDIER HOSPITALITY. ONE ARMY COOK LET THEM STAY IN HIS KITCHEN WHILE HE PREPARED THE MEAL AND THE TEMPTATION WAS TOO MUCH FOR INEZ. SHE HAD TO OFFER SUGGESTIO ABOUT THE MAKING OF THE STEW AND SOON THE COOK WAS ROUTED WITH INEZ IN COMPLETE CONTROL.

FEB 28 1943

OTHERWISE THE NAREST TRUCK WAS GOOD TRANSPORTATION, PROFFERED FOOD WAS EXCELLENT NOURISHMENT, AVAILABLE BLANKETS WERE WARM AND COMFORTABLE BEDDING.

A TYPICAL 24 HOURS SAW THEM BY ME SIDE OF A ROAD IN T [illegible] DUSK FOR TWO HOURS WAITING FOR A RIDE, HUDDLING IN A COMMAND CAR OVER MORE THAN 100 MILES OF BLACKOUT DRIVING IN MOUNTAINS, SURPRISING-LY GETTING A BED IN A LUXURIOUS A

OVER MORE THAN 100 MILES OF BLACKOUT DRIVING IN MOUNTAINS, SURPRISING-

LY GETTING A BED IN A LUXURIOUS AND VACANT VILLA, HIKING THROUGH A DUSTY AFRICAN CITY JAMMED AND MILLING WITH SOLDIERS TO GO SIGHT-SEEING, RIDING 30 MILES IN THE BACK OF A WEAPONS' CARRIER TO GET TO AN AIRPORT, CLIMBING IN AN ARMY TRANSPORT FOR TWO ROUGH HOURS OF FLYING, CLIMAXING IT ALL BY BANGING TO THEIR DESTINATION IN A TWO-AND-ONE-HALF-TON TRUCK.

FEB 28 1943

PUT FIVE SUCH DAYS TOGETHER AND IT IS OBVIOUS THAT CLAIMING THE GIRLS WERE NOT TIRED WOULD BE FOOLISH. THEY HAD FILED BY THE TIME OF THEIR RETURN ONE STORY. THERE WAS PLENTY OF MATERIAL FOR MORE. INEZ HAD WORN OUT FOUR PENCILS TAKING NOTES. RUTH HAD FILLED THREE NOTEBOOKS. IN OTHER WORDS, THEY INTERVIEWED TIRELESSLY AND COMPLETELY, GIVING OUT ONLY WHEN EVERYBODY WENT TO BED OR THE STORY WAS DONE.

EVEN IN MILITARY "SAVOIR FAIRE," THE WOMEN STOOD UP WELL. IT IS TRUE THAT MISS COHAN THOUGHT A STACK OF EGG-SHAPED AIRPLANE AUXILIARY GAS TANKS WERE BOMBS AND THAT NEITHER OF THEM KNEW WHO HAS THE HIGHER RANK, A MAJOR GENERAL OR A LIEUTENANT GENERAL. BUT IN SUCH THINGS THEY WERE NOT INTERESTED. FROM THE THINGS THEY DID AND THE INTERESTS THEY SHOWED, THEY WENT AFTER THE WAY THE DOUGHBOY AND THE WOMEN, THE NURSES AND RED CROSS WORKERS, ARE FIGHTING THIS WAR OVER HERE. WHAT THEY WROTE PROVES THEY GOT IT.

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIRBASE IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB 27-(AP)-WITH 180 FLAK HOLES IN HIS PLANE, AND BOTH GUNNERS WOUNDED. LIEUT. DAVE BENSLEY, 24, OF ALDEN, N.Y., FLEW HIS CRIPPLED A-20 LOW-FLYING BOMBER BACK TO ITS BASE AND A PERFECT BELLY-SKID LANDING AFTER STRAFING 40 AXIS TRUCKS AND OTHER TARGETS.

IN BENSLEY'S PLANE THERE WAS A HOLE IN THE RIGHT WING THE SIZE OF

A BUCKET, ONE THIRD OF THE LEFT WING WAS BLOWN OFF, THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM WAS SHOT AWAY, AND ONE WHEEL BUCKLED AS HE LANDED.

"OUR TARGET WAS THE ROAD SOUTH OF THALA," SAID LIEUT CHARLES M. VAN DUSEN, 24, OF CALIFORNIA, "ON THE WAY WE DROPPED A FEW BOMBS ON SOME TANKS WE MET AND BOMBED AND STRAFED SEVERAL CONCENTRATIONS OF PERSONNEL.

"I WENT ON DOWN THE ROAD AND CAUGHT ABOUT 40 TRUCKS BUMPER TO BUMPER. DAVE AND I WERE ONLY ABOUT 50 FEET OFF THE GROUND AND WE EACH CUT LOOSE ON THEM WITH TWO 50 CALIBER MACHINE-GUNS. THEY WERE FLASTERING US WITH LOTS OF STUFF, TOO, BUT WE WENT ON THROUGH AND DID OUR JOB."

BENSLEY HIT BACK WITH A MACHINEGUN BURST THAT CUT DOWN ONE GERMAN MACHINE GUNNER FIRING UP AT THE BOMBERS.

"I COULD SEE THE EXPRESSIONS ON THE FACES OF THE MEN AROUND THAT GUN," SAID BENSLEY. "ONE FELLOW WHO LOOKED UP WAS THE MOST SCARED MAN I EVER SAW. WE LET A BOMB GO AT JUST THAT MOMENT AND THE FELLOW IN THE PLANE BEHIND ME SAID IT LANDED SQUARELY ON THE MACHINEGUN NEST.

FEB 28 1943

"THE ONLY PIECE OF FLAK I NOTICED WAS ONE WHICH HIT THE LEFT WING AS WE PULLED AWAY FROM THAT NEST."

BENSLEY SAID THAT "IT JUST SHAKES A SHIP A LITTLE" WHEN FLAK RIPS THROUGH. NEITHER OF HIS GUNNERS WAS SERIOUSLY HURT.

"THOSE TRACER BULLETS ARE JUST LIKE HAILSTONES COMING UP AT YOU," SAID BENSLEY.

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, FEB. 27-(AP)-BY A SMALL, BOMB-WRECKED ARAB STONE HOUSE IN THE GREEN FIELDS OF THE MATAB VALLEY, I SAW SEVEN FRESHLY-DUG GRAVES.

THE HOUSE HAD BEEN USED AS A NAZI COMMAND POST DURING THE SEE-SAW BATTLE FOR KASSERINE PASS, AND IT WAS DESTROYED BY THE PEE-WEE PILOT OF AN A-20 BOMBER FORCE--LIEUT. JAMES P. GILMORE, 22, OF 1006 NORTH DENVER AVE., TULSA, OKLA.

GILMORE--HE'S KNOWN AS "SHORT PANTS"--STANDS 5 FEET 5 INCHES ON TIPTOE AND WEIGHS 120 POUNDS INCLUDING TWO HEAVY SIDEBURNS. ON FEB. 22 WHEN EVERY AVAILABLE PILOT AND PLANE AT ONE AIRFIELD TOOK TO THE AIR TO SMASH THE AXIS DRIVE, GILMORE FLEW TO THE SCENE WITHOUT ANY FIGHTER ESCORT TO PROTECT HIM, AND MADE ALONE WHAT FIELD OFFICIALS DESCRIBED AS PROBABLY THE MOST DEVASTATING RAID OF THE DAY.

IN ADDITION TO SMASHING THE GERMAN COMMAND POST, HE KNOCKED OUT AN ITALIAN TANK, STRAFED THREE CLUSTERS OF TRUCKS, AND SHOT UP AN ENEMY MOTORCYCLE AND SIDECAR WITH TWO PASSENGERS.

FEB 28 1943

"I FLEW ON OVER THE MOUNTAIN RIDGE AND CAME DOWN AT WHAT IS MEDIUM ALTITUDE FOR OUR TYPE SHIP. I SAW A BUNCH OF TANKS AND TRUCKS ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM KASSERINE PASS IN OPEN COUNTRY. I LET THE FIRST FEW GO BY TO MAKE SURE THEY WERE THE ENEMY'S. THEN I LET GO WITH A BURST FROM THE 50 CALIBRE MACHINE GUNS AT A SMALL ITALIAN TANK AND DROPPED A BOMB ON HIM. HE WENT UP IN FLAMES.

"I WAS ALL BY MYSELF WITH NOBODY TO CROWD ME AND I COULD PICK OUT ANYTHING I WANTED TO SHOOT AT. IT WAS A BOMBER-PILOT'S DREAM. I LET GO WITH SOME MORE MACHINE-GUN FIRE AT A GROUP OF TRUCKS AND THEN SAW THE ARAB HOUSE WITH ENEMY SOLDIERS STANDING AROUND. I KNEW IT WAS SOMETHING BIG SO I TURNED AND FIRED ON IT AND DROPPED THREE BOMBS. THE WHOLE SHEBANG WENT UP IN SMOKE.

"THE NEXT TARGET WAS SOME MORE TRUCKS AND THEN I HAD THE MOST FUN. I SAW A MOTORCYCLE WITH TWO MEN IN THE SIDECAR. I SWEPT THEM

30.24-1541

WITH MY FORWARD GUNS. I COULD SEE THE DRIVER FALL ONE WAY, THE MOTOR CYCLE ROLL ON AND MY TRACERS SPRAYING THE TWO PASSENGERS AS THEY TRIED TO GET AWAY.

"I STILL HAD SOME BOMBS LEFT SO I DROPPED THEM ON SOME TRUCKS IN A RAVINE. ABOUT THAT TIME THEY WAKED UP AND SOME FLAK STARTED COMING, BUT I DIDN'T GET A SCRATCH.

"I BENT MY THROTTLE GETTING BACK AND WHEN I LANDED I LEARNED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT I HAD FLOWN THE WHOLE MISSION WITHOUT AN ESCORT."

FEB 28 1943

NFBGAROLD V. BOYLE

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A TALL YOUNG SQUADRON COMMANDER TOLD TODAY HOW HE MANAGED TO STEER HIS A-20 BOSTON BOMBER OVER NAZI TARGETS AFTER HIS RIGHT MOTOR HAD BEEN DISABLED BY AN EXPLODING SHELL AND BRING HIS SHIP AND CREW SAFELY HOME.

THE WAY THE FEAT WAS DESCRIBED BY CAPT. R.J. CLIZBE, 28, OF 501 SOUTH WASHINGTON AVE., CENTRALIA, WASH., IT SEEMED NO MORE DANGEROUS THAN A FLAT TIRE WHILE MOTORING. BUT HIS FELLOW PILOTS SAID ONLY SUPERB FLYING SKILL ENABLED HIM TO CARRY OUT THE MISSION.

"WE WERE SLIDING OVER A RIDGE SOUTH OF THALA AT BETWEEN 280 AND 300 MILES AN HOUR WHEN I FELT AN IMPACT ON THE PLANE, AND IT BOUNCED AROUND A BIT. I GLANCED OUT AND SAW MY RIGHT MOTOR HAD BEEN HIT BY AN EXPLOSIVE SHELL.

"I WAS CARRYING A FULL BOMB LOAD AND DIDN'T WANT TO GO BACK WITHOUT LEAVING MY PRESENT FOR JERRY. AN ENEMY TANK WAS SITTING RIGHT OVER THE SADDLE OF THE RIDGE AND SO I MADE A RUN FOR IT. MY GUNNERS REPORTED A DIRECT HIT. THEN IN A DITCH TO THE SIDE OF THE ROAD I SAW A

30.24-1541

CONCENTRATION OF VEHICLES AND DROPPED SOME MORE BOMBS ON THEM."

CLIZBE STILL HAD A FEW BOMBS LEFT AND FINALLY FOUND A TANK ON WHICH TO DROP THEM IN A CLUSTER. THE TANK AND BOMBS DISINTEGRATED TOGETHER.

"BY THEN MY MOTOR HAD COMPLETELY FAILED AND THE SHIP WAS GETTING HARD TO HANDLE," HE SAID. "MY LEFT WING HAD BEEN HIT WITH A SHELL AND THE WHOLE PLANE PEPPERED WITH SMALL ARMS FIRE.

B25 FEB 28 1943

"I CLOSED MY BOMB BAY DOORS AND GAVE FULL POWER TO MY LEFT MOTOR BUT THE OIL LINES HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT SO I HAD DIFFICULTY IN FEATHERING THE RIGHT PROPELLOR.

"I CONTINUED EVASIVE ACTION TO ESCAPE THE BOTHERSOME GROUND FIRE AND BEGAN TO CLIMB TO FIND MY WAY OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS. I HIT TWO RAIN SQUALLS ON THE WAY OUT AND FRANKLY I WAS ONE WORRIED BOY.

"WHEN I DID GET BACK TO MY BASE, A FIGHTER AIRPLANE TOOK OFF IN FRONT OF ME JUST AS I CAME IN WITH POWER REDUCED AND WHEELS AND LANDING FLAPS DOWN. I HAD TO GUN HER BACK UP AND FOR A FEW SECONDS DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER ONE MOOOR WOULD PULL HER UP. THAT WAS THE MOST TERRIFYING THING OF THE WHOLE FLIGHT.

"AFTER CIRCLING THE FIELD AND MAKING A NORMAL LANDING, I FOUND THAT BOTH MY GAS TANKS HAD BEEN HIT AND THERE WERE NINE HOLES THROU THE PLANE. BUT IT WAS WORTH THE RIDE."

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 26

(DELAYED) (AP)--ALTHOUGH HIS ENGINES HAD BEEN HIT, A YOUNG SOUTH CAROLINA PILOT OUT-FLEW THREE ATTACKING MESSERSCHMITTS--DAMAGING ONE--AND BROUGHT HIS TWIN-ENGINED BOMBER DOWN INTACT ONE HUNDRED MILES FROM THE HOME BASE AFTER BECOMING LOST IN THE TUNISIAN MOUNTAINS.

LIEUT. WALTER CREIGHTON, 23, OF MULLINS, S.C., WAS RETURNING FROM A BOMBING MISSION NEAR KASSERINE PASS IN THE HATAB VALLEY ON FEB. 22 WHEN THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS FLEW AT HIM OUT OF THE MIST.

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

AT AN ADVANCED U. S. AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 26 (DELAYED)--(AP)--"I GOT ONE, THEN THEY GOT ME -- THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT."

FEB 28 1943

BUT THERE WAS REALLY MUCH MORE TO IT THAN HIS OWN MATTER-OF-FACT SUMMARY WHEN LIEUT. JOHN "DUCKY" STARWICK, 23, OF WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., CRASH-LANDED HIS P-38 FIGHTER VENTILATED WITH 20 SHELL AND BULLET HOLES BY TWO NAZI MESSERSCHMITTS AFTER HE HAD SHOT DOWN ANOTHER MESSERSCHMITT ON HIS RETURN FROM ESCORTING B-17'S BOMBING OVER SICILY.

IN CHALKING UP HIS OWN VICTORY, STARWICK SAVED THE LIFE OF A FELLOW P-38 FLIER AND WAS HIMSELF RESCUED IN TURN BY PROMPT AID FROM TWO MORE P-38 PILOTS WHO DROVE OFF DIVING GERMAN FIGHTERS.

THE DOGFIGHT STARTED AFTER THE HEAVY FOUR-MOTORED BOMBERS HAD MADE THEIR RUNS AND UNLOADED, STARTING "LOTS OF STONE AND FIRE BELOW," he said.

FEB 28 1943

"MY LEADER THREE MESSERSCHMITTS CAME ABOVE US AND STARTED PECKING AWAY," SAID STARWICK, WHO QUICKLY FLEW HIS BULLET-RIDDLED PLANE TO WITHIN 150 MILES OF HIS HOME POST BEFORE HE WAS FORCED TO SET IT DOWN AS A "DEAD PIGEON."

"I SAW A MESSERSCHMITT 109 DIVING ON A P-38 AHEAD OF ME AND I QUICKLY DIVED ON HIS TAIL. HE WAS JUST SQUARE IN MY SIGHTS AND OPENED UP, POURING IN MANY ROUNDS OF MACHINE-GUN FIRE AND CANNON SHELL IN THE VICINITY OF HIS COCKPIT," STARWICK RELATED.

"I WAS ALMOST CLOSE ENOUGH TO SEE THE GERMAN FLIER'S FACE. HIS PLANE JUST BURST INTO FLAME AND FELL DOWN LIKE A ROCK WITHOUT A SPIN. HE REALLY GOT IT.

"THEN, WHILE I WAS WATCHING TO SEE HIM CRASH, I HEARD A SHARP METAL CLANG IN MY OWN PLANE -- AS IF SOMEONE HAD KICKED A BUCKET OVER. I GLANCED BACK AND SAW TWO MORE [illegible] 109'S ON MY [illegible] TAIL.

"THERE WASN'T TIME TO THINK. INSTINCTIVELY, I SKIDDED OUT OF THE LINE OF FIRE AND I COULD SEE THE SHELLS SLIPPING PAST ONE WING AND EXPLODING IN FRONT OF ME. IT SEEMED REAL OUT OF ME

"JUST THEN I HEARD A VOICE OVER THE RADIO SAY 'TWO 109'S ARE PICKING ON SUCKY. LET'S GO GET THEM.'

"THAT WAS LIEUT. LEWIS C. [illegible], OF [illegible], WHO, ONE OF MY TENT MATES, WAS LEADING THE SQUADRON AT THE TIME. WHEN THAT FLIGHT OF [illegible] P-38'S DIVED AT THOSE 109'S THE GERMANS HALF ROLLED AWAY TOWARD THE GROUND AND GOT OUT OF THERE -- BUT FAST! THEY DON'T LIKE TO MIX IT UP WITH P-38'S, WE'VE GOT TOO MUCH FIRE POWER."

FEB 28 1943

STARBACK'S PLANE HAD A BULLET HOLE IN ONE PROPELLER, A SHELL HOLE IN THE OTHER PROP AND A SHELL HOLE IN THA RADIATOR. OTHER P-38'S FORMED A PROTECTIVE [illegible] AROUND HIM ON THE [illegible]

M B.KING

(AP WIREPHOTO)

IN THE NORTHERN TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB 27-(AP)-NAZI ARMOR AND INFANTRY MOVED AGAINST EVERY KEYPOINT IN THE LONG LINE IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN TUNISIA HELD BY THE ALLIED FIRST ARMY, BUT MOVED TOO LATE.

THERE ARE TWO REASONS TO BELIEVE THAT THE ENEMY ATTACK WAS TOO TARDY TO ACCOMPLISH ITS PURPOSE.

30.24 - 1548

30.24 - 1543

FIRST, IT WAS APPARENTLY PLANNED TO CATCH THE BRITISH DISORGANIZED AND UNCONSOLIDATED AFTER THEY SENT PART OF THEIR FORCES SOUTHWARD TO MEET THE GERMAN ATTACK SWEEPING OUT FROM KASSERINE PASS LAST WEEK. THE BRITISH HAD USED THIS BRIEF TIME, HOWEVER, TO REDISTRIBUTE THEIR FORCES AND PLUG ALL POSSIBLE HOLES WHERE THE GERMANS MIGHT EXPECT TO MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE.

SECOND, THE BELIEF IS THAT THE ATTACK WAS ALSO EXPECTED IN THE GERMAN STRATEGY TO BE COORDINATED WITH THE SWEEP OF THE SOUTHERN ARMORED COLUMN TOWARD LE KEF. THE COLUMN ATTACKING FROM THE SOUTH WAS BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL BY THE HEROIC FIGHTING OF THE BRITISH AT THE APPROACHES TO THALA, HOWEVER, SO THAT THE GRAND PLAN SIMPLY FAILED TO PAN OUT.

FEB 28 1943

THERE ARE SOME INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMANS, INSTEAD OF CARRYING OUT THEIR DARING PLAN EITHER TO ENGULF THE FIRST ARMY ADVANCE UNITS OR PUSH THEM BACK TO A NEW LINE, MAY HAVE LEFT THEMSELVES OPEN FOR A SMASHING COUNTERATTACK LEADING TO THE FINAL PHASE OF THE TUNISIAN WAR.

OBSERVERS GAVE THE GERMANS FULL CREDIT FOR DARING IN LAUNCHING A NORTHERN ATTACK ON THE HEELS OF THE COSTLY SETBACKS INFLICTED BY THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH IN THE SOUTH. THE NAZI COMMAND THREW IN AT LEAST EIGHT BATTALIONS AND ABOUT 50 TANKS.

THE ASSAULT WAS AGAINST EVERY IMPORTANT SECTOR ON A LONG HOOK-SHAPED FRONT. THE ENEMY SUCCEEDED IN PENETRATING INTO NOMINAL ALLIED TERRITORY AT AT LEAST THREE POINTS, BUT AT NONE WAS THE PENETRATION SUFFICIENT TO PERMIT LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT.

THE DEFENDING BRITISH UNITS WHICH WERE NOT TAKEN BY SURPRISE

INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY. THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF 420 PRISONERS, SOME FROM CRACK NAZI UNITS. OTHER CASUALTIES INFLICTED WERE IN PROPORTION TO THIS NUMBER CAPTURED, ACCORDING TO EARLY REPORTS.

THE INFANTRY MOVED DOWN THE MATEUR-TABARKA ROAD ALMOST TO THE TOWN OF SEDJENANE, 25 MILES WEST OFMATEUR, WHILE ABOUT 30 TANKS STABBED DIRECTLY TOWARD THE IMPORTANT KEY TOWN OF BEJA, 33 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MATEUR.

ANOTHER COLUMN OF 20 TANKS SUPPORTED BY APPROXIMATELY TWO BATTALPONS OF INFANTRY PIERCED THROUGH THE LOOSELY-HELD HILLS SOUTH OF MEDJEZ-EL-BAB TO THE IMPORTANT "T" CROSSROADS WHICH THE BRITISH CALL TALLY-HO CORNER. THIS PREVENTED THE BRITISH FROM USING THE WINDING, MUDDY ROAD FROM MEDJEZ-EL-BAB TO EL AROUSSA.

THE COLUMN TURNED SOUTHWARD FROM TALLY-HO CORNER TO JOIN WITH OTHE ATTACKS BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH OF BOU ARADA IN AN OBVIOUS EFFORT TO ENVELOP THE BOU ARADA AND EL AROUSSA AREA. THIS FIGHTING IS CONTINUIN

FEB LONDAY — POST

YOUNG POST WAS EDUCATED IN DAYPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, LAWRENCE SCHOOL IN NEWLETT, N.Y., AND ST.PAUL'S, WHERE HE WAS GRADUATED CUM LAUDE IN 1925. HE WAS GRADUATED FROM HARVARD WITH AN A.B. DEGREE IN 1929. AT HARVARD HE HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF THE HASTY PUDDING-INSTITUTE OF 1770, THE IROQUOIS AND FLY CLUBS.

FEB 28 1943

HE BEGAN HIS NEWSPAPER CAREER AS A REPORTER FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN. HE WENT TO WASHINGTON TO SUPPLY TO ARTHUR KROCK OF THE NEW YORK TIMES FOR A JOB. HE TOOK A JOB AS AN OFFICE BOY AND A FEW MONTHS LATER BECAME A JUNIOR CORRESPONDENT ON SOME OF THE CAPITAL BEATS.

HE SERVED THE FUSION CAMPAIGN OF MAYOR LA GUARDIA IN NEW YORK IN THE CITY OF PUBLICITY MAN, WHEN HIS BROTHER, LANGDON POST, RAN UNSUCCESSFULLY FOR BOROUGH PRESIDENT OF MANHATTAN IN 1933. THE

FOLLOWING JANUARY HE RETURNED TO WASHINGTON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES, AND FROM 1934 TO 1936 COVERED VIRTUALLY EVERY DEPARTMENT IN THAT NEWSPAPER'S WASHINGTON BUREAU.

POST WAS TRANSFERRED ON JAN.2, 1936, TO THE LONDON BUREAU OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, COVERING DEVELOPMENTS LEADING UP TO THE WAR AND BOMBING OF BRITAIN.

HE FLEW HOME LAST JULY FOR A VACATION, AND LAST DECEMBER SAILED AGAIN ON A UNITED STATES FIGHTING SHIP FOR LONDON IN COMPANY WITH HIS WIFE, THE FORMER MARGARET LAPSLEY OF PORTPET CENTER, CONN. MRS. POST IS STILL IN LONDON. THEY HAD NO CHILDREN.

BESIDES HIS WIFE, AND HIS FATHER, POST HAS THREE BROTHERS, CHARLES KINTZING, LANGDON WARD AND VALDEMA POST, AND TWO SISTERS, MRS.ELIZABETH POST VAN RENSSELAER OF NEW YORK CITY AND MRS.MARY POST [illegible] OF LONDON, THE FORMER VISCOUNTESS LYMINGTON.

LONDON, FEB 27-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A DNB DISPATCH TODAY, REPORTING THAT RAF BOMBERS STRUCK IN WESTERN GERMANY LAST NIGHT AND CLAIMING THAT 11 BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

THE BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, INDICATED THAT A LARGE FORCE OF BOMBERS PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID, WHICH CAME ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER UNITED STATES BOMBERS RETURNED FROM A DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON WILHELMSHAVEN.

FEB 28 1943

THE DNB REPORT SAID THAT THE BRITISH DROPPED HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES AND THAT THE POPULATION SUFFERED LOSSES. THE GERMAN AGENCY SAID "SEVERAL HOSPITALS WERE HIT."

30.24- 1545

LONDON,FEB. 27-(AP)-FLIGHT OFFICER E.D.GINDEL OF 2254 NORTH LAURENCE, CHICAGO, ILL., A SPITFIRE PILOT IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN A GERMAN FIGHTER TODAY IN ONE OF THE SWEEPS WHICH CLEARED THE WAY FOR ALLIED BOMBERS BOUND FOR DUNKERQUE.

GINDEL HAD PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED AT LEAST TWO OTHER VICTORIES.

ADD BERN- COSN Leaves VATICAN

THE GENEVA TRIB... , UNDER A HEADLINE "ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENT" TOLD OF THE SHIFTING OF ITALIAN AMBASSADORS,

CIANO'S PREDECESSOR AT THE VATICAN, BARON RAFFAELE GUARIGLIA, WAS NAMED AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY ALTHOUGH IT HAD BEEN EXPECTED THAT AUGUSTO ROSSO, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW, WAS GOING TO FILL THAT POST.

FEB 28 1943

FRANCESCO LEQUIO, AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, WAS REPLACED WITH THE ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF MARQUIS PAULUCCI DI CALBOLI BARONE.

(NO PICKUP)

BJ836PEW

ADD WITH THE RED ARMY IN THE UKRAINE--FIRST ADD GILMORE'S EYEWITN... XXX THE SCHOOLS.

EVERY PLACE HAS BEEN UNDER MARTIAL LAW AND LITTLE HAS BEEN DONE FOR THE POPULACE. THOSE RUSSIANS WHO DID NOT COOPERATE WITH THE GERMANS HAD TO LIVE MAINLY BY SELLING THEIR FURNITURE AND CLOTHING--PROVIDING THEY HAD ANY LEFT AFTER THE INVADERS FINISHED LOOTING.

THE GERMANS BURNED MANY SCHOOLS AND REMOVED MUCH EQUIPMENT FROM HIGHER SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES FOR SHIPMENT TO THE REICH. THEY SENT IN SOCALLED "EXPERTS IN AGRICULTURE," WHO TURNED OUT IN MOST CASES MERELY TO BE EXPERT LOOTERS.

IT IS GOING TO BE A TREMENDOUS TASK TO REORGANIZE AND REBUILD THESE TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES. I WOULD SAY IT WILL TAKE A YEAR OR TWO IN SOME OF THE BIGGER PLACES, SO COMPLETE IS THE DESTRUCTION.

WD343PEW

ADD W.th Red ARMY AT UKRAINE FRONT

THERE WAS SOME BOMBING AND SHELL DAMAGE, BUT MOST OF THE DESTRUCTION WAS BY FIRE.

ODDLY, FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL FEDOR VON BOCK'S HEADQUARTERS STILL IS STANDING.

I AM SLEEPING IN A BUILDING FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY GERMAN OFFICERS.

PARDON ME IF I STOP TYPING TO SCRATCH.

WD407PEW

A67

PRECEDE LONDON

FEB 28 1943

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB 27-(AP)-THE RED ARMY, DRIVING WESTWARD DOGGEDLY, CONTINUED ITS SPECTACULAR WINTER OFFENSIVE IN THE FACE OF MOUNTING GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS TODAY ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT FROM NORTH OF KURSK TO THE BLACK SEA COAST.

THE OFFENSIVE IS PLOUGHING AHEAD THROUGH SNOWDRIFTS AND BLIZZARDS IN THE NORTHERN SECTORS AND DEEP, STICKY MUD IN THE SOUTH WHERE THE SNOWS ARE THAWING.

SKI TROOPS, TANKS AND HEAVILY DRESSED ARTILLERY CREWS OPERATING IN THE NORTH ARE PACED BY LIGHTLY EQUIPPED SCOUTS, TANKS, FAST-MOVING

CAVALRY AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY IN THE SOUTH.

THE BLOODIEST BATTLES ARE RAGING SOUTHWEST OF KRAMATORSK WHERE THE RED ARMY IS FACING LARGE TANK FORCES AND NUMEROUS FRESH GERMAN RESERVES. POSITIONS HERE ARE REPEATEDLY CHANGING HANDS.

A RED STAR DISPATCH FROM THIS SECTOR REPORTED THE CAPTURE BY THE RED ARMY OF PART OF A LARGE SETTLEMENT THROUGH WHICH A VITAL ROAD RUNS. THE ENEMY LAUNCHED FRESH RESERVES INTO VIOLENT COUNTERATTACKS FROM SEVERAL DIRECTIONS, THE DISPATCH SAID, BUT DESPITE GREAT GERMAN LOSSES WAS UNABLE TO RETAKE THE SETTLEMENT IN HEAVY DAY AND NIGHT BATTLES.

FEB 28 1943

THE ENEMY TANK GROUPS WHICH ARE ASSISTING IN THE COUNTERATTACKS IN THE WESTERN DONETS BASIN ARE STEADILY DIMINISHING, RED STAR SAID.

THE MID-DAY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT GERMAN TANKS AND INFANTRY WERE STRIVING TO BREAK THROUGH TO A LARGE SETTLEMENT SOUTHWEST OF KRAMATORSK, BUT WERE BEATEN BACK, SUFFERING LARGE LOSSES.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID A RENEWED SOVIET ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH THE KUBAN RIVER DEFENSES IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS WAS FRUSTRATED AND THAT GERMAN FORCES EITHER WERE FIGHTING SUCCESSFUL DEFENSIVE ACTIONS OR WERE THEMSELVES LAUNCHING SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS IN EVERY SECTOR OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

(A STRONG SOVIET TANK AND INFANTRY ATTACK NORTH OF OREL WAS SAID TO HAVE COLLAPSED, WHILE IN THE SAME SECTOR GERMAN SHOCK TROOPS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE TAKEN SEVEN AND A HALF MILES OF TRENCHES AND TO HAVE BLOWN UP 249 RUSSIAN PILLBOXES. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID A SOVIET ATTACK SOUTH OF LAKE ILMEN HAD BEEN DISASTROUSLY REPULSED.)

SKI TROOPS, X X X 3RD GRAF REV.

A134

AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

BY [redacted]

MOSCOW, FEB 27-(AP)-REPEATED GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS MOUNTED WITH EVERY TANK THE NAZIS COULD MUSTER STALLED THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN THE MUDDY DONETS BASIN TODAY, BUT TO THE NORTH IN THE KHARKOV-KURSK SECTOR THE RED ARMY DROVE AHEAD, CAPTURING NUMEROUS VILLAGES.

FEB 28 1943

THE GERMAN PRESSURE WAS HEAVIEST IN THE SECTIONS SOUTHWEST OF KRAMATORSK AND VOROSHILOVGRAD. HOWEVER, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID THE CUMULATIVE ATTRITION LEVIED FOR THE LAST TEN DAYS WAS DIMINISHING THE POWER OF THE DESPERATE ENEMY EFFORT TO HOLD THE RICH, STRATEGIC BASIN. TWENTY TANKS WERE DESTROYED OVERNIGHT IN THAT SECTION ALONE, THE RUSSIAN MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"IN ONE SECTOR, THE GERMANS ATTEMPTING TO BREAK THROUGH TO A LARGE POPULATED PLACE LAUNCHED A NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE COUNTERATTACKS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID OF THE CRITICAL KRAMATORSK SECTOR, "OUR TROOPS REPULSED ALL COUNTERATTACKS AND KILLED OVER 300."

(THE GERMANS ADMITTED THE RUSSIANS HAD CROSSED THE ICE OF LAKE ILMEN, 110 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD BETWEEN NOVGOROD AND STARAYA RUSSA AND WERE ATTACKING ON A WIDE FRONT SOUTH OF THE LAKE. HEAVY ATTACKS NORTH AND SOUTH OF OREL WERE SAID TO HAVE COLLAPSED. THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD BROKEN RUSSIAN LINES IN THE IZYUM SECTOR, 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KHARKOV.)

IN ROSTOV PROVINCE WHERE THE RUSSIANS ARE WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF TAGANROG ON THE SEA OF AZOV, DISPATCHES SAID ONLY

30.24 - 1547

ARTILLERY DUELS AND LOCAL INFANTRY ACTION TOOK PLACE.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE WAS MOVING AHEAD AT ITS QUICKEST PACE IN THE DISTRICTS WEST OF KHARKOV AND NORTH OF KURSK WHERE THEY WERE SAID TO HAVE ANNIHILATED LARGE ENEMY FORCES.

NORTH OF KURSK WHERE THE RED ARMY WAS TIGHTENING THE STRINGS ON A SACK NORTHEAST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTH OF THE MAJOR GERMAN BASE OF OREL, HEAVY BATTLES CONTINUED DESPITE BLIZZARDS. THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY CAPTURED SEVERAL POPULATED PLACES WITH CONSIDERABLE BOOTY INCLUDING 19 FIELD GUNS.

SOVIET TANKS IN THIS REGION DISLODGED THE GERMANS FROM STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITIONS AND CLEARED THE PATH FOR A FURTHER ADVANCE OF

RV

A138 FEB 28 1943

MOSCOW 1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN BY GILMORE X X X FROM STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITIONS AND CLEARED THE PATH FOR A FURTHER ADVANCE OF RUSSIAN INFANTRY, THE MILITARY PRESS REPORTED.

THE CAPTURED GERMAN COMMANDER OF THE 299TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT OF THE 299TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS QUOTED AS SAYING:

"AT THIS MOMENT WHEN THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE EAST IS IN SUCH A DANGEROUS POSITION, A BLOW FROM THE WEST WOULD BRING ABOUT GERMANY'S CATASTROPHE."

THAT PASSAGE IN THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE FORTIFIED PREMIER STALIN'S RECENT IMPLIED PLEA FOR A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE.

GERMAN LOSSES WERE DECLARED GREAT IN THE DONETS BASIN, AND NUMEROUS FRESH RESERVES WERE REPORTED THROWN INTO THE BATTLE. THE ENEMY WAS DECLARED UNABLE TO TAKE A SINGLE SETTLEMENT IN THE CONTINUOUS FIGHTING RAGING BY DAY AND BY NIGHT.

30.24 - 1547

THE ONLY ADVANCE THE RUSSIANS CLAIMED IN THE DONETS REGION WAS SOUTHWEST OF VOROSHILOVGRAD.

POONA, INDIA, FEB. 26--(AP)--MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, SHOWING NO CHANGE ON THE 17TH DAY OF HIS FAST, RECEIVED CHAKRAVARTHI RAJAGOPALACHARI THIS AFTERNOON.

FEB 27 1943

RAJAGOPALACHARI, BITTERLY DISILLUSIONED, SPLIT WITH GANDHI AND THE CONGRESS PARTY LAST YEAR AFTER A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION OVER METHODS, BUT CAME BACK TO THE FOLD WHEN THE INDIAN NATIONALIST LEADER'S LIFE WAS IN DANGER AND FOUGHT TO HAVE THE BRITISH GRANT GANDHI'S RELEASE FROM HIS INTERNMENT.

HIS PLEA, HOWEVER, WAS REFUSED AND GANDHI CONTINUED THE FAST WHICH NEARLY COST HIM HIS LIFE.

TODAY RAJAGOPALACHARI TOLD REPORTERS AS HE WAITED TO SEE GANDHI THAT "THE SITUATION IS HOPELESS, THE BRITISH HAVE SCORED." HE THEN EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER WHAT HE CALLED "THE TOTAL DISREGARD FOR THE FUTURE SHOWN BY THE BRITISH."

HE SAID HE THOUGHT THE BRITISH WANTED TO GIVE INDIA FREEDOM IF THEY COULD DO SO WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THEIR PRESTIGE AN AUTHORITY

BUT TOOK THE ATTITUDE THAT IT WOULD BE DANGEROUS TO REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS NOW.

(RAJAGOPALACHARI PRESUMABLY REFERRED TO BRITAIN'S UNYIELDING STAND REGARDING GANDHI'S ACTIVITIES.

(ON WEDNESDAY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DECLARED THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR GANDHI'S FAST RESTS ENTIRELY WITH GANDHI HIMSELF.

("THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA," THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, "DECIDED LAST AUGUST THAT MR. GANDHI AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE CONGRESS PARTY MUST BE DETAINED FOR REASONS WHICH HAVE BEEN FULLY EXPLAINED. HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ENDORSES THE DETERMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOT TO BE DEFLECTED FROM THEIR DUTY

FEB 28 1943

AFTER THEIR MORNING EXAMINATION OF GANDHI, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES QUOTED THE DOCTORS TODAY AS SAYING HE DOES "HE IS CARRYING ON.

ADD WITH US AIR FORCE IN CHINA - AWARDS

LIEUT.COL.HERBERT MORGAN OF FREEDOM, PA., CHENNAULT'S CHIEF OF OPERATIONS, WAS GIVEN THE FIRST OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AN AIR MEDAL BESTOWED PREVIOUSLY. HE WAS CITED FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS AS BOMBARDMENT FORCE COMMANDER, AIRPLANE COMMANDER OR AS LEADING BOMBARDIER ON COMBAT MISSIONS OVER OCCUPIED CHINA, BURMA AND INDO-CHINA BETWEEN MAY 10 AND DEC. 30, 1942, INVOLVING MORE THAN 100 HOURS IN THE AIR.

OTHERS AWARDED AIR MEDALS FOR 25 OR MORE COMBAT MISSIONS SINCE JULY 1, 1942:

MAJ.EVERETT HOLSTROM OF TACOMA, WASH., RECENTLY MADE COMMANDER OF A BOMBER SQUADRON; CAPT.ALLEN FORSYTH OF HOUSTON, MINN.; CAPT. JOHN REED OF LA GRANGE, ILL.; FIRST LIEUT.ALBERT BIGGS OF DALLAS, TEX., ALL PILOTS.

CAPT.HORACE CROUCH OF COLUMBIA,S.C.; FIRST LIEUTS. GEORGE STOUT OF EMPORIA,KANS.; STEPHEN DENIS OF RICHMOND,VA.; EMORY DOWN OF ATLANTA, GA., ALL BOMBARDIERS.

CAPT.CLAYTON CAMPBELL OF OROFINO, IDAHO; FIRST LIEUT.JOSEPH DOCKWEILLER OF SYRACUSE,N.Y., BOTH NAVIGATORS.

FEB 28 1943

SERGTS.DOUGLAS RADNEY OF MEXIA,TEX.; ROBERT SCHAFER OF CLAYTON, WASH.; ROLAND PALAGI OF UNCON, IDAHO; WILLIAM LA PLANT OF COLVILLE,WASH., ALL GUNNERS.

THE SILVER STAR WENT TO CAPT. CLYDE SLOCUM OF DOERUN, GA., WHO PILED INTO A FORMATION OF JAPANESE BOMBERS ON NOV. 12, 1942 WHILE ON AN INTERCEPTION MISSION FROM AN EAST CHINA AIRDROME. HIS FIRE CAUSED THE LEADING BOMBER TO TURN FROM ITS COURSE. GALLANTLY CONTINUING THE ATTACK AGAINST SUPERIOR NUMBERS, HE DAMAGED TWO OTHER ENEMY PLANES, ONE OF WHICH WAS FOUND LATER DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. HE THEN JOCKEYED INTO POSITION, DE-IVERING SUCH AN EFFECTIVE ATTACK AS TO DRIVE THEZ OFF THE ENEMY.

30.24 - 1549

MAJ. JOHN ALLISON OF DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., COMMANDER OF A FIGHTER SQUADRON, RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART FOR WOUNDS SUFFERED JULY 30, 1942 IN HIS FIRST NIGHT COMBAT WHEN HE ENGAGED TWO JAPANESE PLANES WHILE INTERCEPTING A FLIGHT OF ENEMY BOMBERS. HIS OWN PLANE WAS HIT ELEVEN TIMES. WITH HIS OWN MOTOR SHOT OUT AND WOUNDED SLIGHTLY IN THE ARM, HE NEVERTHELESS SAVED THE CRAFT IN THE YANGTZE RIVER. HE RECEIVED A HEAD INJURY IN THE LANDING.

FEB 28 1943

CD OSULLIVANS 1310 GKN 1135A

ADD ALLIEDHQ AUSTRALIA - SALAMAUA

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORED THAT IN A ROUNDUP OF STRAGGLERS IN THE AREA OF ALLIED-HELD BUNA, WELL BELOW LAE-SALAMAUA, 660 JAPS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND 73 TAKEN PRISONER DURING FEBRUARY. DURING THE CONQUEST OF THE PAPUAN PENINSULA, ON WHICH BUNA IS LOCATED, THE AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS DISPERSED OR DESTROYED A JAP ARMY OF 15,000. ALL ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN PAPUA ENDED JAN.22 BUT IT WAS CONCEDED THAT MANY GROUPS OF POORLY SUPPLIED JAPS STILL WERE ROAMING THE JUNGLES.

EW834PCW NM

ADD (CQ)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FEB 27-(AP)-ALLIED AIRMEN SCORED A DIRECT HIT AND TWO NEAR MISSES WITH 500-POUND BOMBS ON A JAPANESE MERCHANT VESSEL IN THE HARBOR OF WEWAK, IN NORTHERN NEW

30.24 - 1549

GUINEA, IN WIDE RANGING ATTACKS ON ENEMY SHIPPING, AIR FIELDS AND SUPPLY LINES ON THAT ISLAND AND NEARBY NEW BRITAIN, AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID "HEAVY DAMAGE" WAS INFLICTED ON THE SUPPLY SHIP WHILE OTHER ALLIED PLANES SCORED "DAMAGING NEAR MISSES" ON THREE SMALLER JAPANESE VESSELS OF 1,000 TONS OR LESS AT POWELL POINT, NEW BRITAIN.

HEAVY BOMBERS RANGED OVER ENEMY TARGETS FROM GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN, WHERE TWO WAVES OF PLANES CAUSED WIDE DAMAGE TO THE RUNWAY AND DISPERSAL AREAS, TO LAE ON THE EASTERN NEW GUINEA COAST WHERE THE AIRDROME WAS BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED.

ALLIED PLANES OVER THE LAE AND NEARBY BUBO AREAS STRUCK AT JAPANESE SUPPLIES.

ADD ALLIEDHQ AUSTRALIA - 2ND MERCHANT VESSEL HIT

CAPT. ARTHUR A. FLETCHER OF WASHINGTON, D.C., PILOTED THE FLYING FORTRESS WHICH SCORED THE BULLS EYE ON THE LARGEST OF THE JAPANESE CARGO VESSELS IN A DARING LOW-LEVEL SKIP-BOMBING ATTACK JUST BEFORE DAWN THIS MORNING.

FEB 28 1943

"ALL I DID IS WHAT I'M PAID FOR," FLETCHER SAID AFTER HIS RETURN.

"WE HAD A LITTLE GOOD LUCK AND A LITTLE BAD."

THE BIG BOMBER CAME BCK TO ITS BASE WITH A FEW MACHINEGUN BULLET HOLES, TWO WOUNDED MEN AND TWO FAULTY MOTORS.

FLETCHER SAID AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, ALONG ON THE FLIGHT AS AN OBSERVER, HAD THE TIP OF HIS NOSE GRAZED BY A MACHINE GUN BULLET--"JUST ENOUGH TO MAKE IT BLEED."

"IT WAS LIKE SOMEBODY HAD POKED HIM HARD ON THE SCHNOZZLE," FLETCHER SAID.

FLETCHER TOLD HOW THE BIG FORTRESS MADE FOUR RUNS OVER THE SHIP IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE INCLUDING ONE POINT-BLANK SHOT BY A THREE-INCH GUN, AS HE TRIED TO MANOEUVER INTO POSITION FOR HIS BOMBARDIER, SECOND LIEUT. HARRY MAYER OF NEW YORK CITY, TO DROP HIS DEADLY LOAD.

THE BOMBS DROPPED AND THE TAIL GUNNER TOLD FLETCHER:

"WE RAKED HIM UP AND DO, -,$ 5&3, -:49''."

FLETCHER SAID THE TAIL GUNNER REPORTED HE'D SEEN A GEYSER, BUT ADDED:

FEB 28 1943

"WE COULDN'T STAY AROUND TO SEE WHETHER THE SHIP SANK BECAUSE ONE GUNNER SAID ON THE PHONE 'WE'D BETTER GO HOME SIR, MY FOOT'S BLOWN OFF.' FORTUNATELY IT WASN'T QUITE THAT BAD."

17ISAEW NM

THE FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY SGT. BEN (CORRECT) PRICE OF 55 LAFAYETTE DRIVE, N.E., ATLANTA, GA., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.

GUADALCANAL, SOLOMON ISLANDS, JAN 20-(DELAYED))RILEY'S ENGINEERS, THE MEN WHO COOPERATED WITH NAVY "SEABEES" IN RAISING HENDERSON FIELD FROM AN EARTHEN STRIP TO A FIRST CLASS AIR BASE, ACCOMPLISHED THEIR MISSION IN SPITE OF HELL AND HIGH WATER.

THE MARINE ENGINEERS, COMMANDER BY MAJOR THOMAS F. RILEY, A VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE GRADUATE FROM 512 COLINCELLO STREET, HARRISONBURG, VA., WERE FLOODED, BOMBED, STRAFFED AND SHELLED, BUT THEY BUILT BOMBER AND FIGHTER RUNWAYS THE PILOTS COULD USE.

WHEN THEY FIRST PULLED INTO THE BAY, THEY WERE GREETED BY SWARMS OF JAP DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES. FOR A THEORETICAL NON-COMBAT-ANT OUTFIT, THEY GAVE A GOOD ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES, ALONG WITH "SEABEES" OR NAVY CONSTRUCTION BATTALION MEN WHO, AFTER THE INITIAL PHASES, MOVED INTO GUADALCANAL TO ASSIST IN IMPROVING AND MAINTAINING HENDERSON FIELD.

BARELY HAD THEY HIT THE BEACH WITH THEIR EQUIPMENT WHEN 24 BOMBERS CAME OVER TO PLASTER THE AREA WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES, SENDING THEM DIVING INTO FOX HOLES.

FEB 28 1943

SGT.WALLACE HOLSTEIN, WOODBURY, N.J., JUMPED FOR THE NEAREST "AA" GUN AND SENT A DIVE BOMBER TO THE BOTTOM. SGT. RAYMOND C.WASHEY, 23 MICHIGAN AVENUE, N.E., WASHINGTON, D.C., MOUNTED A LIGHT MACHINE GUN ON THE SHIP'S LIFE LINE AND FIRED AT A JAP TORPEDO PLANE UNTIL THE PLANE BURST APART. CAPT. JAMES LANEY, 127 EAST PARIS STREET, SOUTH BEND, IND., GRABBED A RIFLE AND PICKED OFF THE PILOT OF A THIRD PLANE, SENDING IT CRASHING INTO THE WATER.

AT NIGHT, TIRED AND DIRTY, THE ENGINEERS SET UP CAMP ALONG THE LUNGA RIVER. THERE WAS A SUDDEN TROPICAL FLOOD AND WITHIN 30 MINUTES THE MEN WERE CAUGHT IN 12 FEET OF WATER. THEY SWAM TO SAFETY, AND SPENT THE REST OF THE NIGHT TRYING TO SALVAGE GEAR.

TO HANDLE THE FREQUENT TORRENTIAL RAINS WHICH INUNDATED THE FIELD, MAJOR RILEY'S MEN CONCOTED A DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF DITCHES AND CULVERTS, THE LATTER MADE OF 50 GALLON DRUMS WELDED TOGETHER.

KA125OPEW NM

30.24-1551

30.24-1551

BY J.NORMAN LODGE

(ADVANCE)-GUADALCANAL, SOLOMON ISLANDS, FEB.27-(AP)-THE JAPANESE EVACUATION OF THESE VITAL ISLAND BASES RELEASES FOR THE FIRST TIME THE MOST FANTASTIC STORY OF WORLD WAR TWO--HOW MOSQUITOES AIDED THE MARINES DURING THE PUSH ON KOKUMBONA.

UNTIL YOU'VE LIVED ON GUADALCANAL, IN THE NEW HEBRIDES OR ON NEW CALEDONIA, YOU'VE NEVER REALLY SEEN MOSQUITOES. NEW JERSEY'S MARSHES BREED PYGMIES! THEY ARE AS AIR GUNS COMPARED TO COAST ARTILLERY; AS IS LAWN TENNIS TO THE IRISH GAME OF HURLEY. DOWN THIS WAY WE REALLY HAVE MOSQUITOES.

FEB 28 1943

THERE IS NO DENIAL BY THE GROUND CREW AT HENDERSON FIELD, FOR INSTANCE, THAT ONE OF THE MEDIUM SIZE MOSQUITOES LANDED ON THE RUNWAY AT DUSK ONE EVENING AND BEFORE THE REFUELING CREW FOUND OUT THEIR MISTAKE THEY HAD PUMPED 40 GALLONS OF GASOLINE INTO IT, BELIEVING IT TO BE ONE OF OUR PLANES.

NOR IS THERE REFUTATION FROM OFFICIALS AT ONE OF OUR FIELDS THAT ONE MOSQUITO GOT UNDER THE NETTING OF A FORMER ALL-AMERICA FULLBACK AND WHEN MORNING CAME SAID FULLBACK HAD TO BE GIVEN A TRANSFUSION BEFORE HE HAD STRENGTH ENOUGH TO GET HIS FEET ON THE FLOOR.

THEN THERE IS THE STORY OF HOW THEY GET INTO THE NETTING. ACCORDING TO USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCES, THESE SOUTH SEA MOSQUITOES LIGHT ON THE NET, FORCE THEIR RIGHT LEG THROUGH THE NETTING, HEAVE WITH THE LEFT AND WRENCH THE NET APART. AND THERE IS NO REASON TO DISBELIEVE THE STORY.

ONE MEDICAL OFFICER ATTACHED TO A NAVAL BASE HERE SWEARS HE FOUND ONE MOSQUITO LOOKING OVER THE IDENTIFICATION TAGS OF THE SLEEPING PATIENTS TO LEARN WHAT TYPE BLOOD THEY HAD.

ANOTHER HIGH RANKING OFFICER, A MARINE, HAD A NARROW ESCAPE FROM TWO OF THE SMALLER MOSQUITOES WHILE CROSSING THE LUNGA RIVER BRIDGE. HE IS GEN.LOUIS E.WOOD OF FREDONIA, N.Y., WHO, HAVING CHARGE OF HENDERSON FIELD SHOULD KNOW SIZE FOR HE HANDLES EVERYTHING FROM TINY FIGHTERS TO B-17'S.

ACCORDING TO THE GENERAL'S STORY, HE WAS CROSSING THE LUNGA WHEN TWO MOSQUITOES POWER DIVE ON HIM. CARRYING HIM FAR AND HIGH, ONE ASKED THE OTHER:

"SHALL WE EAT HIM HERE OR TAKE HIM HOME?"

"OH," SAID THE SECOND, "LET'S EAT HIM HERE. IF WE TAKE HIM HOME THE BIG FELLOWS WILL TAKE HIM AWAY FROM US."

FORTUNATELY FOR THE GENERAL A RETURNING FLIGHT OF RECONNAISSANCE PLANES FORCED THE MOSQUITOES TO RELEASE THE GENERAL WHO FELL INTO THE RIVER UNHARMED.

FEB 28 1943

THAT'S JUST TO GIVE YOU AN IDEA OF SIZE. OF COURSE THERE IS THE DANGER OF MALARIA FROM THEIR STING AND AT ONE TIME THERE WERE MORE CASUALTIES FROM THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO THAN THERE WAS FROM THE MALICIOUS NIP.

AFTER THE EXPERIENCE OF GENERAL WOOD SOMETHING JUST HAD TO BE DONE. ONE DOES NOT SIT IDLY BY AND LET MARINE GENERALS BE TAKEN FOR A RIDE LIKE THAT. AND, AS USUAL, THE MARINES GOT THE SITUATION UNDER CONTROL.

LIEUTENANTS GEORGE DEBELL OF GREAT NECK, L.I., AND BILL DOBBIN OF GENEVA, N.Y., NOT TOO FAR FROM FREDONIA, ASKED

PERMISSION TO EXPERIMENT. THEY STUDIED MOSQUITO HABITS, BLOOD LINES, FLYING ABILITY AND, AT PERIL TO THEIR OWN LIFE, CAPTURED A FEW SPECIES.

BREEDING AND CROSS BREEDING THEY DEVELOPED A RACE OF SIAMESE MOSQUITOES, JOINED TOGETHER AT THE NECK, HAVING EVERY APPEARANCE OF THE LOCKHEED P-38 FIGHTER-INTERCEPTOR, AND ABOUT THE SAME GENERAL DIMENSIONS, ELECTRICAL EXPERTS THEN WERE CALLED IN AND LOUD SPEAKERS WERE ATTACHED TO THE BUZZING SECTION OF THE HYBRID-SIAMESE MOSQUITO.

FINALLY 12 OF THESE FIERCE APPEARING HYBRIDS WERE READY. RADIO CONTROL WAS RIGGED AND OFF WENT THE DOZEN FROM HENDERSON FIELD, KOKUMBONA BOUND. THE ROAR WAS MAGNIFICIENT. UP, UP, UP WENT THE HYBRIDS AND RADIO CONTROL TOOK OVER. THE FRONT LINE OBSERVERS WERE TOLD TO WATCH FOR A FLIGHT OF P-38'S. ALMOST IMMEDIATELY WORD CAME BACK THAT THEY WERE OVER THE AREA, MAKING AN UNGODLY NO

SE, AND

FEB 28 1943

HEADED DIRECT FOR THE JAP LINES.

WITHIN A FEW MOMENTS THE JAP ANTI-AIRCRAFT OPENED UP. NOT ONE OF THE HYBRIDS WAS SHOT DOWN. AGAIN AND AGAIN THE EXPERIMENT WAS TRIED BEFORE RADIO CONTROL ALLOWED ONE OF OUR MOSQUITO P-38'S TO BE GROUNDED. IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO LEARN THE JAPANESE REACTION AFTER WASTING ALL THAT AMMUNITION, BUT WHEN THE NEXT FLIGHT WAS SENT OVER NO AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL WAS FIRED. LOWER CAME THE HYBRIDS, NOW AT TREETOP HEIGHT, NOT EVEN A RIFLE WAS FIRED. THE JAPS COULD NOT BE FOOLED TWICE!

THEN IT HAPPENED.

REAL P-38'S WERE SENT UP, BOMB LADEN AND FLOWN BY VOLUNTEER PILOTS. DIRECT TO KOKUMBONA THEY FLEW. NOT A BIT OF ACK ACK BLA[illegible] THE SKY. DOWN, DOWN TO 1,000 FEET ROARED THE LOCKHEEDS BUT STILLNESS WAS THEIR ONLY GREETING. DIRECTLY OVER THE VITAL SUPPLY DUMPS AND JAP LINES THEY DROPPED THEIR TONS OF BOMBS AND WERE AWAY BEFORE THE NIPPONESE LEARNED OF THE DECEPTION.

MARINE PATROLS NEXT MORNING FOUND MANY SELF-INFLICTED APPENDECTONIES WHEN THEY TOOK COUNT OF THE JAP DEAD. THE MOSQUITO FLEET HAD DONE ITS WORK.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB 28)

BY J.NORMAN LODGE

FEB 28 1943

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE,FEB.27-(AP)-WHAT MAKES THE MARINE CORPS SUCH EFFICIENT FIGHTERS? WHY, FOR INSTANCE, WERE THE MARINES, GREATLY OUTNUMBERED, LACKING SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION, ABLE TO FORCE THE JAPANESE OFF GUADALCANAL ISLAND?

THE ANSWER PERHAPS IS THE OFFICERS WHO LEAD THE MEN INTO BATTLE.

HOW ARE THESE OFFICERS CHOSEN? HOW DO THEY DIFFER FROM ANY OTHER GROUP? PERHAPS CHOOSING THREE AT RANDOM FROM A UNIT NOW SERVING IN THIS AREA WILL ANSWER THE QUESTION.

THIS IS NO HAND-PICKED GROUP. THEIR NAMES HAVE NEVER, AS YET, BEEN EMBLAZONED ON ESCUTCHEONS OF HONOR, BUT THE WAR ISN'T OVER YET. WE HEAR OF THE GENERALS, BUT WHAT OF THE CAPTAIN AND THE [illegible]UTENANT, THE OFFICERS WHO LEAD THE MEN INTO THE FOX HOLES, WHO SHARE THEIR PUTRID WATER AND THEIR MUD AND THEIR WOUNDS. WHERE ARE THEY CHOSEN FROM?

HERE ARE THREE FROM THE SAME UNIT, ALL HANDSOME CLEAN-LOOKING YOUNG MEN, EACH A LEADER IN COLLEGE, EACH A MEMBER OF THE EXCLUSIVE SCABBARD AND BLADE, THE ONLY MILITARY FRATERNITY

30.24—1553 30.24—1553

RECOGNIZED BY THE U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT.

CAPTAIN ELBERT GRAVES, 25, OF SOLSBERRY, GREENE COUNTY, INDIANA. AFTER GRADUATING FROM SMITHVILLE HIGH SCHOOL HE ATTENDED INDIANA UNIVERSITY AND WAS GRADUATED IN '40 WITH A DEGREE IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION. HE WAS AN HONOR GRADUATE OF THE FAMOUS INDIANA R.O.T.C., TREASURER OF HIS CLASS AND SHOT ON THE PERSHING RIFLES ONE OF THE CRACK DRILL UNITS OF THE COUNTRY. OF DUTCH ANCESTRY, HIS PARENTS OPERATE A 270 ACRE FARM. AS A MEMBER OF SCABBARD AND BLADE HE WAS APPROACHED BY MARINE CORPS TALENT SCOUTS. HE CHOSE THE MARINES. FIVE FEET 10 1/2 INCHES, HE WEIGHS 161 POUNDS. BLACK HAIR, DEEP SET BLUE EYES, FIRM CHIN AND A MILITARY BEARING THAT WOULD DELIGHT EVEN A MOVIE DIRECTOR. GRAVES COMMANDS RESPECT FROM HIS MEN AND FROM FELLOW OFFICERS ALIKE.

FEB 28 1943

LIEUT.EDWARD KURDZIEL, 24, BLOND POLISH GIANT FROM BROOKLYN. AFTER GRADUATING FROM P.S. 73 AND MAAREN HIGH SCHOOL HE ATTENDED GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY WHERE HE MAJORED IN PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY, BEING GRADUATED WITH HONOR FROM HIS ACADEMIC AND MILITARY CLASSES. HE WAS CAPTAIN OF THE COLLEGE RIFLE TEAM AND WAS EDITOR OF HIS SCHO PAPER. VOTED THE "MOST EFFICIENT" IN HIS CLASS, HE WAS A NATURAL FOR THE MARINES. HIS PARENTS, BOTH BORN IN OVERRUN POLAND, ARE LIVING. HIS FATHER IS A RETIRED BAKER.

LIEUT.WALLACE EUGENE TOW, TOWERING SIX FOOT THREE AND OF NORWEGIAN DESCENT, IS THE THIRD OF THIS TRIO. HE, LIKE GRAVES, HAILS FROM A TOWN SO SMALL IT'S HARD TO FIND ON THE MAP--NORWAY, IOWA. ONLY 23 YEARS OF AGE TOW MIGHT EASILY HAVE BEEN A MOVIE OR STAGE HERO. OF FARM STOCK--HIS PARENTS OPERATE A 100-ACRE TRACT IN BENTON COUNTY, IOWA--TOW ATTENDED IOWA STATE WHERE HE MAJORED IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

HE, TOO, WAS A MEMBER OF SCABBARD AND BLADE AND WAS MANAGER OF THE STUDENT COUNCIL, MANAGER OF THE AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL AND PRESIDENT OF THE INTER-FRATERNITY PLEDGE TRAINEES COUNCIL. HE ALSO IS A MEMBER OF SIGMA PHI EPSILON.

WITH SUCH ASTUTE CHOOSING OF LEADERS THERE IS LITTLE REASON TO WONDER WHY THE MARINES GO PLACES. THE ENLISTED MEN ARE THE USUAL JONES, SMITHS, JABLONSKIES AND WINOERGREENS OF EVERY-DAY CROSS-SECTION AMERICA. BUT UNDER EXCELLENT LEADERSHIP THEY BECOME THE MOST EFFICIENT FIGHTING MACHINE IN THE WORLD AND PERHAPS THE BEST OFFICERED MILITARY UNIT THAT EVER WORE THE UNIFORM OF COMBAT.

JP646ACW

ADDCAMP O'REILLY-RR

AT O'REILLY, STAFF OFFICERS ARE TRYING TO RELIEVE THE TEDIUM WITH VARYING TYPES OF TRAINING DESIGNED TO MAKE OFFICERS AND TROOPS FIT FOT ACTION IN ANY THEATER. IT'S HARDLY POSSIBLE TO TRAIN SKI TROOP FIT FOR ACTION IN ANY THEATER. IT'S HARDLY POSSIBLE TO TRAIN SKI TROOP BUT THEY ARE TRAINING JUNGLE FIGHTERS, AND EVEN THE "WHITE COLLAR" WORKERS OF HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, ARE LEARNING WHAT IT'S LIKE IN THE SWAMPY JUNGLES OF NEW GUINEA OR GUADALCANAL.

FEB 28 1943

HEADQUARTERSTYPISTS, DRIVERS, MECHANICS, COOKS AND MILITARY POLICE-MEN SPENT A WEEK STRUGGLING WITH JUNGLE VINES AND SWAMPS. THEY EMERGED LOOKING LIKE TATTERED SOLDIERS OF THE SOLOMONS, WITH SHAGGY BEARDS AND TORN KNEES. BUT THEY PERFORMED, OFFICERS REPORTED, ALMOST AS WELL AS AT THEIR USUAL POSTS, BEHIND A DESK, A STEERING WHEEL, OR IN THE KITCHEN.

FOR INSTANCE, STAFF SGT.HAROLD EICHEL, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE

BLAZING TRAILS ACROSS HIS HOME TOWN OF YONKERS, N.Y., LED HIS MEN SEVEN MILES THROUGH UNCHARTED JUNGLE IN THREE HOURS, DESPITE EARLIER ESTIMATES THAT THE PACE COULD NOT EXCEED A MILE AN HOUR.

EVEN THE OFFICERS IN THE MOBILE FORCE ARE TAKING, NOT GIVING, ORDERS THESE DAYS, LEARNING ANEW THE TRICKS AND RULES OF MODERN WARFARE. SIXTY AT A TIME, EVERY OFFICER IN THE MOBILE FORCE BELOW THE RANK OF COLONEL IS SPENDING 30 DAYS IN BARRACKS LIKE ORDINARY PRIVATES, UNDERGOING IN CLASSROOM AND FIELD A RAPID, INTENSIVE REVIEW OF MILITARY TRAINING AND TACTICS.

FEB 28 1943

LIEUTENANTS, CAPTAINS AND EVEN MAJORS ARE GROUPED INTO PLATOONS LIKE ORDINARY ROOKIES AND FOR THESE 30 DAYS, THEIR DAILY SCHEDULES ARE JAMMED FROM 6 A.M. REVEILLE TO 11 P.M. TAPS. THEY MUST KEEP THEIR BEDS AND QUARTERS TRIM, MUST PASS DAILY INSPECTION UNDER THE SHARP AND PERHAPS MALICIOUS EYES OF A SERGEANT, THEN UNDERGO A TELESCOPED VERSION OF THE ARMY'S RIGOROUS BASIC TRAINING.

FOR MOST OF THESE OFFICERS, THE COURSE IS A REVIEW, BUT FOR MANY, LIKE THOSE FROM THE MEDICAL AND QUARTERMASTER DETACHMENTS, THE COURSE PLUNGES THEM INTO AN ENTIRELY NEW WORLD. THEY'RE OUT JABBING BAYONETS INTO DUMMIES, DIGGING TRENCHES, OR TAKING A MACHINE GUN APART FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THEIR LIVES.

THE DAY I LOOKED IN ON THE OFFICERS' SCHOOL, IN COMPANY WITH THE SCHOOL COMMANDANT, MAJ.M.E.EDWARDS OF SALT LAKE CITY, 30 OF THE MEN HAD TAKEN MOST OF A MACHINE GUN APART AND WERE FACED WITH THE TASK OF GETTING IT BACK TOGETHER. A SERGEANT, A PUERTO RICAN SOLDIER, WAS EXPLAINING THE MEDHANISM WITH THE AID OF CHARTS AND GRAPHS.

THE MEN LEARN BAYONETTING, HOW TO HANDLE HAND GRENADES, THE OPERATION OF MACHINE GUNS, FIELD GUNS. THEY SPEND HOURS ON TARGET RANGES, THEY DIG FOXHOLES, TANK TRAPS, LEARN TO KEEP MOTOR TRANSPORT IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER.

IN ALL THESE COURSES, THE EMPHASIS, NATURALLY, IS ON PROPER TECHNIQUES OF IMPARTING INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE TO OTHERS--THE MEN WHO NORMALLY WOULD BE UNDER, NOT ABOVE, THEM. HENCE THERE ARE COURSES ON THE TECHNIQUE OF INSPECTION, METHODS OF TEACHING MILITARY SUBJECTS, DISCIPLINE FOR MARCHES, METHODS OF CONDUCTING TRAINING OVER OBSTACLE COURSES, MECHANISM OF INSTRUCTION IN CLOSE AND EXTENDED ORDER DRILL, AND SO FORTH.

ONE OF THE SCHOOL RULES SAYS "IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE WORK OUTLINED AND STUDY REQUIREMENTS WILL OCCUPY PRACTICALLY ALL THE STUDENT OFFICER'S TIME."

FEB 28 1943

THE MEN SAY THE ANTICIPATION IS CORRECT.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB.28 (NOTE THAT DATE) MOVED FEB.14)

EDMONTON, ALTA., FEB. 27-(AP)-TWO INJURED UNITED STATES SURVIVORS OF A PLANE CRASH TOLD FROM HOSPITAL BEDS TODAY OF THEIR EXPERIENCES DURING 19 DAYS AND NIGHTS IN THE WILD MOUNTAINOUS BUSH COUNTRY OF CANADA'S NORTHWEST. THE MEN, EACH WITH A BROKEN LEG, WERE BROUGHT HERE BY AIRPLANE YESTERDAY.

STAFF SERGT.EDWIN WILCYNSKI SAID HE HAD GREETED RESCUERS WITH THE EXCLAMATION: "GEE, AM I GLAD TO SEE YOU!"

WILCYNSKI, WHOSE HOME IS IN NEKOOSA, WIS., AND HIS COMPANION, RUPERT ALEXANDER OF DENVER, COLO., WERE FOUND BY A ROYAL CANADIAN

MOUNTED POLICEMAN AND AN ARMY OFFICER AS THEY WERE CRAWLING TOWARD A SETTLEMENT FROM THE CRASHED PLANE.

TWO OTHER MEN, PILOT JOHN HART OF MINNEAPOLIS AND CO-PILOT KENNETH W.JONES OF ELIDA, OHIO, WERE KILLED WHEN THE PLANE CRASHED INTO 60-FOOT TALL TIMBER.

FEB 28 1943

THE INJURED MEN LIVED ON THE PLANE'S EMERGENCY RATIONS FOR 14 DAYS BEFORE THEY STARTED TO CRAWL TO THE SETTLEMENT THEY KNEW WAS NEARBY. THEIR FOOD SUPPLY WAS GETTING LOW AND THEY WERE AFRAID IT WOULD RUN OUT. THE RESCUERS BUILT A FIRE AND GAVE THEM CIGARETTES.

WHEN THE TWO STARTED ON THEIR GRUELLING CRAWL THROUGH THE DENSE BUSH AND DEEP SNOW ALL THE FOOD THEY HAD WITH THEM WAS FOUR PACKAGES OF CONCENTRATED SOUP, SEVEN BOUILLON CUBES, AND TWO PIECES OF SAUSAGE.

ONE OF THE MEN PUSHED A SLED TO SUPPORT THE UPPER PART OF HIS BODY AND THE OTHER PULLED HIMSELF ALONG WITH SNOWSHOES TIED TO HIS HANDS. THEY CAME WITHIN A COUPLE OF MILES OF REACHING THEIR GOAL.

THEY HAD COVERED BETWEEN TWO AND THREE MILES IN THAT DESOLATE AREA BEFORE THEIR RESCUERS FOUND THEM.

WILC[illegible]KI SAID THAT JUST BEFORE THE CRASH "I SORT OF PUSHED AGAINST ALEXANDER WITH MY BACK. I HAD A FEELING THAT WE WERE GOING TO CRASH.

"THE PILOT WAS COUNTING OFF THE SPEED OF THE PLANE. WE WERE GOING ABOUT 60 MILES AN HOUR WHEN WE HIT. THE FRONT OF THE PLANE WAS SMASHED OPEN."

THE CRASH OCCURRED AT NIGHT WHILE IT WAS SNOWING. "THAT FIRST NIGHT I DIDN'T SLEEP AT ALL," WILCZYNSKI SAID. "I

30.24-1559 1555 30.24-1555

FELT TOO WEAK. THE NEXT DAY I GOT OVER THE SHOCK AND SURPRISE OF IT ALL AND FELT BETTER.

"THE FIRST 14 DAYS WE SPENT MOST OF THE TIME IN THE PLANE. ALEX (ALEXANDER) WAS FEELING SICK AND DIDN'T EAT VERY MUCH."

THEY DID NOT MAKE SPLINTS FOR THEIR LEGS BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT FIND ANYTHING SUITABLE. INSTEAD, THEY TIED STRONG LEATHER BELTS AROUND THEIR BROKEN LIMBS.

FINALLY, THEIR LEGS FROZE AND THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO PAIN, BUT THE LEGS WERE USELESS.

FEB 28 1943

FOR THE FIRST FIVE DAYS IT SEEMED TO WILCZYNSKI IT WAS SNOWING ALL THE TIME. THERE WAS ABOUT A FOOT OF NEW SNOW AROUND AND ON THE WING OF THE PLANE. HE KEPT CRAWLING OUT OF THE PLANE TO BUILD A FIRE.

FOR WATER WILCZYNSKI SAID HE WOULD SCOOP UP A HANDFUL OF SNOW AND CHEW IT BEFORE PUTTING IT IN HIS MOUTH. HE SAID HE FELT HE GOT MORE GOOD OUT OF SUCKING A CHUNK OF IT AS THERE APPEARED TO BE MORE WATER IN IT THAT WAY.

WILCZYNSKI, A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, WAS EXCITED AND "CHIPPER," AS HE CALLED IT, WHEN HE FOUND ON HIS ARRIVAL HERE HE HAD JUST BEEN AWARDED A COMMISSION AS A LIEUTENANT.

THEIR PLANE, A UNITED STATES CARGO PLANE, WAS ONE OF TWO WHICH DISAPPEARED SIMULTANEOUSLY FEB. 3.

THE SECOND PLANE IS STILL MISSING WITH 11 PERSONS ABOARD. THE SEARCH IS BEING CONTINUED BY U.S.ARMY AND R.C.A.F.PLANES.

Rq313PEW

TORONTO, FEB 27-(AP)-LIEUT. JOHN D. MCCLOSKEY, A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR CORPS SINCE JANUARY, 1941, WAS KILLED IN ACTION JAN.30 ON THE NORTH AFRICAN FRONT, IT WAS MADE KNOWN HERE TODAY BY HIS FATHER, L. C. MCCLOSKEY.

A NATIVE OF TORONTO AND A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, HE ATTENDED VALLEY FORGE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WAYNE, PA., AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

OTTAWA,FEB. 27-(AP)-A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST TODAY CONTAINED THE NAME OF ONE AMERICAN, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR.

THE PRISONER IS PILOT OFFICER GLENN PATRICK WILSON, SON OF C.C.WILSON OF 505 DETROIT ST., ANN ARBOR,MICH. FEB 28 1943

RA250PEW

WASHINGTON, FEB 27-(AP)-LIEUTENANT COMMANDER LEROY C.SIMPLER A NAVY FIGHTER SQUADRON COMMANDER DURING INITIAL OPERATIONS IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS LAST AUGUST, IS TO RECEIVE A THIRD DECORATION FOR HIS OUTSTANDING WORK, THE NAVY REPORTED TODAY.

SIMPLER, WHOSE SQUADRON IS KNOWN TO HAVE SHOT DOWN 77 PLANES AND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR 16 MORE, RECEIVED A NAVY CROSS AND A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS IN A CEREMONY IN SECRETARY KNOX'S OFFICE THREE DAYS AGO.

KNOX HAS AUTHORIZED AWARD TO THE 37-YEAR-OLD FLYER OF A GOLD STAR IN PLACE OF A SECOND DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

SIMPLER'S WIFE, MRS.BARBARA LARGUE SIMPLER, LIVES AT MILTON, DEL.

HIS CITATION SAID THAT BY MAKING REPEATED MACHINE GUN ATTACKS ON ENEMY INSTALLATIONS, SIMPLER "ASSISTED EFFECTIVELY IN SILENCING JAPANESE OPPOSITION AND ASSURING THE CONSUMMATION OF OUR LANDING OPERATIONS" IN THE SOLOMONS WITHOUT UNDUE CASUALTIES.

KNOX ALSO AUTHORIZED AWARD OF THE NAVY CROSS TO LT. (J.G.) WILLIAN T.SORENSEN, OF 166 WEST 2ND SOUTH, BOUNTIFUL, UTAH, WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL FOR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE IN THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS CAMPAIGN.

THE NAVY CROSS GOES TO SORENSEN FOR DIVE BOMBING ATTACKS DELIVERED AGAINST AP SHIPS AND FOUR MOTOR PATROL PLANES

FEB 28 1943

THE NAVY CROSS GOES TO SORENSEN FOR DIVE BOMBING ATTACKS DELIVERED AGAINST JAP SHIPS AND FOUR MOTOR PATROL PLANES IN KISKA HARBTR. ON ONE OCCASION HE CAME OUT OF AN ATTACK WITH 100 SHRAPNEL HOLES IN HIS PLANE.

THE CITATION MENTIONED THIS FACT AND SAID THE PARTICULAR DIVE WAS SUCCESSFUL IN THAT SORENSEN SUCCEEDED IN DESTROYING THREE OUT OF A GROUP OF FOUR ENEMY FOUR-ENGINE PATROL PLANES BY STRAFFING.

THE CITATION NOTED THAT HE HAD FLOWN THE ALEUTIANS ROUTE INDER EXTREMELY ADVERSE WEATHER AND IN THE FACE OF GREAT DANGERS ARISING FROM THE FACT THAT HE HAD TO PULL OUT OF DIVING ATTACKS OVER KISKA BAY INTO CLOUDS WHICH OBSCURE NEARBY MOUNTAINS.

RK123SPEW

30.24—1557

30.24-1557

AP RADIOTELEPHOTO

WASHINGTON, FEB 27-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY AWARD OF THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION TO:

COL.FRANK S.BOWEN,JR., SON OF COL.FRANK S.BOWEN, 2324 FRANCISCO ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

STAFF SERGEANT RAYBORN C.BLANK, WIFE, MRS.ADRIAN E.BLANK, RURAL ROUTE NO.1, WEYAUWEGA,WISC.

TECHNICIAN ILLIAM C.FEATHERSTONE, SON OF MRS.IDA FEETHER-STONE, 12 EDNA ST., PONTIAC, MICH.

SERGEANT JAMES KINCAID, SON OF EARL W.KINCAID, 2931 SYCAMORE AVE., MARTINEZ,CALIF.

FEB 28 1943

TECHNICIAN WILFRED D.EVANS, SON OF MRS.ADDIE EVANS, 174 EMERY ST., NEILLSVILLE,WISC.

CORPORAL PAUL P.GREEN, SON OF MRS.MILTA GREEN, FENNIMORE,WISC.

CORPORAL RALPH C.HARRISON, SON OF CLAUDE E.HARRISON, 1034 CHURCH ST., BELOIT,WISC.

CORPORAL MALCOLM H.MILLARD, WHOSE BROTHERZN CLARENCE C.MILLARD, LIVES AT 721 GENCOLN AVE., MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

CORPORAL LELAND L.GENTHE, SON OF MRS.GERTRUDE M.GENTHE, 522 EAST MINERAL ST., PLATTEVILLE,WISC.

CORPORAL ALONZO RUSSELL, SON OF MRS.PEARL RUSSELL, 303 NORTH 36TH ST., MILWAUKEE,WISC.

TECHNICIAN FRANCIS D.KLEIN, SON OF MRS.JESSIE A.KLEIN, 509 EAST OAK ST., LANCASTE,WISC.

PRIVATE JAMES E.LONG, SON OF MRS.MARGARET CYPHERS, 1607 HOMEWILD, JACKSON, MICH.

PRIVATE JULIUS ASCHENBRENNER, SON OF MRS.ELIZABETH ASCHEN-BRENNER, PINCKNEY,MICH.

PRIVATE LLOYD G.CARTER, SON OF MRS.MARY L.CARTER, MONTFORT,WISC.

PRIVATE WALTER C.COREY, WIFE, MRS.LORRAINE M.COREY, 427 1/2 CENTRAL AVE., DUBUQUE,IOWA.

PRIVATE FLOYD A.SUJKOWSKI, SON OF ANDREW SUJKOWSKI, 617 SOUTH 13TH ST., SAGINAW,MICH.

PRIVATE JOHN I.MANNING, SON OF MRS.ANNA MURPHY, 666 WEST WARREN AVE., DETROIT.

PRIVATE EMIL G.MEDVIN, SON OF TOM MEDVIN, 2255 WEST 20TH ST., CLEVELAND,O.

PRIVATE THOMAS E.DOSS, SON OF MRS.C.DOSS, 10237 MICHIGAN AVE., DEARBORN,MICH.

PRIVATE DONALD KELM, SON OF MRS.MABEL KLEM, 1106 NORTH MORGAN,

FEB 28 1943

PRIVATE DONALD KELM, SON OF MRS.MABEL KLEM, 1106 NORTH MORGAN, DECATUR,ILL.

RR150AEW

NEW YORK, FEB. 27-(AP)-The nazi-controlled Copenhagen radio said tonight that "four female members" of the German forces occupying Denmark were injured in a "bomb outrage" Thursday night.

The broadcast, reported by the foreign broadcast intelligence service of the United States, said a home-made bomb exploded in front of a window at a "high school home" and fragments burst into a room in which "25 ladies were having supper."

The broadcast reported that there was "considerable consternation" but added that the [illegible] injuries to the four German women were "slight."

FEB 28 1943

The "consternation" also affected "numerous [illegible] contingents passing through the str[illegible] it was stated.

OWI-40 HAB 835PM

SAMPSON, N. Y., FEB. 27-(AP)- WITH THE TRADITIONAL ORDER TO "HOIST THE FLAG AND SET THE WATCH," A 1,500-BED NAVY HOSPITAL WAS DEDICATED AT THE SAMPSON BASE TODAY, ACCOMPANIED BY THE PREDICTION THAT "THIS WILL BE A LONG, TOUGH WAR."

"I WARN YOU NOT TO BE LED ASTRAY BY REPORTS OR ARTICLES THAT THIS WAR WILL END IN THE NEAR FUTURE," DECLARED CAPT. REYNOLDS HAVENS, THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER, AT THE ESTABLISHMENT CEREMONIES.

"MAKE NO MISTAKE, WE WILL WIN THIS WAR BUT WHEN IT WILL END IS ANYBODY'S GUESS," HE ADDED.

HE SAID THAT TEAM WORK IS ESSENTIAL TO THE WINNING OF THE WAR AND "IS WHAT ENABLES OUR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TO FULFILL ITS MISSION 'TO KEEP AS MANY MEN AT AS MANY GUNS AS MANY DAYS AS POSSIBLE'

"THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IS NOT AS GLAMOROUS AS THE LINE, THE FIGHTING BRANCH OF THE NAVY," HE CONTINUED. "WE ARE LIKE THE GUARDING BACK ON A FOOTBALL TEAM" WHO "RARELY GETS HIS NAME IN THE PAPERS," BUT WHOSE HELP "IS ESSENTIAL TO THE BALL CARRIER X X X X."

CAPT. CLARKE W. GARR, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE HOSPITAL AND A VETERAN OF 20 YEARS' NAVAL SERVICE, ASSERTED THE HOSPITAL HAS "SOME OF THE FINEST EQUIPMENT AND THE FINEST FACILITIES SCIENCE HAS YET DEVISED," AND A STAFF THAT INCLUDES "MANY OF THE OUTSTANDING MEDICAL MEN AND TECHNICIANS IN THE NATION."

CORONADO, CALIF., FEB. 27-(AP)-DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS FOR HEROISM ON PACIFIC BATTLEFRONTS WERE PRESENTED TO NAVY OFFICERS AND MEN TODAY IN A NAVAL AIR STATION CEREMONY WITNESSED BY ARTEMUS L. GATES, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FOR AIR.

FEB 28 1943

PRAISING THE NAVAL AIR FORCE'S ACHIEVEMENTS BUT WARNING THAT A HARD TASK LIES AHEAD, GATES SAID:

"IT IS UP TO YOU MEN (AVIATION PERSONNEL) TO OUTDO THEIR GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND BRING NEARER THE DAY WHEN WE CAN ALL SETTLE DOWN AGAIN IN A PEACEFUL WORLD."

A NAVY CROSS WAS PRESENTED TO COMDR. CARROLL B. JONES, DEVILS LAKE, N.D. JONES WAS COMMENDED FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT WHILE LEADING A PATROL SQUADRON ON REPEATED BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS ON ENEMY SHIPS IN THE FACE OF HEAVY CONCENTRATED ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM SHIPS AND SHORE BATTERIES.

30.24—1559

AIR MEDAL AWARDS INCLUDED:

LT.GORDON K.EBBE, WAUPACA,WIS.; E.E.EVANS, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE THIRD CLASS, BOWBELLS,N.D.; G.A.MCAFEE, AVIATION RADIOMAN FIRST CLASS, KINGSTON,O.; M.H.HILLHOUSE, AVIATION RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS, FOUKE,ARK.

D.L.CANFIELD, AVIATION RADIOMAN FIRST CLASS, NORFOLK,NEB.; W.L.WOODS, AVIATION RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS, JONESBORO,LA.; RONALD W.ARENTH, AVIATION RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS, TAMPA,FLA.; M.J.BOUTWELL, AVIATION RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS, ELBA,ALA.

A CITATION WAS AWARDED ERVIN FRED WENDT, AVIATION ORDNANCEMAN FIRST CLASS, AUDUBON,IOWA.

FEB 28 1943

CASPER,WYO.,FEB.27-(AP)-THE NAMES OF TEN MEN KILLED IN THE CRASH OF AN ARMY BOMBER FROM THE CASPER AIR BASE WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER OF THE BASE.

THE VICTIMS INCLUDED:

SECOND LIEUT.HARRY M.CANNON, NAVIGATOR, 21 WEST PARK AVE., COLUMBIANA,OHIO.

STAFF SGT.JOHN MADDEN, OWENSVILLE,IND.

STAFF SGT.JOHN F.ELSON, WAYNESBURG,OHIO.

STAFF SGT.EUGENE D.GILES,JR., 808 NORTH SIXTH ST., LAFAYETTE,IND.

STAFF SGT.ALFRED W.FULLER, COLLEGE HIGHWAY, SOUTHWICK, MASS.

SGT.JAMES C.FISHER, 3025 WHITING AVE., CHARLOTTE,N.C.

PLANE CRASHED AND BURNED THURSDAY NIGHT IN THE HILLY COUNTRY NORTHWEST OF GLENROCK,WYO., AS IT NEARED A BOMBING RANGE.

30.24-1559

ADD UNDATED ITALIAN

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED QUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN CLAIMS AS TO PLANES SHOT DOWN.

ALLIED BOMBERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE RAIDED CAGLIARI, SARDINIA, AGAIN YESTERDAY, CAUSING "CONSIDERABLE" DAMAGE. SEVENTY-THREE PERSONS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND 200 INJURED AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

SEVEN SURVIVORS OF A BRITISH MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN RESCUED.

BY GLENN BABB.

RUSSIA HAS GIVEN EMPHATIC NOTICE THAT POLAND MUST ABANDON ANY HOPE OF RECOVERING THE EASTERN HALF OF THE TERRITORIES IN WHICH THE POLISH REPUBLIC EXISTED BEFORE SEPT. 1, 1939. "ONLY A HOPELESS FOOL CAN BELIEVE" THAT THE WESTERN UKRAINE WILL BE GIVEN BACK TO THE POLES, SAYS AN ARTICLE CIRCULATED BY THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON WHICH CARRIES THE STRONG IMPLICATION THAT THE SAME APPLIES TO WESTERN WHITE RUSSIA.

FEB 28 1943

THESE WERE THE TERRITORIES, TOTALLING SOME 78,000 SQUARE MILES WITH A POPULATION OF 13,000,000, WHICH WERE TAKEN OVER BY RUSSIA IN 1939 WHEN SHE AND GERMANY EFFECTED THE FOURTH PARTITIONING OF POLAND. ALTHOUGH THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN AGREEMENT IS LONG SINCE IN THE DISCARD MOSCOW SAYS THE BOUNDARIES IT FIXED MUST STAND. THE RED ARMY INTENDS TO CLEAR THE HITLERITES FROM WHAT ONCE WAS EASTERN POLAND BUT NOT TO RETURN IT TO THE POLES.

THE CASE OF POLAND TYPIFIES THE SNARLS WHICH THE ALLIES MUST UNTANGLE IF THEIR COOPERATION IS TO OUTLIVE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE AXIS. AMONG THE MOST TROUBLESOME ISSUES FOR POSTWAR SETTLEMENT ARE

THE BOUNDARIES OF EASTERN EUROPE. THERE THE INTEREST OF RUSSIA ADMITTEDLY IS PARAMOUNT. BUT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ALSO ARE INTERESTED. THEY, BRITAIN ESPECIALLY, HAVE COMMITMENTS TO SOME OF THE EASTERN PEOPLES WHO HOPE FOR REBIRTH WHEN THE WAR IS OVER. IT WAS TO AID POLAND THAT BRITAIN STAKED HER EXISTENCE IN THE GREATEST OF ALL WARS.

BOTH THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING POWERS HAVE DECLARED, IN THE ATLANTIC CHARTER, THAT THEY WILL ENDEAVOR "TO AFFORD TO ALL NATIONS THE MEANS OF DWELLING IN SAFETY WITHIN THEIR OWN BOUNDARIES." THIS, OF COURSE, IS NOT A SPECIFIC PLEDGE TO RESTORE POLAND WITHIN HER PREWAR FRONTIERS, BUT ON THIS PROMISE POLAND AND MANY OTHER EUROPEAN STATES NOW IN BONDAGE BASE THEIR HOPES OF REBIRTH.

FEB 28 1943

AS3

TWO DAYS AGO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON, IN A PLACATING TONE, REAFFIRMED THE "UNCHANGEABLE ATTITUDE THAT SO FAR AS THE QUESTION OF FRONTIERS BETWEEN POLAND AND SOVIET RUSSIA IS CONCERNED THE STATUS QUO PREVIOUS TO SEPT. 1, 1939, IS IN FORCE" AND CITED THE ATLANTIC CHARTER TO BOLSTER THIS STAND. THERE MATTERS STAND AND THERE MUST BE SERIOUS MISGIVINGS IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON AS TO HOW FAR THE ANGLO-SAXON POWERS CAN GO IN URGING ANY CHANGE ON THEIR VAST AND CURRENTLY VICTORIOUS ALLY.

THE SAME FACTOR, RUSSIA'S INSISTENCE THAT HER 1940 BOUNDARIES ARE NOT A SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION, RISES TO COMPLICATE THE QUESTION OF A SEPARATE FINNISH PEACE. THAT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO ARRANGE WITHOUT SOME SOVIET CONCESSIONS AND THUS FAR THERE HAS COME FROM MOSCOW NO

INT OF READINESS TO MAKE THEM. HOWEVER, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS EXPRESSED HOPE THAT FINLAND'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WAR CAN BE ARRANGED AND THIS MAY BE BASED ON SOME WORD CONCERNING MOSCOW'S ATTITUDE THAT HAS NOT YET BEEN MADE PUBLIC.

THOSE 1940 BOUNDARIES ENCLOSED THE BALTIC REPUBLICS OF ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA, NOW CONSTITUENT REPUBLICS OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND BESSARABIA, TAKEN OVER THAT SAME YEAR FROM RUMANIA. IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE WHAT POWER WILL CONTEST THE RUSSIAN DECLARATION THAT THESE ARE PARTS OF THE SOVIET MOTHERLAND ONCE THEY HAVE BEEN CLEARED OF THE INVADER. ALL WERE PARTS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE UNDER THE CZARS, AS WAS MOST OF THE POLAND OF 1939. AND ALL WERE REABSORBED DURING A PERIOD IN WHICH RUSSIA WAS THE FRIEND AND PARTNER OF GERMANY, A FACT WHICH DOES NOT MAKE MATTERS ANY SIMPLER TODAY.

MKANTSOJAEW

FEB 28 1943

HAVANA, FEB. 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA TODAY PUBLISHED A DECREE FREEZING WAGES AND OTHER PHASES OF LABOR CONTRACTS FOR THE 1943 SUGAR SEASON.

THE DECREE SAID THE SAME SALARIES WOULD BE PAID IN 1943 AS IN 1942 AND THAT OTHER PROVISIONS OF 1942 LABOR CONTRACTS RELATING TO WORKING AND OTHER CONDITIONS LIKEWISE WOULD APPLY.

IT INCLUDED A PROVISION THAT WORKERS NOT NEEDED IN 1943 OPERATIONS COULD BE DISMISSED ONLY AFTER LABOR DEPARTMENT HEARINGS. THIS WOULD NOT APPLY TO FIELD WORKERS OR OTHERS EMPLOYED FOR FIXED PERIODS OR JOBS.

DAILY WAGE RATES RANGE FROM $1.50 UPWARD, DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF WORK.

JS5PEW

30.24 - 1561

30.24 - 1561

British Recapture 2 Key Points In North Tunisia Counter-Attack; Reds Checked South of Kharkov

ALLIES BEAT OFF ATTACKS IN TUNISIA

French Block Italian Push Along Coast At Cape Serrat

FEB 29 1943
MAR 1

More Than 850 Axis Soldiers Captured In Two Days

GALLAGHER

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 28—Axis attacks exploded over a sixty-five-mile front extending from Cape Serrat to Djebel Mansour in Northern Tunisia yesterday, but a communique announced today that Allied troops had beaten off asaults in six sectors and captured more than 850 prisoners in two days.

At the same time the air forces of the Middle East Command sapped Axis air strength by shooting down eleven German planes in southern Tunisia.

Nazi Retreat Continues

In the central sector, where American and Allied combat teams captured Kasserine and drove on to the southwest, the German withdrawal was reported continuing.

A new attack developed along the northern coast line in the area of Cape Serrat, where the Italians attempted to push westward along the Mediterranean. They were thrown back by French troops, who reported taking a considerable number of prisoners.

In attacks in the Beja-Mateur valley, about thirty miles south of Cape Serrat, the Germans made some progress at infiltration of the Allied lines, but lost seven tanks in the fighting in this area, where the new forty-ton British Churchills were operating yesterday.

Brought To Standstill

Near Medjez-el-Bab a German attack was brought to a standstill, Allied spokesmen said. Farther south near Goubellat some German tanks reached the road between Medjez-ed-Bab and Aroussa, but withdrew when they failed to overcome Allied strong points.

French Capture 150

A French communique said French troops took 150 prisoners in lively activity near Medjez-el-Bab while a counter-attack by the French African free corps in the coastal region netted 350 prisoners, including a number of officers.

"In lively encounters which a resulted in our favor in the Oued Seltia plain numerous enemy patrols were wiped out," the communique said. "During a raid by our bombers on Tozeur several tons of bombs were dropped."

At Bou Arada and at nearby Djebel Mansour, where the Germans launched diversionary drives two days ago, the fighting still was going an, but Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's Axis troops had made no progress.

Prisoners captured were those who infiltrated the Allied strong points and then were mopped up by American, British and French patrols.

Aimed To Keep Allies Busy

Von Arnim's attacks, which were carried out by one or two battalions apparently were designed to keep the British and American First Army occupied in the north while Marshal Erwin Rommel regroups his forces in the south to meet the British Eighth Army now menacing the Mareth line.

Bad weather limited aerial activity except in the south, where air forces under British Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, operating in support of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army downed eleven planes while losing only two of their own.

Bomb Gabes Airfield

Hurricane bombers and Spitfires, flying through rain and under low-hanging clouds, supported the First Army in an attack on German transport near Sidi in the north, scoring direct hits on trucks and armored vehicles.

An enemy airfield at the southern port of Gabes was bombed Fri? day night, the Allied communique said.

[RAF headquarters on Malta announced thdee attacks on Sicily by fighter-bombers which scored hits on a seaplane base and railway yards at Syracuse yesterday, attacked defense positions and small craft last night and raided Comiso airdrome this morning.

[The Italian communique, broadcast by the Rome radio and recorded by the Associated Press, admitted "considerable damage" and civilian casualties in the raid on Syracuse. "On the Tunisia front our infantry and armored units carried out successful offensive thrusts,' the communique said, claiming six Allied planes downed by German fighters in aerial combat and ten by anti-aircraft fire.

[General Giraud's radio station in North Africa, in a broadcast to France recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, that some enemy aircraft dropped bombs at Algiers last night "causing neither damage nor casualties."]

A recheck of the Flying Fortress crews participating in the sea sweep north to Sicily last Friday reevaled that four ships of an enemy convoy were hit by American bombs.

One Sunk, Three Afire

One vessel was sunk and the other three were left on fire, a communique said.

This was the first time the four-motored Fortresses were used for such an action in this area, although the practice is common in the South Pacific.

It brought to mind a recent statement by Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, naval commander in chief in the Mediterranean, that "the American air force has taken well to sea operations."

Africa Air Set-up Pools Best Brains and Planes

FEB 28 1943

Workings of Spaatz's New Command Outlined by R. A. F.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 28 (AP).—The new Northwest African Air Force set-up, headed by Major General Carl Spaatz, was explained today in a Royal Air Force statement, which said the best brains "of the Allied Nations have been pooled."

"Only two hundred miles now separate the airfields of the Allied forces which are closing a pincers on the last Axis troops remaining on the African continent," the R. A. F. said.

The announcement added that R. A. F. and United States Army Air Forces pilots and ground crews are sharing the same messes and fields at many points of the front.

In describing the air forces from the Middle East now absorbed into Spaatz's command, the announcement said: "From the south comes an air armada manned by proved and seasoned veterans of air warfare over the desert and experts in highly mobile warfare. There are squadrons of the Royal Air Force, the United States Army Air Forces, the South African Air Force, the Royal Australian Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, with substantial backing from squadrons of the Royal Hellenic (Greek) Air Force and the Fighting French."

"On the other Axis flank," the announcement continued, "are splendidly organized, led and equipped American air units, squadrons of Flying Fortresses, Marauders, Mitchells, Bostons, Warhawks, Airacobras, Lightnings and Spitfires—all weapons unmatched in their respective fields.

"To this formidable striking force in northern Tunisia are linked experienced fighter and bomber squadrons of the R. A. F., with many of the pilots veterans of the Battle of Britain."

The announcement said that British and American Air Forces had destroyed 669 enemy aircraft in Tunisia for a loss of 286.

Barrage, Skip Bombing Play Havoc with Rommel Units

New Allied Aerial Tactics Have Devastating Effect On Axis Forces.

MAR 2 1943

By WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 1—(AP) It is "barrage bombing" and "skip bombing" that are breaking the back of ground attacks and pushing the Luftwaffe's famed Stuka and dive-bombing into limbo.

For sea assaults the dive-bombers still have a place, but it is the opinion of Allied air commanders here that the Stuka is a much overrated weapon that does not hold a candle to the fighter-bomber and low-level bombers such as the American Havocs, Mitchells, and Marauders.

Last Death Rattle?

The use of Stukas in the first days of Marshal Erwin Rommel's blast from Faid pass may be one of the last death rattles of the craft once muchly feared in the days of the battle of France, most Allied commanders believe.

In the first days American troops were badly rattled by Stuka thrusts in the Sidi Bouzid area, with one commander reporting "heavy damage" to his armored forces, but check-ups revealed that casualties had been almost nil and that not one tank was put out of action by a Stuka bomb.

After the third or fourth day the American troops rallied and started blasting back with ground defenses. The Stukas were not heard from in the rest of the battle.

The Germans resorted to the use of Focke-Wulf 190's and fighter-bombers in the manner first put into practice by the R.A.F. with Hurricane bombers.

Suicide Squadrons

As a weapon against troops under attack for the first time the Stuka has a certain amount of terror effect, but veterans such as the British Eighth army caused such a heavy toll the Germans stopped using them altogether over the battlefield and German pilots were reported referring to themselves as "suicide squadrons."

The Stuka's defect is that in bombing it comes down in a steep dive for one spot. If the troops are dispersed, those who are not directly under the plane cut loose with everything they have from the ground.

As a Stuka ends its dive it is particularly vulnerable as its momentum keeps forcing it down lower in an almost stationary position.

Lightly defended and slow, they are easy targets to the fighters.

Against the dive-bomber, the Royal Air Force has devised the Hurricane bomber and "skip bombing." The Hurricanes, flying on deck, hedge-hop over the country, sweeping up on troops before they are seen or heard. Then they release delayed action bombs which allow them to get away without getting caught in their own explosions.

Poor Target For Soldiers

Fast and flying low, they make a poor target for ground troops and once freed of the weight of bombs they are fighters, able to defend themselves.

It was Hurricane bombers that the British used to blast the German attack in northern Tunisia.

American use their low-flying Bostons and Havocs often for the same purposes, but in the battle of Kasserine pass Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham took the lid off a type of bombing best described as "barrage bombing."

Aerial Barrage

Almost every daylight bomber at the front took part. Large formations of Havocs, Mitchells, and Marauders and even Flying Fortresses, loaded to capacity for the most part with small anti-personnel and fragmentation bombs, laid down what amounted to the old World War type of artillery barrage of high explosives.

These bombs, some as small as 20 pounds, dropping in a cluster of hundreds cover acres at a time in contrast to the relatively small area covered by a Stuka bomb.

Even dispersed troops can be badly mauled from the air and the effect on morale is even greater, as no one feels safe seeing a large formation overhead because of the wide area covered.

In the Kasserine attack Feb. 23, one formation of American bombers alone strung bombs along six miles of road crowded with transports.

Fly Above Flak

Flying in formation the American bombers were no easy prey to fighters, as proved since the start of this campaign, and they fly high enough to be out of the destructive light flak area.

In recent fighting almost no American bombers fell to enemy fighters, and most losses occurred when daring pilots made low level attacks at particular targets below the light flak area, usually placed at about 7,000 feet as the top limit.

It is this type of bombing that Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder used in the Middle East on a smaller scale to soften up the veteran desert troops of Marshal Rommel for General Montgomery's onslaught.

Dog Flies Against Foe

MAR 9 1943

Trains with American Airmen in Africa War Zone

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN TUNISIA, Feb. 28 (AP).—The black cocker spaniel Pursuit, the only dog to fly in an American fighter plane in Africa, has a rival at the same advanced air base now in the Labrador retriever Tarfu, a light bomber enthusiast.

Pursuit, owned by Lieutenant Charles C. Maliz, of Beaumont, Tex., holds an Army identification card.

Tarfu—his name stands, in Army parlance, for "things are really fouled up"—is owned by Captain R. J. Clizbe, of Centralia, Wash., who has taken him on missions over Axis lines several times in the nose of a low-flying A-20.

Flies Crippled Bomber to Base

AN AMERICAN ADVANCED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 27 (AP).—with 180 anti-aircraft shell holes in his plane and both gunners wounded, Lieutenant Dave Bensley, twenty-four-years old, of Alden, N. Y., flew his crippled A-20 low-flying bomber back to base and a perfect belly-skid landing after having attacked forty Axis trucks and other targets.

FOE CLAIMS LOZOVAYA, KRAMATORSK

Reds Admit Only "Serious Counter-Attacks" In Area Below Kharkov

FEB 29 1943

Soviet Winter Offensive Seems To Have Met First Definite Check

MAR 1

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 28—The German high command announced the recapture today of the important Russian rail centers of Lozovaya and Kramatorsk below Kharkov, and the Red Army acknowledged "serious counter-attacks" in this area where the Soviets had sought to drive south to the Sea of Azov and trap huge Nazi armies in the Donets Basin.

Thus the powerful Russian winter offensive appeared to have met a definite check after one hundred brilliant days of advance, both because of firm resistance and quagmires resulting from thaws.

Reds Use Word "Serious"

The Russians did not admit German claims, but the midn Moscow communique, as reco by the Soviet monitor, used word "serious" for the first in telling how the Germans "hastily bringing up fresh t and throwing them into actio the march." Five consecutive attacks were declared to have been smashed.

The Germans said 14,000 Russian soldiers were killed and thousands captured in the two sectors in six days of fighting ending Friday.

Kramatorsk is about 110 miles southeast of Kharkov and Lozovaya 75 miles south of Kharkov, lies sixty miles west of Kramatorsk.

A Berlin radio commentator, Captain Ludwig Sertorius, said in a broadcast tonight that the Germans had pushed on toward Izyum, thirty-five miles northwest of Kramatorsk, and forty-five miles northeast of Lozovaya.

Fighting Elsewhere

The Russians also said that in another sector, which may be the Lozovaya area, the fighting continued throughout Sunday "for positions in front of one inhabited locality, which changed hands several times."

"By the end of the day Soviet troops had firmly established themselves in the inhabited locality," the communique said, adding that 500 German dead and thirty shattered enemy tanks were left on the battlefield.

Midafternoon Russian communique also had located the battle area as 'southeast of Kramatorsk," but tonight's regular midnight bulletin said merely "in the Kramatorsk area," a further indication that the Germans had gained on this strategic sector.

200 Germans Killed

Eighty miles east of Kramatorsk, in the Vorhilovgrad sector, the Russians said one of their units striking southwest of that city had killed 200 Germans an ddisabled three tanks. In another sector a German battalion counter-attacked, but was thrown back "to his initial position," the bulletin said.

In the surge into the central Ukraine west of Kharkov and Kursk, however, the Russians said their troops still were advancing.

West of Kharkov the Russian goals were Poltava and Konotop, rail junctions on the approaches to the Dnieper river. After violent attacks "two large populated places were captured by the troops of one formation," the communique said.

"A group of our troops cut off the retreating enemy's escape and

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

wiped out almost entirely a battalion of German infantry."

Among the booty claimed by the Russians in this sector were seventeen trucks and thirty-six cars carrying supplies, an ordnance arsenal and grai nstore and an undisclosed number of prisoners.

West of Kursk one Soviet unit for three days has been fighting on the approaches "to a certain large populated place," the communique said. "More than two battalions of Hitlerites have been wiped out in this time, rich spoils captured and prisoners taken."

Germans Report Successes

As broadcast by the Berlin radio, the German communique said:

"Kramatorsk and Lozovaya were taken by storm and particularly high losses in men and material were inflicted on the enemy, who offered desperate resistance. Remnants of the enemy armies which were employed in a vain attempt to outflank German positions are now themselves enveloped. They are trying to find a way out and are gradually being destroyed.

"From Feb. 20 to 26, according to still incomplete reports, several thousand prisoners were taken, while 464 tanks and armored cars, 606 guns, 189 trench mortars and numerous other light and heavy weapons and 739 motor vehicles were either destroyed or captured.

"More than 14,000 dead were counted on the battlefield."

Lozovaya lies 75 miles south of Kharkov at junctions of the Kharkov-Crimea and Kiev-Rostov railways. The Russians captured it Feb. 11. Kramatorsky is 110 miles southeast of Kharkov and 60 miles north of Stalino on railways leading into the Donets basin from Kiev and Kharkov. It is 60 miles east and slightly to the south of Lozovaya and fell Feb. 7. Both cities were conquered by Gen. N. F. Vatutin.

The Russian Sunday midday communique, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said the Red Army occupied a number of populated places west of Kharkov, a large town west of Kursk and several places in the Kuban region, where the pocket around Novorossisk had been contracted as swiftly as the mud would permit.

Scarcely any mention was made of the fighting in the Donets basin, where for a week or more the Germans have hurled fresh reserves and all available tanks in an effort to halt the Russian drive to the Dnieper defense line. The Russian communique said artillery exchanges marked the action west of Rostov and that big Russian guns had demolished "dozens of blockhouses and dugouts."

As for the last week, the Russians made no mention of places captured. They declared that reconnaissance patrols west of Kharkov had penetrated the German rear and exploded a large artillery dump.

The Soviet arc around Orel, hinge of the German central and southern fronts north of Kursk, was reported by "Pravda" to be closing steadily.

The German communique reported that Russian attacks were repulsed north of Novorossisk, south of Lake Ilmen below Stalingrad, southwest of Kursk and in the Orel sector. The Germans claimed continued success in the Izyum area southeast of Kharkov.

It was apparent from both Russian and German reports that the Nazis were throwing increasing numbers of planes into the Russian battle in an effort to regain the initiative which they lost Nov. 19. A Moscow dispatch from "Pravda" said German planes were flying low over advancing Russian forces and that Red aircraft were pounding German ground troops and supply lines. The German communique told the same story in reverse.

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Many Warplanes Used

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The midnight Russian bulletin said that 168 German planes had been destroyed in air combat and on Axis airdromes in the week ending Saturday, compared to 87 Soviet craft lost.

During Saturday the Red air force also was credited with destroying or damaging 100 German trucks laden with troops and war materials, and the sinking of a 14,000-ton enemy transport.

Russian troops were reported consolidating their positions west of Rostov in the push along the Sea of Azov toward Taganrog. One Red army unit was said to have killed more than 150 Germans during the day.

AXIS WRECKED KHARKOV CITY

Russians Doggedly Set To Work To Repair Ruins Left By Invaders

Schools Destroyed, Rail, Water And Power Systems Destroyed

FEB 28 1943

By EDDY GILMORE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Kharkov, via Moscow, Feb. 28—This beautiful, modern city of the Ukraine, which looks a good deal like many American towns, is trying amid the tears and wounds of war to get back to normal after months of Axis occupation.

High over Kharkov waves the red flag.

Persons who walk along the bombed streets proudly point it out to you.

"Soon we'll be all right," one says. "But we won't forget."

The head of the city soviet is Alexander Servanov, who has undertaken the reorganization job.

"A year and a half of German-Italian occupation has wrecked Kharkov," Servanov said emphatically.

23 Of 137 Schools Left

Of Kharkov's 137 secondary schools, only 23 are in good condition. Twenty-seven were burned to the ground. Thirty-two have been reopened with ten classes in each.

Eleven kindergartens also have been reopened.

There are 600 orphans in a newly established children's home who lost their parents after the Nazis moved into the city.

About 25,000 children have returned to classes.

No street cars or busses are operating in Kharkov bec ause the Germans burned scores of both vehicles and tore down street wires. The wires are hanging in all sections of teh city like vines, but Russian electricians are putting them in place.

Water Supply Is Ruined

Hydraulic engineers are laboring to restore the city's water supply. At the present time civilians dip water through the thin ice on the city's two rivers.

There is no electricity. The Germans did a thorough job of wrecking ... However, army electricians are working hard to repair it. Most of the citizens who have light are using oil lamps and candles.

The Red army has the food situation in fine shape. Enormous stores were captured in Kharkov and these are being passed out to the populace. I might point out that you don't see many people who appear to be in a bad physical condition, but a large number of older residents and babies have died. Most of the people seen in the city are girls and middle-aged women.

Nazis Wreck Railways

This is one of the most productive sections of the Soviet Union. Already it is late for planning spring planting, but the Russians are working night and day trying to straighten out this situation.

The Germans have wrecked the Kharkov railways. The main station is a pile of ruins and many tracks are torn up. Hundreds of switches have been removed.

Many bridges leading to the city have been blown up, but the Soviets quickly made crossings out of wood. I rolled over a number of these which are carrying the heavy traffic satisfactorily.

It's going to be at least a month before good rail connections will be available. Then Kharkov's life will be easier.

Prisoners Broken And Crippled

Kharkov's worst spectacle is presented by the Russians who had been imprisoned by the Germans. They are broken, crippled and unbelievably thin men with ragged beards and red eyes.

One of them told me the Germans left only the badly wounded and the sick. The freed prisoners said the Fascists killed or removed a lot of the able-bodied as the Red army drove them from the city.

The Soviets are trying to get the wounded and the sick men to the rear for rehabilitation.

German automobiles and German mules—of all things—are being pressed into service in the rebuilding of Kharkov. The mules are one of the oddest sights in the city, because the Russians do not use mules.

Checking On Quislings

One of the city's hardest jobs is checking on people left behind who might have collaborated with the Germans during their occupation. "Quislings" are being rounded up. I saw at least three groups being marched through the city.

Thorough investigations are going forward on this problem. Many investigators are needed and authorities say they have collected much evidence. They indicated that trials will be held.

I had a fine meal today from captured German stores—the same kind being served to the Red army garrison and the citizens in Kharkov. The meal included Norwegian and Portuguese sardines, Norwegian salmon, German rum and red Serbian wine.

Americans Always Welcome

While walking down a wrecked city street in front of the bombed and burned-out former Hall of the Pioneers, a small, dark woman approached me.

"We always welcome Americans to Kharkov," she said in halting English. "I used to translate for the American engineers in Kharkov. I've forgotten much English, but I hope you and the others come again."

STEADY AERIAL ATTACK RISES TO 72 HOURS

RAF Strikes In France And Holland To Complete Record Month

FEB 29 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 28—RAF bombers soared over the continent today to complete a seventy-two-hour cycle of continuous Allied night-and-day attacks, and close out February as the war's month of most devastating and intensified bombing of Nazi-occupied Europe.

RAF Whirlwinds attacked the enemy airfield at Maupertus in France this afternoon, and Mosquitoes bombed factories at Hengelo in Holland and near Liege in Belgium.

Follow Smash At Reich

These daylight raids followed a smash at western Germany last night by RAF bombers, and completed a cycle of sustained night-and-day attacks by British and United States planes that began with the heavy raid Thursday night on Nuernberg.

None of the British planes were lost in today's daylight operations, and escorting Spitfires destroyed an enemy plane, the Air Ministry said.

There was no indication that last night's raid was on a large scale, and specific targets were not disclosed. Only one bomber was reported lost.

Possibly 10,000 Tons

While there were no official reports on the weight of bombs hurled

at Hitler's Europe in February's raids, well-placed observers speculated that the tonnage possibly topped 10,000. Through last year the RAF was officially reported to have dropped on average of more than 4,000 tons a month.

British-based Allied bombers made thirty-one raids during February at a cost of 171 aircraft, a relatively low price, an authoritative source said.

Scores of enemy targets—most of them tied up with the U-boat war and communications—were hammered with thousands of tons of explosives, including many 4,000 and 8,000-pound blockbusters.

Along Hundreds Of Miles

The targets stretched along a front of hundreds of miles, ranging from Wilhelmshaven to Bremen, Hamburg, Cologne, Dunkerque, Loreint, St. Nazaire and across the Alps into Italy at Tprin, Milan and Spezia.

Some military and diplomatic quarters in London hailed February's massive air assault as the long-awaited beginning of active preparations for an invasion. The attacks, they pointed out, were aimed mainly at vital transport and production centers.

The stream of Lancasters, Fortresses, Liberators, Whirlwinds, Venturas, Mosquitos and Spitfires across the Channel was only carrying out Prime Minister Churchill's threat of last June that Germnay would be 'subjected to an ordeal the like of which has never been experienced by any country in continuity, severity and magnitude."

Americans Hit Five Times

Helpingto demonstrate the United Nations' terrific hitting power from the air were United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators which struck at Europe five times during February at a cost of twenty bombers. No United States fighters were lost.

RAF losses for the month were 105 bombers and 46 fighters. During the same period the RAF destroyed 37 enemy fighters during raids, while American Fortresses and Liberators shot down 49 enemy aircraft in attacks on northwest Germany, February 4; Dunkerque, February 15, and St. Nazaire, February 16. The numbers they bagged at Wilhelmshaven last Friday and Brest yesterday have not yet been disclosed.

Began Wednesday Night

Except for a few hours during daylight Thursday, the Nazis had no respite from Allied bombers since the round-the-clock offensive began Wednesday night. Then Wilhelmshaven was bombed without loss.

Thursday night Nuernberg, birth-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

place of the Nazi party, was blasted and set ablaze by 4,000 and 8,000 pounders.

Friday the Americans plastered Wilhelmshaven, while RAF Venturas pounded the Dunkerque docks and Mosquitoes scored hits on the big German naval depot at Rennes, in northern France.

2,000 Sorties In 48 Hours

Then came the bomber raid on Cologne Friday night, officially described as "very heavy." With this attack, third on Cologne in the month ,the Air Ministry said the RAF completed in forty-eight hours 2,000 operational sorties flying 150,000 miles.

In daylight attacks yesterday the RAF blasted Dunkerque again, while the Americans pounded Brest.

With five plasterings, the Nazi naval base at Wilhelmshaven was the most frequently pounded target of the month.

Single raids sometimes included several targets, as when the RAF hit Turin, Spezia, Lorient and the Ruhr the night of February 4-5.

End of Siege Brings Rise In Leningrad Bread Ration

FEB 28 1943

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Feb. 28—The breaking of the seventeen-month siege of Leningrad has resulted in an increase in the bread ration to the same level as in other parts of Russia, dispatches from there said today.

The bread ration is now 600 grams daily for workers, 500 for clerks and 400 for children and dependents. Workers and engineers on vital military establishments get 700 grams.

The highway across frozen Lake Ladoga is still functioning as it did last year, although there are signs everywhere of an early Spring. Rivulets are running in the slushy streets of Leningrad and water is dripping from rooftops. A warm west wind was reported to be spraying mists over the sidewalks and streets. Most people were said to be planning vegetable plots already and repairing garden tools.

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Stalin Really Runs The Red Army, Says Newsman Back From Moscow

Premier Personally Planning Strategy He Is Sure Will Lead To Victory, Cassidy Reports

FEB 28 1943

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

New York, Feb. 28—Joseph Stalin, who started his career as a soldier at Tsaritsyn and has won his finest victory at the same city, now called Stalingrad, is going on from there.

I can say with confidence that he is already planning personally the future campaign which he is sure will lead, come what may, to the eventual, complete defeat of Germany.

This does not mean that I am a confidante of Stalin, knowing his secret plans, hopes and asperations. Very few persons are that, and they are his marshals, or members of his politburo.

He's Really Running Red Army

But, after living with the Russian people throughout the twenty months of their war, I can say what they well know, that Stalin is their leader, in militray as well as state matters, in fact as well as in name, and is plotting already the downfall of their enemies.

This is one of the first questions people have asked me since my retur nto the United Sttaes on leave—is Stalin really running teh Red army.

The answer is, emphatically, yes.

It is only since the victory at Stalingrad that Stalin has assumed formally the ttile, "supreme commander in chief." He used it public for the first time, January 25, in an order to his troops, congratulating them on their achievements.

No Armchair Strategist

But, for months before that, in his Kremlin, he was sitting at the conference table of his second-story office with his general staff, drafting the outline sof the tremendous operations, telephoning to his generals in the field and over-seeing their victories.

He is not an armchair strategist.

He went to Tsaritsyn in June, 1918, as a civilian, Commissar of Food for southern Russia, during the civil war. He found a military situation bordering on the catastrophic and plunged into his first military venture, becoming chief of the Reyolutionary Military Council there. He won the battel of Tsaritsyn.

In the years before the present war he remained a keen student of military affairs. He amazed visitors by his knowledge of technical subjects.

Once, while talking with Lord Beaverbrook, he casually corrected the British former Minister of Aircraft Production in specifications of British planes which they were discussing.

Once More The Soldier

When the war came to Russia he took over promptly the Commissariat of Defense and became once more a soldier.

As a sort of symbol of that action he made one-minute change in his customary unadorned costume of khaki tunic, breeches and black boots. Just above the visor of his cap, he affixed the tiny red enamel star, surmounted with the gold hamer and sickle of the Red army man.

During the first great battle, before Moscow, he kept in close touch with the front. I know of at least two cases in which he telephoned an army comander, said curtly, "Report your situation," and then gave equally curt orders to cope with the situation.

In the period preceding the battle of Stalingrad he made in advance several necessarily discreet but nevertheless clear mentions to visitors of plans for a great counter-offensive. These plans he made himself, with the help of his general staff.

At Conference Table

How he works can only be assumed, since no outsider has ever been in on such deliberations, but on the basis of scattered indications it is not difficult to make a composite picture:

He sits at the head of his conference table. At the sides are the members of his "Stavka," or general staff. Its members, whose names have been made known, are Marshals K. Y. Voroshilow, G. K. Zhukov and N. N. Voronov, and Generals A. M. Vasilevsky, A. A. Novikov and F. J. Falaleyev. A number of other officers also attend the deliberations.

They hear full, up-to-the-minute reports on the military situation, brought in by a modern teletype system directly from the commanders on the fronts. Members of the supreme command make their proposals for the operation under discussion.

Then Stalin Takes Helm

Stalin listens to them, one after the other. Then, as he did with his *politburo* in peace time, he selects the line to be followed and assigns a member of the staff to direct the plan.

It was thus that the classic plan for encirclement and destruction of the Germans before Stalingrad was made and executed.

Twice, in the legends that are growing up around the current war, it has been suggested that Stalin himself was at the front.

The first time was during the battle of Moscow. An oil painting, hung in the celebrated Tretiakov Gallery, shows him conferring with his generals by the light of a kerosene lamp in a cottage at Khimki, five miles north of Moscow, the nearest point to the capital reached by the Germans.

Again Reported At The Front

Again, during the battle of Stalingrad, a rumor spread through Moscow, during the dark November days just before the Red Army's sounter-offensive, that Stalin was on the front. Strangely, I learned later that the same story circulated at the same time among the troops on the front, although no one soldier could say he himself had seen the leader.

My own impression was that these stories were more symbolic of Stalin's being with his men in thought, rather than representing his physical presence among them. In fact, no foreigner knows for a fact that Stalin has once left the Kremlin throughout the war.

Seen Only At The Kremlin

The only time I have seen Stalin during the war was in the Kremlin, during the Supreme Soviet ratification last June of the twenty-year treaty of mutual assistance with Great Britain. I know that, when I wrote to him last fall about the second front, and this winter about the Allied landing in North Africa, he received my letters the same day, and answered them the next day. Allied statesmen and soldiers who haev seen him were received invariably in the Kremlin.

These facts indicate that Stalin stays constantly within his red-walled fortress, nerve center of the Soviet war effort.

There he dispatches quickly and efficiently a tremendous amount of work nightly. Farther down the scale of the Soviet regime, as in any great country at war, there is bureaucracy and delay. But not at the top.

Aside From Military Matters

Not only military matters, but high affairs of state, international diplomacy and domestic policy come to him for decision. One of the matters to which he has given much attention this winter has been a campaign for donations to the Red army defense fund. It has brought more than 4,000,000,000 rubles out of hiding or circulation into the account for building of tanks and planes.

Hundreds of messages have come from collective farms, factories, Communist party centers and Red army headquarters contributing funds. Each has been answered by Stalin, not in a form letter, but in a distinctive, personal telegram, dictated by himself.

On The Job All Night

He starts on his enormous volume of work late in the day. The earliest hour at which he receives visitors is 6 P. M. It is morning before he has finished. I know of one case, during a difficult negotiation, when he stayed with the conferees until 7 A. M., still fresh and alert, despite his 63 years.

His thick black hair now shows an over-all fringe of gray, his dark face has paled somewhat, but his short, stubby figure is still erect, and his physical powers show no signs of diminishing.

His is an ascetic life. He has been known, on the occasion of state dinners, to drink as many as eighty toasts *"do adna,"* or "bottoms up," and still keep a steady head. But work is his complete preoccupation.

His Calmness Impressive

All who have seen or talked to Stalian during the war have been impressed most of all by his calmness. Good news and bad news alike, he receives with the same unruffled air, which means not placidity, but firm control and concentration.

They have been struck also by his complete grasp of the situation, down to small details, and by his far-sighted view of the future.

These are the qualities he is putting into preparations for coming phases of the campaign.

Sure His Plans Will Win

Now that the spring thaw is converting the Eastern front into a muddy morass, the winter campaign must soon end. As I left Moscow, there were many who believed the Germans could still put on another offensive this summer, although limited to a single sector.

But Stalin is not worried. He is certainly planning more offensives of his own—and he is sure his will win.

BRITISH ARMY CALLED READY TO STRIKE FOE

Top-Ranking Generals Tell Of Development From Token Force

FEB 28 1943

War Minister Says Other Troops Will Emulate Libyan Example

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 28—Top-ranking British army generals and War Minister Sir James Grigg indicated today that Britain's armies in three continents are poised and ready to strike a full-scale blow at the Axis.

The directors of Britain's millions of troops expressed their views in recorded messages broadcast at the opening of the British Broadcasting Corporation's "Army Week", which a BBC spokesman said was designed to show "the development of the British army from a token force in 1939 to the highly-trained, highly-mechanized and highly-skilled machine of 1943."

In Sight Of Goal, Says Grigg

"We are in sight of being able to say that the army is properly

trained and adequately furnished, Grigg declared.

"We have other armies all over the world waiting to show that the Eighth army, for all its achievements (in Egypt and Libya) is not unique. These other armies are hoping to emulate not only their own brothers, but the valiant Red army as well."

Lieutenant General Sir Bernard Paget, chief of the home forces, said it is our ambition that, through ...sh morale and tough training, we ... be ready at the earliest opportunity to strike the enemy a knockblow." He expressed hope that "we shall not have much longer to wait for the stimulus of battle."

Held Reward Of Patience

General Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff, said the patience of the British army that "followed a hard and rocky road" in the last three years had been rewarded by the victory of the Eighth army.

From India, Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell declared that "today we face the east not defensively, not with any doubt or apprehension, but aggressively, with confidence and determination. We have neever left a defeat unavenged or a task unaccomplished, and we do not propose to do so now."

Lieut. Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson in a message from North Africa said his British First army was resolved in the closest cooperation with the Eighth army to "clear the enemy out of his last stronghold in Africa . . . whatever the opposition, as a first step to greater hap-

Nazi Rail Disaster Reported

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP).—The Moscow radio in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor today quoted Geneva reports that a railway disaster occurred near Munich, Germany, Feb. 24, when a fast train from Berlin was derailed. Mass arrests in Munich were said to have followed.

Says Bulgaria Curbs Jews

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Tightening of restrictions on Jews in Bulgaria was reported today in a D. N. B. (German official news agency) dispatch from Sofia broadcast by the Berlin radio. Provisions were made by the Axis partner for establishment of four ghettos and deportation of the "worst Jews" to Poland, the broadcast said.

British Women Repair Faulty Ammunition

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—Sixteen Auxiliary Territorial Service privates and one lance corporal are doing a job never before undertaken by women, the repairing of faulty ammunition returned from army units all over the world.

The seventeen women already have saved the country hundreds of thousands of pounds.

BRITAIN RESTRICTS HATS

Women to Get One Every Three Years, Men One Every Five

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Great Britain's new hat quota will allow one new hat for women every three years and for men one every five years.

The Board of Trade has fixed the allocation for six months after March 1 at 15 per cent of 1941's output, compared with 19 per cent in the previous period.

The hat industry reports that 18,000,000 women are still buying hats every year, even allowing for those in the forces. Trade sources say that the new allocation permits only 6,000,000 hoods each year.

Report Brauchitsch Victim of the Gestapo

LONDON, March 1 (Monday) (AP).—The Moscow radio, quoting Geneva reports, said today that Field Marshal General von Brauchitsch, former commander in chief of the German Army, has "disappeared."

"Brauchitsch, at the advice of his physician, left for a tour of southern Germany at the end of January," said the broadcast as recorded by the Soviet monitor at London. "He has not returned, and relatives have made inquiries without result. It is rumored that he has been 'removed' by the Gestapo (German secret police)."

Flying Generals Take Part In American Attack On Brest

Hansell And Armstrong Join In Praising RAF Protection On Raid Without Any Loss

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 28—Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell, Jr., of San Antonio, Texas, and Frank A. Armstrong, of Asheville, N. C., flew with the American Fortress and Liberator formations which dumped tons of bombs on the German naval base at Brest yesterday, United States Army Air Force headquarters announced today.

Participation of the high-ranking officers in the raid was disclosed along with accounts from the returning crewmen, who praised the Royal Air Force and Allied Spitfire squadrons for the coverage which helped to prevent the loss of a single American bomber.

Plane Named For Son

Hansell, who holds the Silver Star award for gallantry while leading a bombardment mission over the continent January 3, flew to Brest in Fortress named "Tony H."—after his son.

Armstrong, who was promoted to brigadier general recently has been on a number of raids. His plane was not named.

The flying generals followed the lead set by Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Eighth United States Air Force, who participated in the first American raid on the continent against Ronen last August 17.

Recounting the effective support of the accompanying fighter squadrons, the Americann reported that no member of their crews saw "more than five Huns at one time."

Saw None Of Enemy

First Lieut. Wilton Briggs, of Osyka, Miss., navigator of a Fortress, said: "As we were leaving we were picked up by a large force of Spitfires which escorted us home. I did not see a single enemy fighter, going or coming."

First Lieut. Craig Harwood, of Highwood, Ill., piloted a Fortress named "Tally Ho" in the leading formation, returned with flak holes in his wing and fuselage.

A large piece flew over the head of his tail gunner, Staff Sergt. Joseph Collette of North Chelmsford, Mass., and tore through the rudder.

Saves Piece Of Flak

Staff Sergt. Ray H. Erickson, of Chicago, exhibited a piece of flak to his fellow gunners, saying "this little sourvenir came through the fuselage and embedded itself in an ammunition can just behind the left waist gunner. He didn't know he'd had a close call until I dug it out and showed it to him."

Another gunner, Staff Sergt. William S. Buchanan, of Unionville, Pa., told interrogators that the sky was "filled with bombs as the forts let go over the target and I saw some nice hits."

ECONOMIC PLIGHT OF BALKAN AREA IS INTENSIFIED

Living Costs Skyrocket; Taxes Tripled in Hungary; Budgets Expand.

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 28.—(AP) The Axis "new order" in Europe has brought back-breaking financial burdens to the Balkan countries, where taxes have been sharply increased to meet the costs of the Russian war, maintain order at home, and guard jig-saw borders from old enmities again smouldering.

Living costs have skyrocketed—for instance more than 400 per cent in Croatia. Taxes have tripled in Hungary during the last four years while levies against luxuries of 100 per cent or more have been put into effect in Slovakia.

The Balkans' financial woes are reflected in their estimated budgets for 1943.

Hungary's Budget Swells

Hungary's budget this year is the first compiled on the basis of its newly expanded territory, including Transylvania, for whose return Rumania is again agitating.

Ordinary expenditures for 1943 are estimated by the Hungarian finance minister at 2,920,000,000 pengoes, an increase of 600,000,000. This does not include outlay for armament and general equipment the war with Russia, which will also be sharply higher.

(The pengo was worth about 20 cents in 1941, but has not since been quoted in terms of the dollar.)

Hungary's public debt has increased from 3,545,000,000 pengoes in 1942 to 4,869,000,000 this year, but the 1943 budget makes no provision for war indemnities, state dependents, and pensioners.

The 1942 tax revenue of 2,060,000,000 pengoes is expected to be increased to 2,767,000,000 this year.

Mounting Burdens Evident

Mountaing burdens also are evident in Slovakia and Bulgaria.

Axis-created Croatia, where a determined effort is being made to wipe out guerrilla warriors, was experienced an increase in living costs of more than 400 per cent since 1939, according to a Zagreb dispatch to the papal newspaper L'Osservatore Romano.

Food prices have increased 505 per cent and clothing 568 per cent, but a Budapest dispatch today declared that Zagreb stores are displaying placards: "No clothes can be bought without the authorization of the Department of Public economy."

4 Nazi Women Die In Danish School Blast

Stockholm, Feb. 28 (AP)—A $2,000 reward has been offered for the arrest of persons responsible for bombing a high school at Kolding, Denmark, in which four German women members of the Nazi occupation force in Denmark were injured, Copenhagen dispatches said today.

The women were in a group of twenty-five inside the school when the bomb exploded outside. The attack was said to have been the first of its kind since the occupation of Denmark in April, 1940. The Danish press said it created a "very serious situation."

17 NORWEGIANS SHOT

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 28 — (AP) Chief Rediess of the German police in Oslo announced tonight that 17 Norwegians had been shot for alleged sabotage activities, a dispatch from the Norwegian capital stated.

The Nazi police chief said those executed had plotted terroristic activities, planned Communistic cell formations, and distributed Communistic propaganda.

Agrarian Union Of Finland Asks Coalition Rule

1943

Helsinki, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Agrarian Union, Finland's second largest political party, issued a manifesto today declaring that one of "the most important tasks of the new Government is to prosecute effectively our defensive war to a finish and practice a wisely considered foreign policy so as to secure fully our national independence and future defensive possibilities."

The manifesto urged the formation of a coalition Government representing all parliamentary parties.

Toivo Kivimaeki, Finnish Minister to Berlin, and Tyko Reinikka, prominent Agrarian and banker, were mentioned today as the most likely candidates to head the new Cabinet.

FINLAND INAUGURATES RYTI FOR SECOND TERM

HELSINKI, Finland, Feb. 28 — (AP) For the first time in the history of the Finnish republic, a president will be sworn in tomorrow for a second term.

The principal attention centers on President Risto Ryti's re-inauguration speech before parliament, which is expected to clarify the national war policy.

GREEKS WARNED BY AXIS AGAINST AIDING ALLIES

ANKARA, Feb. 28 (AP) Axis occupation authorities in Greece have warned the population against "manifestations or collaboration" in the event of an Allied landing in that country, it was learned today.

The warning in a German proclamation was published in all newspapers in the conquered land and also is to be read in all churches every Sunday.

A death penalty, the Greeks were told, awaits anyone helping Allied parachutists.

A report from an informed Balkan source also said that Berlin has ordered all German, Italian, and Bulgarian civilians to leave Greece immediately. During the last few months thousands of German families had arrived in Greece from bombed areas in Germany but must move again.

JAPS REINFORCING SOUTH PACIFIC ARC

Major Concentrations Are Observed North of Australia.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Monday, March 1—(AP) General MacArthur's command announced today that the Japanese were constantly reinforcing their troops in a 2,000-mile island perimeter "enveloping the upper half of Australia," indicating the enemy "is taking up a position in readiness."

The "readiness," involving the largest forces ever gathered in this area north of Australia, could be either for an offensive against Australia, or a defensive fight, a spokesman said.

Asked whether the Japanese were preparing to attack or defend themselves, a spokesman at General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said: "It could be either offensive or defensive."

Japanese positions extend more than 2,000 miles above Australia, from the Solomons in the east to Timor Island in the west.

Major Concentration

The communique said:

"Australia: Our air reconnaissance over the past weeks report a constant and growing reinforcement in all categories of enemy strength in the island perimeter enveloping the upper half of Australia. The enemy seems to be concentrating his main effort in preparation on this front. Such an assemblage of major force indicates he is taking up a position in readiness."

The concentration "in all categories"—meaning troops, ships, and planes — also includes the New Guinea area where General MacArthur's forces smashed the enemy in the Buna-Gona sector of Papua and now are driving close to Salamaua in the northeast.

Heavy Allied Assaults

This statement on Japanese reinforcements in recent weeks explains the heavy bombing of both Japanese land positions and shipping at sea over a wide area of the southwest Pacific, including Rabaul in New Britain, and the Buin-Faisi areas of the Solomons.

These Allied aerial assaults, de-

30.24 - 1565

30.24-1565

signed to smash Japanese forces assembled in the jungles and hills of tropical islands extending from the Solomons in the East to Dutch Timor island in the West, were continued yesterday with blows at Koepang in Timor, Toeal in the Kai islands, and Finschhafen and Lae in New Guinea.

The aerial struggle and the statement on Japanese reinforcements overshadowed the disclosure that Japanese ground troops now had been driven from the Wipaining-Waipali area between Wau and Mubo in New Guinea.

Japs Driven Back 30 Miles

The Japanese in this area now have been hurled back 30 miles from the scene of a recent defeat at Wau, which is only 35 miles below the big enemy base at Salamaua, the communique said, and 70 enemy dead were counted in one locality.

The statement on the continuing Japanese threat to Australia underscored repeated official warnings by Australian leaders that the danger to this continent still was real despite Japanese reverses in the Coral sea, and on Guadalcanal and New Guinea islands.

Prime Minister John Curtin has been alternately stressing the danger to Australia and also asking more aid from the United States.

The Japanese hold innumerable vantage points above Australia, spread through former Dutch, Portuguese, British, and Australian island territories. Koepang on Dutch Timor is only about 500 miles northwest of Darwin, Allied base on the North Australian coast; Salamaua in upper New Guinea is only 400 miles from the continent.

Late in January, after the smashing of a 15,000-man Japanese army in Papua, General MacArthur said he believed that an Allied victory might be achieved by "swift massive strokes" of co-ordinated air and land forces, rather than a slow island-to-island advance. He based his conviction on new methods tested in the Papuan campaign.

Jap Offensive Likely

It may be that the Japanese are preparing against the possibility of some bold Allied stroke, but the enemy's own campaigns mostly have been offensive—a Japanese characteristic. The push toward Guadalcanal, finally stopped by the U. S. Marine landing last August, was an apparent Japanese stab to cut Allied communications to Australia from the United States. There is no indication that the Japanese have abandoned that aim.

In the attack on Penfoei airdrome in the Koepang area of Timor yesterday the Allies employed the largest number of long-range Australian Beaufighters ever used in the northwestern sector, sweeping in at ground level just after dawn Sunday, and completely surprising the enemy. A spokesman said the greatest damage ever accomplished without the use of bombs also was done.

"Eighteen thousands rounds of cannon and heavy machine-gun fire were poured into enemy aircraft caught on the field, completely destroying four bombers and nine fighters and seriously damaging and probably destroying an additional bomber and eight fighters," the communique said. "Anti-aircraft and machine-gun positions were silenced and fires started in the building area.

"Three enemy fighters, all that apparently remained after the disaster on the ground, attempted interception as our aircraft left the target area. One was shot out of action by cannon shells and the others were driven off. All our planes returned."

Medium bombers raided an enemy-occupied town in the Kai Islands, causing damage among buildings with bomb hits and strafing attacks, while heavy units bombed both Finschafen and Lae, New Guinea.

Ground forces in the Wau-Mubo area drove the enemy from the Waipaining-Waipali area. Seventy Japanese dead were counted in one locality, the communique said, but many uncounted dead remained in the brush.

"Our air attacks have apparently been effective against personnel," the communique said of aerial assaults against the Japanese in that area. "The enemy now has been thrown back approximately thirty miles from the scene of his defeat at Wau."

CHINA ADMITS

JAP ADVANCES IN 3 SECTORS

Gains Made In Fierce Fighting In Kwangtung, Hopeh And Shantung

Allied Bombers Hit Enemy Transport In Burma

FEB 29 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Feb. 28—Japanese advances in western Yunnan province were admitted by the Chinese today in a high command communique which also reported fighting in the provinces of Kwangtung, Hupeh and Shantung.

The communique said enemy troops in the vicinity of Mitgkwan, in Yunnan, continued to advance northward in the direction of Tachupa against bitter opposition.

[The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said Japanese troops advancing along the Salween river from Burma had penetrated Yunnan.]

The Chinese added that in southern Yunnan a unit of more, than 1,000 Japanese troops advanced eastward from Kunlung February 24 and attacked Mengting, southwest of Chengkang.

In southern Kwangtung, Japanese troops recaptured Suiki February 22 and took two other towns, the communique said.

10,000 In Shantung Drive

Fengkow, in central Hupeh province, was ctp.utm-shrdlu in cmfwy ince, was captured by the Japanese February 25 after bitter hand-to-hand fighting in which both sides suffered heavy casualties, it was reported.

In southern Shantung more than 10,000 Japanese troops supported by planes were reported to have advanced from Chiangyu and other bases against Chinese positions. In several days of fighting both sides have suffered heavy casualties, the communique said.

JAP TRANSPORTATION ATTACKED IN BURMA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 — (AP) Fighter-escorted Blenheim bombers attacked Japanese targets yesterday at Mychaung and Rathedaung, Burma, and "increased the already extensive damage caused to those enemy-occupied villages by previous raids," a British communique said today.

R.A.F. fighter patrols were reported to have ranged a 400-mile course for two days to inflict considerable damage on Japanese transport from Mawlu, in northeastern Burma, to Ramree island, off the Arakan coast.

"In the course of these operations," the bulletin said, "our aircraft have shot up railway stations, engines, trucks, steamers, launches, and a variety of river craft."

Gandhi Improves, Shows Alertness, Bulletin States

FEB 29 1943

Poona, India, Feb. 28 (AP)—Fasting Mohandas K. Gandhi has improved and he is "alert and in good spirits," a Government bulletin said today.

The 73-year-old Indian Nationalist leader is now in the nineteenth day of a twenty-one-day fast undertaken in an effort to force his release from internment.

Gandhi nearly died a week ago today and yesterday his condition caused concern. But today, after five to six hours of disturbed sleep, he seemed less tired and less apathetic, observers said.

His pulse continues feeble because of his weakened condition. However, doctors said his heart is standing the strain.

Gandhi 'in Good Spirits'

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 28 (AP).—The condition of Mohandas K. Gandhi, now in his nineteenth day of a twenty-one-day fast, is improved and the Indian Nationalist leader is "alert and in good spirits," a bulletin said today.

COUPON BANKING IN CANADA

Plan for Rationed Goods Starts Operation in Banks Today

MONTREAL, Feb. 28 (AP)—Ration coupon banking—designed to help large retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers of rationed commodities—will begin tomorrow in branches of chartered banks throughout Canada. The system does not affect the individual consumers, but helps larger dealers in ration coupons by opening "ration coupon accounts" on books at the banks.

Ration coupons and other ration documents may then be "banked" and checks may be drawn against a ration coupon account when a retailer, for example, wishes to replenish his supply of a particular commodity. It obviates his sending a huge number of coupons with the order.

"Quota users"—restaurants, hospitals and other institutions serving meals that include rationed goods—also may have ration accounts at banks and draw ration checks against their monthly quotas of rationed supplies. They may then obtain supplies from any dealer, instead of being bound to one as before.

CANADA RAISES NEWSPRINT

OTTAWA, Feb. 28 — (AP) The Prices board announced today that, effective tomorrow, the ceiling on newsprint in Canada will be raised by $4 a ton to conform with an increase of the same amount concurrently announced in the United States.

Mexicans ... air North Africa

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 28 (AP).—The Mexico-United States Joint Defense Commission has approved plans to send a Mexican military mission headed by General Salvador Sanchez, chief of the general staff and including representatives of all three services, to North Africa to study the war there, it was announced today. The representatives are expected to leave some time in March.

NIMITZ CALLS NAVAL ATTACK ON JAPAN AIM

FEB 29 1943

Admiral Forecasts Drive To Gain Positions For Direct Blow

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 28—An indication that America's naval might in the Pacific is about ready to undertake a drive for positions from which Japanese industrial centers can be brought under direct and devastating attack came today from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet.

"We are now at the crossroads of the Pacific campaign," Nimitz said i na radio broadcast sponsored by the American Red Cross. His prepared statement was released by the navy in Washington.

Credits Devotion Of Men

"Through the unmatched devotion of the men who held the lines in the trying months of the past year, we have turned back the enemy in the South Pacific. The loss of Guadalcanal marks the first defeat of that kind suffered by the Japanese in modern times.

"From now on," he continued, "the going will be tougher as we undertake the task of driving the enemy from prepared positions he has been building in the conquered areas.

"It is our job to destroy his ships and planes and to neutralize his island strongpoints as we drive toward the positions from where we can reach with our shells and bombs his industrial nerve centers.

"Our men have the will and the spirit of carry on, and our home front is busily engaged in supplying us with the tools."

Fire Transport And Escort

Preceding the admiral's address the navy issued a communique on fighting in his territory which told of new successes in the campaign of attrition against the Japanese. Dauntless dive bombers hit and set afire a transport ship and one of two corvettes escorting it in the Munda area of the central Solomon Islands, the communique said.

This attack was made Saturday afternoon, and at about the same time dive bombers made the seventy-eighth air raid of the campaign on the air base at Munda, starting one large and two small fires. One enemy float-type Zero fighter was shot down in the assault on the ships and two American fighter planes were lost.

The fact that the Japanese appeared to be using unmaneuverable float-type planes to protect their ships suggested that they were having difficulty operating land planes from their much-bombed flight strips at and in the vicinity of Munda.

Center On Two Statements

Two statements in Admiral Nimitz's brief discussion of future operations in the Pacific attracted special attention in naval circles here. Both had to do with his definition of American objectives.

The first was his assertion that it is "our job" to "neutralize" Japan's island strongpoints; the second was that from the advance positions to be won, it is the navy's intention to shell as well as to bomb enemy industrial centers.

In the past, virtually all authoritative discussion of attack on Japan itself has been stated in terms of airpower—that is, that the Japanese would be bombed from bases in China and Russia (if and when Russia enters the Pacific war) and from aircraft carriers, which would not have to approach closer than 200 miles to Japan in order to deliver their bombers.

Regarded As Promise

Admiral Nimitz's statement was regarded here, however, as a promise of naval bombardment of the enemy's vulnerable coastal cities by the heavy guns of the American fleet—an operation which would probably be undertaken only in the final phases of an amphibious offensive aimed at the conquest of the Japanese homeland.

Neutralization of the enemy empire's island strong points, it was said, normally would precede any attack on Japan itself and might be accomplished in several ways.

The effect of attrition on Japanese seapower should increase the enemy's difficulties in supplying his more distant bases such as Truk in the South Pacific. Moreover, many of these bases can be outflanked by American sea and air attack on intermediate strongpoints linking them with Japan.

Text Of Communique

Navy communique No. 294 said:

"South Pacific:

"1. On February 27:

"(A) During the afternoon, Dauntless dive bombers, with Wildcat escort, bombed Japanese positions at Munda, on New Georgia Island. One large and two small fires were started. All United States planes returned.

"(B) During the afternoon, Dauntless dive bombers, with Corsair, Lightning and War Hawk escort, attacked a Japanese transport with an escort of two corvettes off Vella la Vella island, the westernmost island of the New Georgia group. Several bomb hits were scored on the transport which was left burning. One of the corvettes was hit and left burning and one float-type Zero was shot down. Two United States fighters failed to return."

Plane Losses Up To 876

Destruction of the Zero raises Japanese plane losses in Solomons combat to 876 and the hits scored on the transport and corvette brings the number of ships which the Japs have had damaged in that campaign to 116. In addition there have been reports of 69 sunk and 11 probably sunk.

The participation of the Corsair in the raid on shipping was one of

the few times that new fighter has been reported in action. Powered by a 2,000-horse-power engine, the Corsair has a range of more than 1,500 miles and a service celing of better than 35,000 feet, a navy spokesman said, so that it has been expected to prove superior to anything the enemy could bring against it in the Pacific. However, no combat reports of its performance have yet been made public.

Red Cross Opens Greatest Crusade

Roosevelt Makes Plea for $125,000,000 Needed in March Campaign.

FEB 29 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — (AP) President Roosevelt asked the nation today to contribute at least $125,000,000 to the Red Cross for its greatest crusade, "now that we are engaged in a war to decide whether all our concepts of mercy and human decency are strong enough to survive."

Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, read the chief executive's message over four radio networks for Mr. Roosevelt, who is recovering from an intestinal disturbance.

Recalls African Trip

The President recalled that he recently visited the North African theater of war and said that "wherever our fighting men are—all over the world—the American Red Cross is by their side, extending always the arm of helpfulness and comfort." Proclaiming the month of March as "Red Cross month" and appealing for contributions, Mr. Roosevelt told Americans that "each one of you who has a friend or relative in uniform will measure the significance of this crusade in your own heart."

American commanders of the men on the sea and land fronts also joined, by radio, in the appeal.

Text of Message

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's message follows:

"Just a few weeks ago I was privileged to visit a part of the North African theater of war, and to see and talk with our soldiers and sailors who man that front. Among these men in North Africa are the sons and brothers and husbands and friends of many of you who are listening at this moment. I wish it were somehow possible to share my experience with you, because I know what it would mean to you to have the chance to clasp the hand of some relative or friend thousands of miles from home, and to wish him well.

"There is one way for you, however, to reach this band of love and friendship across the ocean. For wherever our fighting men are—all over the world—the American Red Cross is by their side, extending always the arm of helpfulness and comfort.

Red Cross Serves at Home

"At home, we have grown accustomed to the role of the Red Cross in every national emergency, in every local catastrophe—a generous friend to those overtaken by tragedy. Even our enemies know about the American Red Cross, because it has never let international boundaries act as the limits of its mercy.

"The American Red Cross begins today the greatest single crusade of mercy in all history. It is undertaking a task unprecedented—because this war is unprecedented. We undertake this greatest of all Red Cross crusades in the name of mercy — now that we are engaged in a war to decide whether all our concepts of mercy and human decency are strong enough to survive.

"In the Axis nations, mercy and decency are regarded as synonyms for weakness and decadence.

"In our land it is from our great tradition of mercy that we take part of our strength.

"Each one of you who has a friend or relative in uniform will measure the significance of this crusade in your own heart. You—at your house today—know better than anyone else what it means to be sure that the Red Cross stands at the side of our soldiers or sailors or marines wherever they may be. All of us—one hundred and thirty millions—know how indispensable to victory is the work of this great agency which goes on every minute of every day—everywhere on earth where it is needed.

"By proclamation, I have designated the month of March as Red Cross month. To make sure that every American boy or every fighting front has everything he needs which the Red Cross can supply, it will require at least one hundred and twenty-five million dollars.

"That is all that we need to know—we will not fail."

Rickenbacker Called To Testify By Vinson

Flyer Expected To Endorse Work-Or Fight Bill Before House Naval Committee

FEB 29 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 28—A decision to call Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker to testify on a measure to curb absenteeism in war plants was announced tonight by Representative Vinson (Dem., Ga.), chairman of the Naval Committee, as the House itself approached a vote tomorrow on "work-or-fight" legislation.

The views of the famous flyer, who has been highly critical of the pace of war production since his return from the Southern Pacific, will be sought on a bill which would require all navy contractors and subcontractors to report to local draft boards the names of any employes who stay away from work without cause.

Affects Navy Yards

The measure up for action on the floor tomorrow, a rider to a naval personnel bill, would apply only to civilian employes of navy yards. Both this rider and the bill before the committee are sponsored by Representative Johnson (Dem., Texas), an Administration supporter.

Meanwhile, the War Labor Board held an unusual Sunday session to expedite its decision on the West Coast aircraft wage case and said a further meeting would be held tomorrow. AFL unionists at the Boeing aircraft plant in Seattle called off a twenty-four-hour "general meeting" which had been planned for tomorrow to protest the slowness of the settlement as the WLB reported progress.

New Bill Planned

A temporary work stoppage on the Flying Fortresses which resulted from a union meeting last Thursday led Senator Connally (D., Texas) to announce that he will introduce tomorrow a bill authorizing the Government to take over war plants where production is interrupted for any cause, and Representative Patman (D., Texas) to undertake a move to release from the House Judiciary Committee and bring to the floor his bill outlawing any conspiracy to impede war production.

Still another bill of interest to labor is slated to be acted on by the House Rules Committee tomorrow. This is the proposal of Representative Hoobs (D., Ala.) to remove the unions' exemption from the provisions of the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act.

The House Naval Committee will start hearings this week on the measure aimed at absenteeism and Vinson said that in addition to Rickenbacker, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, also will wil be asked to present their views.

Testimony Sought

From Secretary Perkins, said Vinson, the committee will seek an explanation as to why the Labor Department "apparently has done nothing to stop all this absenteeism except promoting some sort of an educational program for unions." The House last week refused to combat strikes and absenteeism by promoting better working conditions and "amicable industrial relations."

Sponsors of the absenteeism legislation look to Rickenbacker to endorse the bill in view of his recent writings and speeches. These led the CIO National Maritime Union yesterday to announce plans to have torpedoed seamen and others at every meeting where Rickenbacker speaks in future. The union charged that the flyer is creating the "widest possible disruption and disunity" and "driving a wedge" between union men and women in the armed services and those in the war factories.

Man-Hour Losses

Johnson calls absenteeism "the Axis' most effective weapon in this country." He declared that the man-hours lost as a result of absenteeism in December alone would have built thirty-two Liberty ships.

Elsewhere in Congress the Austin-Wadsworth bill to draft men and women for war plants and farms where necessary commanded chief attention as a result of Secretary of War Stimson's official endorsement of it. Hearings will be held this week on this bill and on the measure to give blanket draft deferment to farm workers.

McKellar Bill

The Senate Judiciary Committee is expected to approve tomorrow the bill by Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) to require Senate confirmation of Federal employes paid $4,500 or more a year over President Roosevelt's strenuous opposition.

Some Senators predicted that the President may meet another rebuff in his nomination of former Gov. James V. Allred of Texas to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. There has been considerable Democratic as well as Republican criticism of the nomination, which Senator Taft (R., Ohio) declared "smacks of a deal." Allred resigned a Federal district judgeship to run unsuccessfully against W. Lee O'Daniel in the Senatorial primary last year. The Judiciary Committee will open hearings Tuesday with Allred on hand.

Lend-Lease Vote

House leaders said they probably will call for a vote about mid-week on continuation of lend-lease for another year with little opposition in prospect.

Before the Rules Committee, in addition to the Hobbs bill, will be measures to revise the farm-parity formula to include labor costs and to amend the draft laws by putting induction quotas on a State-wide basis and deferring fathers until all of a State's single men have been called.

At Church in Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Mrs. Chiang attended services with 2,000 other persons today at the Foundry Methodist Church.

China's flag stood beside that of the United States in the church, and the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris asserted:

"When the banner of our brave comrade in arms touches ours, we are shamed by her sacrifice, inspired by her courage, humbled by her patience and strengthened by her endurance."

The Vice-President and Mrs. Wallace sat in the same pew—that which was occupied by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at services in 1941.

As the wife of the Chinese generalissimo left, she waved to crowds who gathered at the near-by street intersection. She wore a fitted black sheared broadtail coat over a black Chinese gown. L. K. Kung, a nephew, accompanied her.

Chinatown Prepares Welcome For Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek Today

FEB 29 1943

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—(AP) New York city's fabulous Chinatown, with tortuous narrow streets and ancient shadowy buildings, stirred from its stolid jog-trot pace today and the pulse of its teeming populace quickened . . . for tomorrow it will honor and be honored by China's First Lady.

From sunup to sundown, along the winding streets familiar to millions of sight-seers, householders and storekeepers scrubbed and polished, cleaning inside and out in anticipation of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek's visit to the heart of the section tomorrow afternoon.

From Canal street to the Bowery, along Mott, Pell, and Doyers streets, windows, washed and polished to the breaking point, glistened brilliantly tonight. Residents, many of whom have never given up their native dress, cleared the old iron balconies—which lace the buildings and date back to the city's adolescence—of their customary collections.

Banners Freshened

The colorful flower pots and the little crates, used as iceboxes, which are traditionally found on the grillwork and the fire escapes of the homes had vanished, as had the customary street banners. The latter, cleaned and brightened, will not be unfurled until their owners are assured of fair weather, first thing in the morning.

Joining with the compatriots of Mme. Chiang in their housecleaning bustle, the street cleaning department—washed the streets and hauled away the debris. Cleared of rubbish, the narrow sidewalks were kept spic and span by the merchants who refused to put out their wares so that the paths might be kept open.

Special Police Details

Several score additional patrolmen will augment the Chinatown staff when Mme. Chiang is escorted to the section following her City hall reception. To safeguard against the possible collapse of fire escapes, iron balconies, and roofs of the ancient buildings, residents have been banned from standing on these vantage points for a glimpse of the wife of the generalissimo.

Meanwhile, the office of the police commissioner announced that 176 policewomen and patrolmen will be included in the protective forces for Mme. Chiang when she arrives at Pennsylvania station at 8:40 a. m. for the first public appearance of her current visit. This will be in addition to more than 50 detectives, a Police academy color guard, and traffic and motorcycle patrolmen on duty. More than 300 police have been assigned to the reception at high noon where she will receive the official public greeting from the city by Mayor LaGuardia at City hall park. Attended by military, naval, diplomatic, religious, municipal, and public officials, the official welcome will be broadcast.

Program at Garden

On Tuesday night a reception for China's First Lady will be held in Madison Square Garden, and on Wednesday another reception will be held at Carnegie Hall.

WAR BOARD ROLE IN PEACE FORESEEN

Batt Says British-U. S. Group May Help Solve Scramble For Raw Materials

FEB 29 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 28—The combined raw materials board of Britain and the United States may help solve the worldwide scramble for raw materials after the war, William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War-Production Board, said today.

Batt, American member of the board, said the end of the war will bring a struggle of all nations for available imports "to restore their economies to a peace-time basis as speedily as possible."

"Experience after the first World War has shown that such a scramble can result in complete demoralization of supply, price and other factors in a peace-time economy.

Machinery Needed

"It is impossible to see how such a situation can be met unless

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through some form of combined machinery. Existence of the combined raw materials board might contribute substantially to the solution of this important post-war problemf."

Batt made public a report to President Roosevelt by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson on the board's first year of operations, which Batt said had "aided immeasurably" in "bringing order out of what mgiht have been chaos on the raw-materials front." The board was set up thirteen months ago to mobilize the raw-material resources available to this country and Britain for the most effective combined use.

Trade Programs

The report said that the board has approved "certain allocations of scarce materials which were needed to support general trade programs being negotiated by the United States and Great Britain with Spain, Portugal and Switzerland."

The report did not amplify this brief reference to the dealings with Spain, which produced some critical comment on Capitol Hill Friday when the United States Ambassador to Spain, Carlton J. H. Hayes, revealed that shipments of oil, cotton, food, chemicals and other products had gone to Spain.

Senator Russel (D., Ga.) asked a Congressional investigation and Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) voiced hoped that none of the shipments found their way "into Hitler's hands." The State Department said the oil came from the Carribean area and not the United States and was hauled in Spanish tankers.

Major Martin's Rapid Rise Laid To His Diligence

'Up From Ranks--But Quick' Is Alger-Like Story of Stock Market's Ex-Head

FEB 28 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Major William McChesney Martin jr. works quietly and industriously today on the staff of the Munitions Assignment Board here, an example of what a modern Horatio Alger would call "up from the ranks—but quick."

His rate of climb in the Army is something like what it was in private life, and his fellow officers assert that it is due to the same factor, diligence. The young man from St. Louis became president of the New York Stock Exchange at the age of thirty-one.

Mr. Martin resigned the presidency of the Exchange in April, 1941, answered the call of his draft board and donned the khaki uniform of a buck private.

He Had Troubles

He had the troubles of all recruits, but he kept on working. One hard-boiled and probably exasperated sergeant who had been putting recruits through their paces on a drill ground picked Mr. Martin as a horrible example. He laced him soundly; he dressed him down; the sergeant was of the opinion that Mr. Martin was not good material for the Army. But it could be the sergeant was wrong.

His recruit training completed at Camp Dix and Camp Croft, Mr. Martin was moved to Washington. His initial assignment in the capital took him to duty at General Headquarters of the Army War College group of well guarded buildings, where war plans are studied by highest ranking officers.

Less than a month after that assignment Mr. Martin won his first promotion. He became a sergeant. With the three stripes he remained on duty at the War College. Fellow enlisted men and officers commended his ability.

Skipped 2d Lieutenant

Six months later he mounted the next two rungs of the ladder. He was commissioned a first lieutenant, skipping, because of his age, the lower rank of second lieutenant.

Two months thereafter he was assigned to duty with a group in Washington made up primarily of specialists in their various fields. His background in economics, banking and law stood him in good stead there.

In August, 1942, he moved up another notch, this time to captain, and remained with the specialist group, carrying on the job to which he originally had been assigned.

Subsequently his duties took him into one of the most important boards in the war effort. He was asisgned to the executive staff of the Munitions Assignment Board. That board, reporting directly to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, has a major role in determining allocation of supplies of war among Allied nations.

He pinned on the gold oak leaf of a major six months after he had donned his captain's bars.

'Land Cruiser' Able to Destroy New Nazi Tanks

New U. S. Tank Annihilator Being Built in Volume in G. M. Fisher Body Plant

FEB 29 1943

DETROIT, Feb. 28 (AP).—Production of a powerful new tank destroyer—a land cruiser that can cope with anything yet thrown into battle by Germany—was announced today by General Motors Corporation.

The destroyer, one of three newly designed models, is known as the M-10 and is being built on a volume basis at the tank arsenal of General Motors' Fisher Body division.

With War Department permission E. F. Fisher, general manager, gave this brief description of the destroyer:

It is of welded construction and is faster than the ordinary tank. It is heavily armored, has great maneuverability and carries terrific fire power. Although the caliber and range of the big gun mounted in the turret are secret, Army officials said it could trade blows on an even basis with the much discussed 88-millimeter weapons found on the most recent German tanks in North Africa.

The destroyer, it was disclosed, has already been tested in battle and its performance has been described as "excellent."

Working with Army officials, Fisher Body engineers designed the new destroyer. It has a lower silhouette than a tank but has a full track. In appearance it is somewhat similar to the M-4 tank, also built by Fisher Body. Officials warned, however, that the destroyer should not be considered a successor to the M-4. Each is intended for specific purposes in battle ahd each is designed to best meet certain requirements.

Mr. Fisher explained that, having produced the welded M-4, his company was able to make numerous improvements in methods and processes for construction of the M-10. Wherever possible in the M-10, he said, sections are fabricated from armor plate rather than being cast. Each such fabrication, he pointed out, saves valuable machining time.

The turret of the M-10, for example, was designed for almost complete fabrication, in contrast to the cast turret of the M-4. Adaptation for machine welding was kept in mind in designing the destroyer and as a result much less hand welding is done than on the M-4. Because of such design and planning, Mr. Fisher said, volume production on the new M-10 was reached in an amazingly short period.

12,000 American Indians Are in Armed Services

130,000 Others in War Jobs, Collier Reports

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP).—The Indian sign is on the Axis. Acee Blue Eagle, Frank Takes a Gun, John Paul Jones, Willie Cries for War and 12,000 others of the country's 400,000 Indians are literally up in arms against the Nazi palefaces and their not-so-pale Japanese partners.

John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reported today that besides those in active service, one-third of the remaining 388,000 have left their reservations for war jobs in fields or factories. Tribes have even established schools to train mechanics and girl welders, he said.

At least three tribes—the Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches—have officially declared war on the Axis. Altogether the tribes have purchased more than $2,000,000 in war bonds.

Most distinguished and beloved Indian warrior of this war is Major General Clarence Tinker, an Osage, who lost his life in the battle of Midway while commanding the Pacific Air Forces.

4 DESTROYERS LAUNCHED IN RECORD 14 MINUTES

FEB 28 1943

KEARNY, N. J., Feb. 28—(AP) Four destroyers slid down the ways at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company yards today within 14 minutes, setting a new world record for a quadruple launching.

The U.S.S. Thorn and the U.S.S. Bullard hit the murky Hackensack river waters at 4:04 p.m. and the U.S.S. Kidd and the U.S.S. Turner followed at 4:18.

It was the third quadruple launching at the sprawling yards in the past ten months and brought to five the number of destroyers sent down the ways at Federal this month. Federal set the previous record of 28 minutes for a quadruple launching on Armistice day, 1942.

New Aircraft Carrier Launched In New York

Camden, N. J., Feb. 28 (AP)—The USS Monterey, fifth aircraft carrier to be launched by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation in slightly more than six months, slid down the ways here today.

Christened less than fourteen months after keel laying, it joins the carriers Independence, Princeton, Belleau Wood and Cowpeens. The yards has avaraged one carrier launching every 36.6 days since last August 22.

Sponsor of the Monterey, third navy ship to bear that name, was Mrs. P. N. L. Billinger, of Washington, wife of the deputy chief of staff to the commander in chief of the United States Fleet.

5 Army Men Die in Crash

FEB 28 1943

Transport Plane Explodes in Texas; Four of Victims Officers

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 28 (AP).—Four officers and one technical sergeant were killed tonight when a transport plane from the Del Valle air base near here crashed on a routine flight three or four miles northeast of Municipal Airport, the Del Valle public relations office announced. Among the dead was second lieutenant Frank H. Horton-Billard, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Del Valle officials said that the plane exploded when it crashed and burned.

WILLKIE BIDS US KEEP 'RIGHT' TO GIVE

Never Let All Charity Become Governmentalized, He Tells St. Louis Red Cross Rally

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28—Americans will have taken "one more step along the totalitarian road" if they ever lose the right and ability to support as citizens such charities as the Red Cross, Wendell L. Willkie said in opening the Red Cross drive here tonight.

"If our charities and our private hospitals; our endowed colleges and our people's own Red Cross ever are incorporated into the necessarily cold hands of government, then truly one of the finest and noblest expressions of American liberty will have passed," Mr. Willkie said.

"We must and we will defeat Hitler with our arms, but we must not allow his principles to conquer in the process. For it will profit us little to win the war and lose our souls, and surely American liberty and humanitarianism is our very soul.

"The forces of brutality have broken loose and are at work destroying everything that civilization means.

"The operations of our armed forces to meet these enemies, of course, are directed by our government. The American people wholeheartedly sustain and support that effort. However, they have differing views as to how our resources can best be mobilized and directed to make that effort most effective. Likewise, persons and parties have varied opinions on the conduct of our domestic affairs and the functioning of our economic life. It is appropriate and proper that such should be the situation.

"It is likewise a great tribute to the American people and a fine test of our very liberties for which we fight that public discussion of these questions can be continued in these trying times without lessening the united spirit of our people, or their intention to bring about a complete and total victory.

"Those who would silence or smear any patriotic citizen—no matter how diverse his views may be from those of the majority—have little understanding of the very essence of the liberty for which we fight.

"Tonight I come to you to support another freedom, which we in America prize highly and which is both figuratively and literally of the very heart of our civilization—the right and ability as private, independent citizens to support and sustain our charities."

Mr. Willkie declined to discuss politics at a reception in his honor given by the Republican City Committee before the Red Cross rally.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (AP) Loss of a medium-sized merchant ship more than [illegible] when it was driven by a storm to precipitous Guadalupe island, 110 miles south of here, was disclosed today with release of the survivors' story.

Two were lost when a lifeboat capsized.

All others on the boat, 66, including a Navy gun crew, were rescued but one lifeboat with 17 aboard drifted at sea 10 days before it was found by a Coast Guard vessel.

Goering Counts On Luftwaffe

New York, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Berlin radio today broadcast an order of the day by Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering declaring that the German air force would strike again at an "opportune moment" and would "destroy the enemy wherever we meet him."

Goering's order, issued for the tenth anniversary of the *Luftwaffe* tomorrow, asserted:

"The *Luftwaffe* has been paving the way for gigantic victories.

"It has been hardened in the severest winter battles. What, however, did not make us topple over will make us still stronger.

"Thus we shall, at the opportune moment, strike again with fresh strength and destroy the enemy wherever we meet him.

"My comrades, victory must and will be ours."

Na... In... Clashes

FEB 28 1943

New ...—The German ... without confirmat... quarters, declared in ... broadcast communique today that Nazi light naval forces were victorious in two brisk actions in the English channel last night.

The communique, recorded by the Asosciated Press, declared German motor torpedo boats sank two steamers, a tanker, an armed supply ship and two escort craft from an Allied convoy in the first action, close to the English coast.

E-Boats Reported Beaten Off

The second action was said by the Germans to have occurred early today when British E-boats attacked an Axis convoy off the Dutch coast. The communique said that three E-boats were sunk and the remainder fought off by escorting craft. The convoy was reported to have escaped without damage.

In the clash near the English coast the Germans were said to have boarded British supply ship and removed eleven prisoners before sending the vessel down with

a torpedo.

In additional claims covering an unstated period, the high command said German U-boats had sunk three Allied vessels totalling 19,000 tons in the Atlantic and the Mediteranean, as wel as a destroyer.

The British Admiralty announced today the loss of the Corvette Erica, but did not indicate when or where the sinking occurred.

U-BOAT TOLL DROPS TO LOW IN MONTH

Six Announced Sinkings in February Fewest Since 1941

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

During February the Navy announced the sinkings of six cargo vessels by Axis submarines in the western Atlantic.

The February figure was the lowest monthly total of announced sinkings in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor and compared to 30 vessels announced during January as sent to the bottom by the undersea raiders.

During the first year of the war the U-boats destroyed an average of more than 45 ships each month in these waters.

Disclosure last week that two more United States ships had been destroyed by U-boats raised to 616 the Associated Press total of Allied and neutral cargo vessels announced sunk in the western Atlantic since Dec. 7, 1941.

The death of 850 Americans aboard the ships marked the week as one of the most costly in the 15-month battle for dominance of the Atlantic sea lanes.

Japanese Contemplate Railroad to Singapore

Kumaichi Yamamoto, Japanese Vice-Minister for East Asiatic Affairs, told a House committee of the Diet (Parliament) at Tokio Saturday that the government would do its best to "obtain the full and complete understanding" of Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China for a gigantic railroad from Fusan in Corea to Singapore, a Tokio broadcast recorded by The Associated Press said last night.

Yamamoto said the projected line would pass through Mukden, Tientsin, Nanking, Canton, Hanoi and Bangkok and would permit travel from Tokio to Singapore in less than ten days.

Theunis Works Here to Speed Belgian Victory

Former Premier, Now 70, Recalls Events of Era Between World Wars

1943

Georges Theunis, former Premier of Belgium, passed a pensive, nostalgic afternoon yesterday in his home in the Drake Hotel, 440 Park Avenue. It was his seventieth birthday, the third he had suffered in exile in the United States, and he wondered how many more would come before the Germans were driven out of Belgium and he could return to his native home.

But with the characteristic restraint of an army officer, he concealed his anxiety about the terror through which Belgium is passing under German domination and preferred to display his lively sense of humor in recalling some of the incidents of his eventful life.

He was Premier of Belgium between 1922 and 1925 and again in 1934-'35. The names of European diplomats of that and earlier periods—Lloyd George, MacDonald, Chamberlain, Clemenceau, Poincare, Herriot, Briand—rolled off his tongue as numbers do from a telephone operator's.

Like his maternal grandfather, who was an officer under Napoleon; his paternal grandfather, who was an officer in the Belgian war of independence, and his father, also an officer in the Belgian Army, Mr. Theunis selected the Army for his career. When the World War broke out he fought to preserve what his grandfather had helped to gain.

And when the Germans were defeated he fought, in his capacity as Premier, to prevent the recurrence of a German attack. He shuttled back and forth between Brussels, Paris and London in an attempt to maintain a united front among the Allies, but even during his talks with British Prime Ministers and French Premiers he could see the post-war structure, embodied in the League of Nations, crumbling away.

One of the causes of this crumbling—and he recalled it as a lesson to be remembered after this war—was the failure of the United States to join the League and end the squabbling and haggling that took place there.

When the present war broke out, he came to the United States to obtain American food and raw materials for Belgium, which was cut off by the British blockade. When Belgium was invaded in 1940, he remained in the United States as ambassador at large.

From the New York office of the Belgian Embassy at 630 Fifth Avenue, Mr. Theunis again is waging war on the Nazis. He is helping the United Nations by facilitating the exchange of vital materials between the United States and the Belgian Congo. He looks forward to revenge before he is many years older—revenge which will not be placated by the report that 20,000 Belgians were taken last month from his native Liege to work as virtual slaves in Nazi factories.

Norse Foreign Minister In U. S. for Conferences

Trygve Lie to Discuss Reciprocal Use of Atlantic Bases

The arrival of Trygve Lie, Foreign Minister of the Norwegian government in exile, was announced yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria by Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Norwegian Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Lie, according to The United Press, was reported on Friday in London to have arrived here safely.

Mr. Lie is bound for Washington, where he will discuss reciprocal use of North Atlantic bases by the United States, Great Britain and Norway after the war. He also carries proposals to replace Norwegian shipping lost by enemy action while in the service of the United Nations and the transfer of thousands of Norwegian seamen from American to Norwegian vessels.

He will advance a plan to use United States transport planes to evacuate an estimated 13,000 Norwegian nationals from Sweden to Great Britain. Approximately half of them are said to be of military age.

Mrs. Rolf Christensen, wife of Rolf Christensen, Consul General of Norway in New York, said last night that Mr. Lie's first name is pronounced "Trig-veh" and his last name is pronounced "Lee."

LONDON, FEB 28-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT A "FAIR NUMBER" OF BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACKED TARGETS IN WESTERN GERMANY LAST NIGHT AND SAID ONE OF THE BOMBERS WAS SHOT DOWN. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID TODAY THA THE ALGIERS RADIO HAD REPORTED THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY HAD LAUNCHED ITS OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE MARETH LINE IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA HELD BY FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL'S TROOPS.

LONDON ADD MY HITS.

Second Lieut. R.H. Smith of Lamesa, Tex., told of seeing a lone Focke-Wulf 190 which "quickly disappeared without making a pass at us."

Second Night Lead Tunisian

1943

By Daniel de Luce

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 27-(AP)-

Veteran British troops stoutly entrenched on the rugged heights near the Bizerte-Tunis bridgehead shattered repeated German armored thrusts along a muddy, 55-mile front today while in central Tunisia American and allied combat teams captured the town of Kasserine and drove on near the Thelepte airport, 15 miles to the southwest.

30.24- 1569

Throwing about 50 tanks into short, stabbing attacks supported by probably as much as five battalions of infantry, Col.-Gen. Jurgen von Arnim tried but failed to break into the strategic network of roads immediately behind the British line.

From the area of Sidi Nsir, 15 miles northeast of Beja, to Jebel Mansour, six miles southeast of Bou Arada, axis forces stormed forward into devastating fire from British artillery.

43

STRENGTHENE[redacted] TANKS, INCLUDING [redacted] 40-TON CHURCHILLS, THE BRITISH ARMOR QUICKLY COUNTER - ATTACKED AND ALLIED WAR PLANES PROVIDED CLOSE GROUND SUPPORT.

WITH THE FIGHTING STILL CONTINUING THE NUMBER OF [redacted] AXIS TROOPS TAKEN PRISONER, WHICH LAST NIGHT EXCEEDED 400, WAS [redacted] MOUNTING STEADILY.

SIX ATTACKS WERE LAUNCHED BY THE ENEMY EARLY YESTERDAY AND ALTHOUGH ALL WERE TEMPORARILY [redacted] THE PRESSURE WAS RENEWED AT TWO POINTS, FIELD DISPATCHES SAID LATE THIS AFTERNOON.

30.24- 1569

ALONG THE MATEUR-BEDJ[redacted] ROAD, WHERE 30 TANKS AND ONE [redacted] INFANTRY BATTALION BEGAN THE ASSAULT, THE ENEMY WAS STILL TRYING FOR A BREAK-THROUGH IN THE SIDI NSIR AREA.

In the area of Bou Arad, which is held by the British, the enemy was attempting to dent the line after the British destroyed seven [redacted] out of 20 German panzers for the loss of one Churchill.

[redacted]43

(The northernmost limit of von Arnim's operations was the Mateur-Tabarka road where a column of 700 men was repulsed. The southern-most limit was [redacted] Jebel Mansour, whose bleak summit has been a long disputed vantage point.

Other enemy thrusts were driven back from the vicinity [redacted] of Medjez el Bab and southward from Goubellat, this latter attack having been planned to link up with the attack northwest from Bou Arada and pinch off a ten-mile British salient.

The main prisoners were taken x x x etc.. picking up

4th graf previous

WITH U.S. FORCES AT THE TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB. 27--(DELAYED)

---(AP)---SERGT. CLABE SHERMAN OF ANDERSON, TENN., SAID TODAY

THE WORST EXPERIENCE OF HIS 115-MAN DETACHMENT DURING THE CLEANUP OF KASSERINE PASS THIS WEEK

A MOMENT WHEN IT WAS CAUGHT IN A CROSS-FIRE OF AXIS AND ALLIED HEAVY ARTILLERY.

FEB 28 1943

EXPLOSIVES SCREAMED INTO THE AREA FROM BOTH GERMAN

BATTERIES AND SOME AMERICAN GUNS WHICH WERE SHELLING THE AXIS

LINES OF RETREAT, THE SERGEANT SAID.

BUT AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN THE WHOLE TWO-HOUR BATTLE

WITH GERMAN AND ITALIAN REAR GUARDS WERE LIGHT. ONLY

THREE MEN ARE MISSING FROM THE DETACHMENT,

SERGEANT SHERMAN, A VETERAN OF 18 YEARS OF ARMY

SERVICE, STARTED HIS MISSION

WITH RIFLEMEN, MACHINE-GUNNERS AND A MORTAR PLATOON

UNDER THE SINGLE ORDER TO FIND OUT WHAT WAS ON A HIGH HILL

OVERLOOKING THE PASS AND "KNOCK IT OUT."

WITHIN ONE HOUR AND 45 MINUTES SHE MAN HAD

ORGANIZED HIS FORCE AND TOOK IT TO THE FOOT OF A WOODED

MOUNTAIN TO BEGIN 14 MILES OF A HARD HIKE.

AT 5:30 P.M. HIS PLATOONS CONVERGED ON THE FIRST

ENEMY MACHINE GUN NESTS WHICH OPENED WITH HEAVY FIRE, BUT

FLED WHEN THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN REPLIED. THE SAME KIND OF

ACTION WAS REPEATED MANY TIMES DURING THE ENSUING TWO-HOUR

FIGHT. SERGT. SHERMAN AND HIS DETACHMENT REACHED THE END OF

THE PASS BEYOND THE MOUNTAIN. FEB 28 43

"A HALF-DOZEN OR SO WE CAPTURED WERE GERMAN, BUT I

SUSPECT THE CREWS MUST HAVEBEEN ITALIAN, BECAUSE THEY RAN AFTER

WE FIRED XXXXXXX 10 OR 15 RIFLE SHOTS," SHE MAN SAID.

THE WORST TIME CAME WHEN THE DETACHMENT WAS CAUGHT IN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB.28-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES HAVE REPULSED CONTINUED AXIS ATTACKS OVER A WIDE FRONT IN NORTHERN TUNISIA FROM CAPE SERRAT TO DJEBEL MANSOUR, INFLICTING HEAVY CASUALTIES, AND "IN THE KASSERINE AREA THE ENEMY WITHDRAWAL CONTINUES," A COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

30.24 - 1571

"THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE FEB.26 NOW EXCEEDS 850," IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

FORWARD ELEMENTS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WERE REPORTED IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY IN THE AREA SOUTH OF MARETH, WHERE "THERE WAS VERY LITTLE ENEMY ACTIVITY APART FROM INTERMITTENT ARTILLERY FIRE."

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE REASSIGNMENT OF COMMANDS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, THE COMMUNIQUE WAS SECTIONALIZED. THE REPORTS WERE HEADED "FIRST ARMY," "EIGHTH ARMY" AND "AIR."

KHARKOV VIGNETTE

- - -

TEACHER TELLS OF LIFE

UNDER NAZI RULE

- - -

GERMANS GRANT 52-YEAR-OLD

EDUCATOR A JOB HAULING

SACKED FLOUR

FEB 24 1943

- - -

BY EDDY GILMORE

KHARKOV, VIA MOSCOW, FEB 28-(AP)-NINA PUKALOVA, 52, IS A WHITE-HAIRED RUSSIAN WHO, UP TO THE TIME OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THIS CITY, WAS ROUNDING OUT HER LIFE AS SHE WISHED--TEACHING SCHOOL IN THE UKRAINE.

HER'S IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF HOW THIS TYPE OF PERSON FARED UNDER HITLER'S "NEW ORDER."

"I LOST MY SCHOOL TEACHING JOB THE DAY THE GERMANS CAME TO KHARKOV," SHE SAID. "I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO. FOR A WHILE I DID NOTHING. I SUPPOSE I WAS TOO AFRAID TO DO MUCH."

30.24 - 1571

WHEN HER MONEY GAVE OUT, NINA PUKALOVA, LIKE HUNDREDS OF OTHERS IN KHARKOV, BEGAN SELLING HER FURNITURE AND CLOTHES TO THE GERMANS TO GET MONEY FOR LIVING EXPENSES.

THEN ONE DAY A GERMAN OFFICER SAW HER PIANO IN HER HOUSE.

"I WOULD LIKE THAT PIANO REMOVED TO MY APARTMENT," HE TOLD HER. "I'LL SEND MEN FOR IT TOMORROW."

NINA PUKALOVA PLEADED WITH THE OFFICER, BUT HE SHOOK HIS HEAD. THE NEXT DAY SHE TOOK HER APPEAL TO THE GERMAN COMMANDANT, SAYING SHE WANTED TO SELL THE PIANO.

"I AM AN OLD WOMAN," SHE TOLD THE GERMAN COMMANDER. "IT IS HARD FOR ME TO WORK."

FEB 24 1943

THE COMMANDER TOLD HER THE PIANO WOULD NOT BE TAKEN BY THE OFFICER AND THAT SHE WOULD BE ALLOWED THE PRIVILEGE OF SELLING IT. HE ALSO TOLD HER SHE COULD GO TO WORK.

"THE NEXT DAY," SHE SAID, "THE OFFICER WHO WANTED THE PIANO CAME BY. HE HAD SEEN HIS SUPERIOR. HE TOLD ME HOW DISAPPOINTED HE WAS AND THEN HE SLAPPED ME."

SHORTLY THEREAFTER, NINA PUKALOVA WENT TO WORK IN A FLOUR MILL.

WHAT KIND OF JOB DID THE GERMANS GIVE THIS 52-YEAR-OLD WOMAN WHO HAD SPENT HER LIFE AS A TEACHER?

THEY ALLOWED HER TO HAUL SACKS OF FLOUR.

SHE IS VERY HAPPY AT THE MOMENT BECAUSE SHE HAS GONE BACK TO HER SCHOOL. HER'S IS ONE OF THE 32 SCHOOLS WHICH HAVE BEEN RE-OPENED IN KHARKOV.

IT IS STRANGE HOW THESE PEOPLE TELL THEIR PERSONAL STORIES. THEY DON'T HAVE DEEP RANCOR, BUT THEY RELATE THEIR EXPERIENCES WITH COLD EYES IN WHICH ONE CAN SEE THE HATE THEY HELD FOR THE INVADERS.

"I'M JUST ONE OLD SCHOOL TEACHER," NINA PUKALOVA SAID. "THERE ARE MANY WHO FARED WORSE THAN I--LIKE OUR DR.ROCHMANINOV. HE COMPLAINED TO THE GERMANS WHEN HE GOT TIRED. THEY SHOT HIM."

AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, FEB 28 (DELAYED) (AP) LIEUT.T.S.GAY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., (NO RELATION TO LIEUT. TED GAY OF MIDWAY FAME) RETURNED TO HIS CARRIER UNSCRATCHED AFTER SHOOTING DOWN A JAP MITSUBISHI BOMBER.

TWO DAYS LATER HE SHOT DOWN HIS SECOND MITSIBISHI AND SURVIVED AN ATTACK BY A ZERO FIGHTER TO RETURN UNINJURED AGAIN.

HE'S IN THE HOSPITAL NOW--HIS LITTLE TOE FRACTURED BY A FALLING GASOLINE TANK ABOARD THE CARRIER.

OTTAWA, FEB 28-(AP)-TWO ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL TO SPUR PROSPECTING FOR OIL IN THE YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WERE PUBLISHED IN THE CANADA GAZETTE TODAY.

FEB 27 1943

ONE GAVE AUTHORITY TO ISSUE PERMITS FOR PROSPECTING AND DRILLING FOR OIL AND GAS WITHIN A 50-MILE RADIUS OF THE DISCOVERY WELL OF THE NORTHWEST COMPANY, LTD., ABOUT 45 MILES NORTH OF FORT NORMAN, N.W.T. THE OTHER MADE SIMILAR SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO 4,350 SQUARE MILES IN THE HUNGRY LAKE DISTRICT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY, AND 16,500 SQUARE MILES NEAR THE MACKENZIE RIVER AND MOUTHS OF THE THUNDER AND CARCAJOU RIVERS.

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,FEB.28-(AP)-THE COMBINED RAW MATERIALS BOARD OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES MAY HETP SOLVE THE WORLD-WIDE SCRAMBLE FOR RAW MATERIALS AFTER THE WAR, VICE CHAIRMAN WILLIAM L. BATT OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD SAID TODAY.

BATT, AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE BOARD, SAID THE END OF THE WAR WILL BRING A STRUGGLE OF ALL NATIONS FOR AVAILABLE IMPORTS "TO RESTORE THEIR ECONOMIES TO A PEACE-TIME BASIS AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE."

"EXPERIENCE AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR HAS SHOWN THAT SUCH A SCRAMBLE CAN RESULT IN COMPLETE DEMORALIZATION OF SUPPLY, PRICE, AND OTHER FACTORS IN A PEACE-TIME ECONOMY. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE HOW SUCH A SITUATION CAN BE MET UNLESS THROUGH SOME FORM OF COMBINED MACHINERY. EXISTENCE OF THE COMBINED RAW MATERIALS BOARD MIGHT CONTRIBUTE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE SOLUTION OF THIS IMPORTANT POST-WAR PROBLEM."

BATT MADE PUBLIC A REPORT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BY WPB CHAIRMAN DONALD M.NELSON ON THE BOARD'S FIRST YEAR OF OPERATIONS, WHICH BATT SAID HAD "AIDED IMMEASURABLY" IN "BRINGING ORDER OUT OF WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN CHAOS ON THE RAW MATERIALS FRONT." THE BOARD WAS SET UP 13 MONTHS AGO TO MOBILIZE THE RAW MATERIAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO THIS COUNTRY AND BRITAIN FOR THE MOST EFFECTIVE COMBINED USE.

FEB 27 1943

THE REPORT SAID THAT THE BOARD HAS APPROVED "CERTAIN ALLOCATIONS OF SCARCE MATERIALS WHICH WERE NEEDED TO SUPPORT GENERAL TRADE PROGRAMS BEING NEGOTIATED BY THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN WITH SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND SWITZERLAND."

THE REPORT DID NOT AMPLIFY THIS BRIEF REFERENCE TO THE DEALINGS WITH SPAIN, WHICH PRODUCED SOME CRITICAL COMMENT ON CAPITOL HILL FRIDAY WHEN THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, CARLTON J.H. HAYES, REVEALED THAT SHIPMENTS OF OIL, COTTON, FOOD, CHEMICALS AND OTHER PRODUCTS HAD GONE TO SPAIN.

SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA) ASKED A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION AND SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) VOICED HOPED THAT NONE OF THE SHIPMENTS FOUND THEIR WAY "INTO HITLER'S HANDS." THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THE OIL CAME FROM THE CARRIBEAN AREA AND NOT THE UNITED STATES AND WAS HAULED IN SPANISH TANKERS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, FEB.28)

30.24-1573

DETROIT, FEB.28-(AP)-RABBI STEPHEN S.WISE OF NEW YORK TODAY CALLED UPON THE UNITED STATES

AND GREAT BRITAIN TO SAVE THE JEWISH RACE FROM EXTERMINATION BY RELAXING IMMIGRATION RULES AND PAYING THE EXPENSES OF REFUGEES IN NEUTRAL NATIONS. FEB 28 1943

"I DO NOT BELIEVE MY COUNTRY IS SO POOR IN SPIRIT AS TO DENY REFUGE TO SUCH HANDFULS AS MAY ESCAPE THE HITLER HORDE AND COME TO OUR SHORES," HE DECLARED IN A RADIO NTERVIIEW.

DR.WISE ASKED THE UNITED STATES TO ADMIT ALL THE JEWISH REFUGEES THAT SEEK ADMITTANCE, DESPITE IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS AND ASKED FOR REPEAL OF BRITAIN'S RECENTLY ADOPTED IMMIGRATION BAN ON JEWS IN PALESTINE.

"WE SHOULD MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NEUTRAL COUNTRIES TO PAY FOR THE KEEP OF REFUGEES THAT ARE FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO ESCAPE HITLER," HE SAID. "FOR A MODEST SUM WE COULD SAVE THOUSANDS OF HUMAN LIVES."

BROTHERHOOD, LIKERELIGION, DR.WISE SAID, COULD BE MADE A REALITY IF WE PUT IT ON A 52-WEEKS-A-YEAR BASIS.

"THERE ARE MILLIONS OF GERMANS AND JAPANESE WHO HATE THIS WAR AS MUCH AS WE DO. AFTER THE WAR, WE SHALL NEED OUR MAXIMUM SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE TO LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR A JUST AND LASTING PEACE.

NEW YORK FEB 28-(AP)-A DAKAR RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID TODAY THAT "IT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED" THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATING TROOPS ALONG THE FRANCO-SPANISH BORDER SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FORBIDDEN ZONE IN THAT AREA.

"IT WAS REPORTED THAT FIELD MARSHAL GEN.(KARL RUDOLF GERD) VON RUNSTEDT, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE OCCUPATION TROOPS IN WESTERN EUROPE IS ACTUALLY INSPECTING THE TROOPS IN THAT REGION," THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE VICHY RADIO RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT A SPECIAL ZONE HAD BEEN CREATED ALONG THE FRONTIER WITH TRAVEL ALLOWED ONLY BY SPECIAL PERMIT.

KK503PEW

30.24-1573

NEW YORK, FEB. 28--(AP)--- THE LONDON RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY CBS TONIGHT THAT NAZI AUTHORITIES IN NORWAY HAVE EXECUTED 17 NORWEGIANS WHO WERE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN SABOTAGE. FEB 28 1943

NEW YORK, FEB 28-(AP)-SPECIFIC PLANS FOR A POST-WAR WORLD NEEDED TO DISPEL CONFUSION AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, DR.PAUL VAN ZEELAND, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF BELGIUM, SAID TONIGHT.

DR.VAN ZEELAND, ADDRESSING ECOLE LIBRE, FRENCH UNIT OF THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, DECLARED THAT "CONTRADICTORY FORCES OF NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM WOULD HAVE TO BE RECONCILED IN SUCH DECLARATIONS AS THE ATLANTIC CHARTER TO ACHIEVE LASTING PEACE."

"IF THE CONFUSION LASTS TOO LONG, PUBLIC THINKING MIGHT TAKE A WRONG DIRECTION," HE ASSERTED.

UNDATED ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM ROME TODAY THAT AXIS INFANTRY AND ARMORED FORCES HAD "CARRIED OUT SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE THRUSTS" ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT WHILE AXIS PLANES BOMBED ALLIED COLUMNS AND TRANSPORT CONCENTRATIONS.

AT THE SAME TIME THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, REPORTED THAT ALLIED BOMBERS RAIDED SYRACUSE, SICILY, KILLING 30 CIVILIANS AND INJURING 71 AND CAUSING "CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO CIVILIAN BUILDINGS." THERE WAS NO MENTION OF THE TOLL INFLICTED ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND PERSONNEL.

RAF HEADQUARTERS ON MALTA ANNOUNCED THAT MALTA-BASED PLANES, FOLLOWING UP A FRIDAY NIGHT ATTACK ON SICILY, HAD AGAIN BOMBED

FACTORIES OF THE STRATEGIC ISLAND AND DESTROYED A JUNKERS 88 BOMBER AND A JUNKERS 52 TRANSPORT.

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TWO BOMBERS AND A SPITFIRE FIGHTER HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY GERMAN AND ITALIAN FIGHTERS GUARDING BASES OF ITALY AND HER ISLANDS. "THE NINE-MAN CREW OF AN AMERICAN BOMBER WAS RESCUED AND CAPTURED IN THE SEA OFF SARDINIA," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE INDIAN CRISIS (NO. 7.)

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HINDU AND MOSLEM
RELATIONS
IMPROVE

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: TOMORROW, DEWITT MACKENZIE, WAR ANALYST OF (NAME OF NEWSPAPER), JUST RETURNED FROM INDIA, WILL DISCUSS THE MOSLEM CLAIM TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATES IN INDIA. THE ARTICLE WILL INTRODUCE ONE OF THE MOST COLORFUL FIGURES IN INDIAN POLITICAL LIFE, MAHOMMED ALI JINNAH, THE FAMOUS LAWYER OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.) FEB 20 1943

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

(UNDATED)...IF YOU STOOD AN INDIAN MOSLEM AND A HINDU SIDE BY SIDE YOU WOULD SEE LITTLE DIFFERENCE IN THEIR APPEARANCE, AND IF YOU FOLLOWED EACH OF THEM THROUGH HIS DAY'S ROUTINE YOU WOULD FIND THEIR PURSUITS MUCH THE SAME, BARRING RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

YET TRADITION HAS IT THAT THESE TWO ARE BORN TO ETERNAL ENMITY BECAUSE THEY WORSHIP DIFFERENT GODS. TRADITION SAYS THAT THIS MEANS THERE CAN BE NO POLITICAL UNITY IN INDIA AND NO SOLUTION OF THE PRESENT CRISIS ON A NATIONAL BASIS. -pull-

WELL, THAT TRADITION HAS A LOT TO SUBSTANTIATE IT, INCLUDING BLOODSHED, AND THE STUDENT OF THE SITUATION WHO OVERLOOKED THIS WOULD INDEED BE SHORTSIGHTED. WE MUST ADMIT ~~AT ONCE~~ THAT ONE OF THE GREATEST POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF HISTORY IS BOUND UP IN INDIA'S RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITIES AND IN SUCH INTERLOCKING SOCIAL CUSTOMS AS THE HINDU CASTE SYSTEM WHICH DIVIDES HUMANITY INTO THOUSANDS OF MORE OR LESS IRON-CLAD CLASSES.

FEB 29 1943

A34

STILL, I CHALLENGE TRADITION. ITS WEAKNESS IS THAT IT FAILS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE FACT THAT CONDITIONS CHANGE THROUGH THE GENERATIONS. WHAT SEEMED TRUE THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, OR THIRTY YEARS BACK, MAY BE UNTRUE TODAY. AND TO MY MIND THE QUESTION OF WHETHER MOSLEMS AND HINDUS CAN GET ALONG TOGETHER IS FAR FROM BEING THE SAME NOW AS IT WAS A GENERATION AGO WHEN I FIRST VISITED INDIA.

ORTHODOXY IN THE MOSLEM AND HINDU RELIGIONS HAS BECOME MUCH MORE TOLERANT. INDIA'S SONS OF TODAY ARE DISPLAYING A LIBERALITY WHICH THEIR FATHERS DIDN'T POSSESS.

THE CONSENSUS AMONG INDIANS OF ALL CLASSES AS I FOUND IT WAS THAT, DESPITE THE UNDOUBTED DIFFERENCES, THERE IS NO REASON WHY THESE TWO RELIGIONS SHOULD NOT GET ALONG TOGETHER. SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU, THE GREAT LIBERAL LEADER, PUT IT TO ME LIKE THIS:

"I AM A BRAHMIN (THE HIGHEST AND MOST ARISTOCRATIC HINDU CASTE). LAST NIGHT TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS INCLUDING POETS DINED IN MY HOUSE HERE, AND ELEVEN OF THEM WERE MOSLEMS.

"IN MANY INSTANCES MOSLEMS AND HINDUS HAVE A COMMON ANCESTRY. WE EAT THE SAME THINGS, DRESS THE SAME AND LIVE THE SAME, EXCEPTING IN THE SOUTH WHERE THE LANGUAGES ARE DIFFERENT.

"THERE HAVE BEEN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MOSLEMS AND HINDUS BUT THEY ARE NOT TWO NATIONS. I STAND FOR A COMMON CITIZENSHIP."

THE OTHER DAY I VISITED A LITTLE HINDU VILLAGE IN NORTHERN INDIA. IN THE MIDST OF 113 HINDU FAMILIES I DISCOVERED TWO FAMILIES OF MOSLEMS, LIVING IN PEACE WITH THEIR TRADITIONAL ENEMIES. THESE

30.24-1575

MOSLEMS WERE CARPENTERS, AND THE MEN WERE BUILDING WHEELS FOR OX-CARTS IN THE COMMON COURT-YARD OF THEIR LITTLE MUD-HUTS.

A BRAHMIN PRIEST, WHO ACCORDING TO ORTHODOXY IS DEFILED IF EVEN THE SHADOW OF AN UNTOUCHABLE FALLS ACROSS HIM, WAS SITTING ON A LOG AND CHATTING WITH THEM. I DON'T SUPPOSE FOR A MOMENT THAT HE WOULD HAVE BROKEN BREAD WITH THE MOSLEMS, BUT WHEN I ENTERED THE SCENE THEY WERE LAUGHING OVER SOME JOKE HE HAD MADE, AND I STRONGLY SUSPECTED THAT HE HAD BEEN TELLING THEM THE STORY OF THE TRAVELING SALESMAN.

FEB 20 1943

I FOUND MANY PROOFS IN MY TRAVELS ABOUT INDIA THAT HINDUS AND MOSLEMS COULD LIVE AND WORK TOGETHER, BUT THE MOST IMPRESSIVE WAS IN THE HINDU STATE OF GWALIOR. I WANT TO TELL YOU ABOUT THAT, BECAUSE IT SEEMS TO SUM UP EVERYTHING SO COMPLETELY.

GWALIOR IS ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL [illegible] BY THE PRINCES. WHEN I WAS IN INDIA 27 YEARS AGO I WAS THE GUEST OF THE LATE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA IN HIS PALACE FOR TEN DAYS--AN ARABIAN NIGHTS ADVENTURE. HIS HIGHNESS WAS A DELIGHTFUL HOST AND LEFT NOTHING UNDONE TO MAKE MY VISIT PLEASANT, EVEN OFFERING TO STAGE A TIGER HUNT ON ELEPHANTS. HE WAS A BROADMINDED MAN--A FACT WHICH MADE EVEN MORE STRIKING THE ONE CHARACTERISTIC WHICH SEEMED ODD AND CONTRADICTORY: HE WOULDN'T EAT FOOD WITH AN UNBELIEVER, THAT IS, ONE WHO WASN'T A FOLLOWER OF THE HINDU RELIGION.

NOW THAT GREAT AND GOOD PRINCE HAS GONE TO HIS FATHERS, AND HIS YOUNG SON RULES IN HIS STEAD. HOWEVER, IT WAS BUT NATURAL THAT I SHOULD WANT TO SEE GWALIOR AGAIN ON THIS TRIP, AND I WAS REPAID WITH ONE OF THE GREAT THRILLS OF MY JOURNEY. I FOUND THAT IN THIS HINDU STATE ALL RELIGIONS ARE LIVING AND WORKING TOGETHER IN AMITY, AND THIS STRIKING DEVELOPMENT HAD BEEN FOSTERED BY THE LATE MAHARAJAH WHO AT ONE TIME DIDN'T FEEL THAT IT WAS RIGHT TO EAT WITH AN UNBELIEVER.

THE STATE OFFICIALLY CELEBRATES THE MAIN FESTIVAL OF BOTH MOSLEMS

30.24-1575

AND HINDUS. AT CHRISTMAS TIME THERE IS A SALUTE OF TWENTY-ONE GUNS AS A MARK OF RESPECT FOR THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO COMMUNAL RIOTS FOR YEARS.

INDIA'S MOST FAMOUS BOYS' SCHOOL IS IN GUALIOR. IT OCCUPIES, PERHAPS, THE CHOICEST POSITION IN ALL THE CAPITAL--ATOP THE LARGE PLATEAU WHICH RISES FROM THE HEART OF THE CITY AND WHICH IS THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT FORT THAT DEFENDED THE THRONE OF THE ANCIENT RULERS.

THIS SCHOOL TAKES BOYS OF ALL RELIGIONS.

AND AMAZING TO RELATE, NOT EVEN UNTOUCHABLES ARE BARRED.

AT THE MOMENT THERE ARE CHRISTIANS, HINDUS, MOSLEMS AND JAINS IN ATTENDANCE. THEY LIVE TOGETHER AND EAT TOGETHER. NONE OF THEM IS PERMITTED TO PRACTICE ORTHODOX RELIGION AMONG HIS FELLOWS.

AT FIRST THIS RAISED SOME OPPOSITION AMONG PARENTS, BUT THAT HAS DISAPPEARED. THE YOUNGSTERS--MOST OF WHOM ARE SCIONS OF ARISTOCRACY OR WEALTH--HAVE UNDERGONE A LIBERALIZATION AND LEVELING OFF WHICH DOESN'T EVEN DRAW THE LINE AT THE PARIAH OF INDIA--THE UNTOUCHABLE. THAT REMINDS ME THAT SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU TOLD ME HE HAD DINED WITH UNTOUCHABLES, MUCH TO THE AMAZEMENT EVEN OF THESE LOWELY PEOPLE.

FEB 20 1943

CAN HINDUS AND MOSLEMS FIND A WAY TO GET ALONG TOGETHER? LET ME GIVE YOU ANOTHER ANSWER FROM THE WIND SWEPT PLATEAU OF GWALIOR:

EVERY MORNING THE BOYS GATHER IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOM AND START THEIR DAY'S WORK TOGETHER IN PRAYER. IT IS A UNIVERSAL PRAYER WHICH KNOWS NO CREED--JUST A LITTLE SUPPLICATION ASKING THAT THEY MAY BE GOOD LADS.

PMS INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

THE PROSPECTS ARE THAT THE COMPARATIVE LULL WHICH HAS PREVAILED IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SINCE GUADALCANAL WAS CLEARED AND THE JAPANESE ARMY IN PAPUA WAS DESTROYED IS NEAR AN END. GENERAL

MACARTHUR ANNOUNCES TODAY THAT HIS AIR SCOUTS HAVE FOUND "A CONSTANT AND GROWING REINFORCEMENT IN ALL CATEGORIES OF ENEMY STRENGTH IN THE ISLAND PERIMETER ENVELOPING THE UPPER HALF OF AUSTRALIA." ADMIRAL NIMITZ, WHOSE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND ADJOINS MACARTHUR'S ON THE EAST, SAYS THAT "WE ARE NOW AT THE CROSSROADS OF THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN.

THUS WHILE OTHER MAJOR FRONTS ARE STIRRING WITH INDICATIONS OF NEW AND TERRIBLE BATTLES TO COME AS WINTER FADES, THE PACIFIC THEATER ALSO GIVES PROMISE OF FIGHTING PERHAPS MORE WIDESPREAD AND BITTER THAN ANY THAT HAS GONE BEFORE. THE APPROACH OF SPRING HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT IN THE MAIN PACIFIC WARZONES, WHERE MOST OF THE FIGHTING IS IN LATITUDES WHERE THE SEASONS ARE OF NO CONCERN. IN AUSTRALIA IT SOON WILL BE AUTUMN, BUT IF THE JAPANESE DO ATTACK THE FIGHTING PROBABLY WILL BE CONFINED TO AREAS OF ETERNAL SUMMER UNLESS THE ENEMY CAN CROSS THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN, WHICH IS UNLIKELY UNLESS HE CAN INFLICT A CRUSHING DEFEAT ON THE DEFENDERS.

THE MACARTHUR ANNOUNCEMENT IS HARDLY A SURPRISE. HIS AIR FORCES FOR WEEKS HAVE SHOWN THAT THEY WERE FINDING IMPORTANT TARGETS THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND CHAINS WHICH, IN ENEMY HANDS, CURVE MENACINGLY FOR MORE THAN 2,000 MILES ABOVE AUSTRALIA'S NORTHERN RIM. DAY AFTER DAY AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN FLIERS HAVE HAMMERED AT THE ISLAND PORTS SHELTERING JAPANESE CONCENTRATIONS, OF WHICH THE MOST MENACING ARE REBAUL, NEW BRITAIN; LAE, SALAMAUA AND MADANG, ON NEW GUINEA, AND KOEPANG AND DILI, TIMOR.

FEB 30 1943

THE ENEMY'S "ASSEMBLAGE OF MAJOR FORCES INDICATES HE IS TAKING UP A POSITION IN READINESS," SAYS THE COMMUNIQUE, BUT A SPOKESMAN DODGES THE QUESTION WHETHER IT IS FOR ATTACK OR DEFENSE. IT INCLUDES ALL ARMS, CAPABLE OF ALMOST ANY FORM OF THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL OPERATIONS DEMANDED BY THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

THE AUSTRALIANS HAVE BEEN NERVOUS FOR MONTHS ABOUT THEIR LONG, THINLY POPULATED NORTHWEST COAST, AND THE HAMMERING OF ENEMY HELD ISLANDS WEST OF NEW GUINEA INDICATES THAT THE AMERICAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF SHARES THEIR CONCERN. TIMOR, AMBOINA, CELEBES AND THE KAI AND AROE ISLANDS HAVE BEEN BOMBED AND STRAFED REPEATEDLY. TIMOR IS ONLY 500 MILES FROM DARWIN.

AN ATTACK IN THAT REGION WOULD NOT NECESSARILY BE INTENDED FOR PERMANENT CONQUEST; ITS LONG RANGE PURPOSE MIGHT BE DEFENSIVE RATHER THAN OFFENSIVE. THE OCCUPATION OF AUSTRALIA'S NORTHWEST COAST WOULD GAIN THE ENEMY LITTLE OF VALUE IN THE WAY OF RESOURCES, LAND OR CITIES. BUT IT MIGHT PROVIDE A HIGHLY VALUABLE TACTICAL DIVERSION, COMPELLING THE ALLIED COMMANDS TO DIVERT MAJOR FORCES FROM OTHER, MORE VITAL THEATERS AND THROWING THEIR OFFENSIVE SCHEDULES OUT OF GEAR.

FEB 30 1943

THE JAPANESE ALREADY HAVE TRIED TWO MAJOR THRUSTS FURTHER EAST WITHOUT SUCCESS. THE FIRST, WHICH MIGHT HAVE PRODUCED A LANDING ATTEMPT ON THE AUSTRALIAN EAST COAST, WAS HALTED IN THE CORAL SEA LAST MAY. THE SECOND, AIMED TOWARD NEW ZEALAND AND APPARENTLY DESIGNED TO CUT AMERICAN-AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS, WAS TURNED BACK AT GUADAL-CANAL. BOTH THESE WERE IN AREAS IN WHICH IT WAS POSSIBLE FOR THE MACARTHUR AND NIMITZ COMMANDS TO COOPERATE EFFECTIVELY. AN ATTACK IN THE WEST, OUT OF RANGE OF MANY OF THE BASES FROM WHICH THE TWO PREVIOUS OFFENSIVES WERE BLASTED, MIGHT, IN THE EYES OF THE JAPANESE COMMAND, PROMISE BETTER SUCCESS. AT ANY RATE IT MAY SEEM WORTH TRYING AS A MEANS OF HALTING THE AMERICAN-AUSTRALIAN PROGRESS NORTHWARD WHICH HAS MADE HEADWAY, SLOW AS IT SEEMS, IN THE SOLOMONS AND NEW GUINEA.

ALSO THE JAPANESE COMMAND IS IN NEED OF VICTORIES TO REPORT TO THE PEOPLE AT HOME. LAST MONTH'S ADMISSION OF THE LOSS OF PAPUA AND GUADALCANAL, DESPITE ITS SUGARCOATING MUST HAVE HAD A DEPRESSING EFFECT. GUADALCANAL, ADMIRAL NIMITZ POINTS OUT, "MARKS THE FIRST DEFEAT OF THE KIND SUFFERED BY THE JAPANESE IN MODERN TIMES."

MANY CONSIDERATIONS, THEREFORE, ARE PUSHING THE JAPANESE TOWARD ACTION IN SOME THEATER OF THEIR OWN SELECTION THAT PROMISES AT LEAST-

30.24-1577

THE APPEARANCE OF SUCCESS. IT MAY BE NORTHWESTERN AUSTRALIA.
OBVIOUSLY IT WILL NOT CATCH GENERAL MACARTHUR NAPPING.
MAJOR TAYLOR IS DEAD

AND THE BOYS FEEL
PRETTY LOW

THEY KEEP RECALLING
THE LITTL
BUST IT

FEB 28 1943

B36 (NYC IN)
-17-

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB.28 (NOTE DATE)

MAJOR TAYLOR IS DEAD

AND THE BOYS FEEL
PRETTY LOW

THEY KEEP RECALLING
THE LITTLE THINGS (450)

BY CLADWIN HILL

(ADVANCE) U.S. BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THESE BOYS WHO GO OUT TO LOOK DEATH IN THE FACE EVERY FEW DAYS MANAGE TO KEEP FAIRLY CHEERFUL. BUT MANY OF THEM, FROM COLONELS DOWN

30.24-1577

TO PRIVATES, FELT A LITTLE LOW THAT DAY.

THEY WERE HOLDING MAJOR TOM TAYLOR'S FUNERAL IN A CHURCH NEAR LONDON, BURYING HIM IN THE LITTLE AMERICAN CEMETERY, TO REST UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR.

TAYLOR LED HIS SQUADRON INTO A RAID ON LILLE AND THEY BROUGHT HIM BACK DEAD, HIS CHEST SHATTERED BY A GERMAN SHELL.

IT WAS ONLY AFTER HOURS AND DAYS PASSED THAT THE BOYS REALIZED HOW MUCH THEY MISSED HIM AND REGRETTED THAT THEIR DUTIES PREVENTED THEM FROM PAYING SOME FINAL RESPECT.

LIKE MOST OF THE BOYS WHO ARE FIGHTING THIS WAR IN THE AIR, TAYLOR WAS NOT AN ESPECIALLY SPECTACULAR FIGURE. ONLY 24 YEARS OLD, LANKY, DARK, AND SERIOUS EXCEPT WHEN HE WOULD PRETEND TO BE SORE WHILE HE REALLY WAS PRAISING A MAN.

HE CAME FROM EUGENE, ORE. AND WAS A GOOD ATHLETE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON WHICH HE LEFT TWO YEARS AGO TO GO INTO THE AIR-FORCE.

FEB 28 1943

HE NEVER DRANK NOR SMOKED BUT WASN'T STUFFY ABOUT IT AND HE LIKED TO HUNT AND FISH. DURING TRAINING DAYS ON THE MOJAVE DESERT, HE USED TO BOUNCE AROUND IN A JEEP SHOOTING RABBITS WITH A PISTOL.

SOME OF THE FELLOWS REMEMBERED HOW HE HAD FALLEN IN LOVE WITH HIS WIFE--BECAUSE OF THE WAY SHE KIDDED HIM WHEN HE WAS DATING HER SISTER; AND HOW AT COLLEGE HE WOULD RELIGIOUSLY POLISH HIS CAR EVERY WEEKEND TO DRIVE 300 MILES TO SEE HER; AND HOW SHE CHIDED HIM DURING THE TRAINING DAYS BECAUSE, WHEN THE OTHER FLIERS WOULD TAKE LEAVE TO SEE THEIR WIVES AND GIRLS, HE WOULD JUST COME DOWN TO THE CAMP GATES, TALK WITH HER FOR A WHILE AND THEN GET BACK TO WORK.

HE WAS QUIET EXCEPT WHEN HE GOT SORE AT SOMETHING. THEY REMEMBERED HOW AN OFFICIOUS JUNIOR OFFICER HAD RAIDED A BARRACKS POKER GAME AND TAYLOR HAD CALLED HIM DOWN AND MADE HIM GIVE THE MEN BACK THEIR MONEY.

"IT ALWAYS WORRIED HIM WHEN ANY OF HIS MEN GOT IN TROUBLE. HE WOULD GO TO BAT FOR THEM AND TAKE IT AS HIGH UP AS HE COULD."

ALL THESE MEMORIES ARE HOMELY THINGS, THAT MIGHT BE RECALLED ABOUT MANY OFFICERS, BUT JUST THE FACT THAT THE MEN CAN'T PUT THEIR FINGER ON ANYTHING SPECTACULAR TESTIFIES TO THE WAY TAYLOR COMMANDED THE RESPECT AND ADMIRATION OF EVERYBODY WHO KNEW HIM.

A FEW OF THE OFFICERS, HEADED BY FLIGHT SURGEON, CAPTAIN CHARLES OLESON, MADISON, WIS., AND SQUADRON ADJUTANT JACK GOETZE, OF KANSAS CITY, WERE ABLE TO REPRESENT THE STATION AT THE FUNERAL.

BUT THE GREATEST TRIBUTE CAME AT NIGHT FROM ONE OF THE PRIVATES. RAY BILLMAN, FROM NEW OXFORD, PA., A DRIVER WHO USED TO TAKE TAYLOR AROUND IN HIS JEEP AND RECONNAISSANCE CARS OCCASIONALLY. BILLMAN WAS A MOTORCYCLE DAREDEVIL BEFORE THE WAR AND IS NOT SENTIMENTAL, BUT THE OTHER NIGHT HE WAS REGRETTING THAT THIS ASSIGNMENT PREVENTED HIM FROM DRIVING ANYBODY DOWN TO TAYLOR'S FUNERAL. "I'D JUST LIKE TO DO SOMETHING FOR IT" HE SAID.

FEB 29 1943

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB.28. MOVED FEB.20)

LONE WOLF SKIPPER

DEFIES U-BOATS IN

44 CROSSINGS

MEET STEWARDESS GRETTA,

DECORATED VETERAN

OF THREE WARS (500)

BY E.D.BALL

(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-COME UP TO THE TOPSIDE OF THIS LOW-SLUNG BRITISH MERCHANTSHIP AND MEET A SEAFARING LONE WOLF FOR WHOM THE U-BOAT HOLDS NO TERROR.

YOU CAN'T REPEAT HIS NAME HERE, FOR SECURITY REASONS, BUT WHEN THEY CALL THE ROLL OF HEROES OF THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC HE LIKELY WILL BE ON THE LIST.

TALL AND BROAD-SHOULDERED, THIS RUDDY MAN OF THE SEA HAS MADE 22 ROUNDTRIP CROSSINGS OF THE ATLANTIC SINCE THE WAR STARTED, ONLY TWO OF THEM IN CONVOY, AND HASN'T HAD A SERIOUS BRUSH WITH A U-BOAT, ALL OF WHICH ADDS UP TO SOME SORT OF RECORD.

IF HE HAS HIS WAY--WHICH HE USUALLY DOES--HE'LL KEEP ON PLAYING HIS OWN GRIM GAME OF HARE AND HOUND. HE SNORTS AT CONVOYS BECAUSE THEY ARE TOO SLOW FOR HIM, LIKES TO LIGHT A SHUCK ON HIS OWN AT FULL-STEAM AND TO HELL WITH THE TORPEDOES.

FEB 29 1943

THE SKIPPER'S DISDAIN FOR MASS SHUTTLING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IS BORN OF AN INDPENDENCE ACQUIRED IN 30 YEARS AT SEA, PLUS THE KNOWLEDGE THAT HIS SHIP SPROUTS A HEALTHY ASSORTMENT OF ARMAMENTS AND CAN OUTRUN ALMOST ANY SUBMARINE THE GERMANS COULD PUT ON HER TRAIL.

ONE OF THE FASTEST SINGLE-SCREW MERCHANTMEN ON ANY OCEAN, THE DOUGHTY LITTLE VESSEL HAULED BANANAS IN PEACETIME; NOW IT'S BACON AND BEEF.

"HERE'S THE WAY I LOOK AT IT," THE CAPTAIN EXPLAINED, "YOU LOSE YOUR INDEPENDENCE IN A CONVOY AND YOU FEEL LIKE A SHEEP AMONG THE SLOW PRODDERS WHOSE PACE KEEP YOU DOWN. AND IF THE BLOKE AHEAD OF YOU GETS PIPPED, ALL YOU CAN DO IS SIT THERE AND WAIT FOR YOUR TURN TO GET PIPPED."

FOR A LUCK PIECE HE CARRIES ALONG A BIG BLACK CAT WHICH SPITS AT

30.24 - 1579

EVERYBODY BUT THE SKIPPER. SHE'S HAD 76 KITTENS SINCE THE WAR'S START; CURRENTLY SHE'S EXPECTING MORE.

-DASH-

NOW COME BELOW AND GET ACQUAINTED.

THERE'S GRETTA, THE STEWARDESS AND ONLY WOMAN IN THE CREW, WHO IS GOING THROUGH HER THIRD WAR. IN THIS ONE SHIPS WERE TORPEDOED FROM UNDER HER TWICE IN 16 DAYS AND SHE HAS GONE THROUGH A SHELLING AND A BOMBING.

RED-HAIRED AND IRISH, 60-YEAR-OLD GRETTA FIRST SAILED IN TROOP-SHIPS DURING THE BOER WAR AND WAS ON A HOSPITAL SHIP IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

FEB 28 1943

B38

(UPON LANDING AT A HOME PORT FROM HER LATEST ATLANTIC VOYAGE GRETTA LEARNED THAT SHE WAS THE ONLY WOMAN AMONG 156 MERCHANT SERVICE VETERANS NAMED IN THE FINAL NEW YEARS HONORS LIST BY KING GEORGE. TO HER WENT THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL.

A SHIP'S OFFICER WHO WENT THROUGH THE SHELLING WITH GRETTA TOLD HOW SHE BUSTLED ABOUT THE SHIP, DEFYING EXPLODING STEEL, TO SERVE HOT COFFEE AND COCOA TO OFFICERS AND MEN.

"HER CHIEF CONCERN," HE RECALLED, "WAS THAT SHE SPILLED SOME OF THE PRECIOUS DRINKS. SHE HAD SOME QUIET BUT CHOICE WORDS TO SAY ABOUT HITLER IN PARTICULAR AND HIS HERRENVOLK IN GENERAL."

THEN THERE IS GNARLED AND SANDY-HAIRED CHARLIE, 53-YEAR-OLD SHIP'S DONKEYMAN, OR AUXILIARY ENGINEER, WHO HAS TWO SONS ON THIS SHIP AND ANOTHER IN THE ROYAL NAVY. HIS YOUNGEST, A LAD OF 15, IS MAKING HIS FIRST TRIP TO SEA AND ALREADY TURNS TO LIKE A VETERAN.

"ME AND MY LADS ARE IN THIS HERE WAR TO THE FINISH," SAID CHARLIE.

END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB.28. MOVED FEB.20)

FM928AEW

SLIGHT CHANCE
OF PEACE TALK
AT VATICAN

- - - -

POPE UNABLE
TO MEDIATE

FEB 28 1943

- - -

UNLESS BOTH SIDES
ASK HIM TO SERVE...(1,350).

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: RICHARD K.MASSOCK WAS CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN ROME FROM 1938 UNTIL THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR AND HE WAS INTERNED. RETURNED TO HIS COUNTRY IN THE DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE, HE IS NOW ASSIGNED TO THE WASHINGTON BUREAU.) HERE HE WRITES OF THE VATICAN'S POSSIBLE ROLE IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND SUMMARIZES THE CHANGES WHICH WAR HAS BROUGHT TO THE HOLY SEE.)

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BY RICHARD K.MASSOCK

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,FEB.27-(AP)-THOSE LOOKING FOR A DOVECOTE OF NEGOTIATED PEACE IN SOME NEUTRAL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD HAD BETTER COUNT OUT VATICAN CITY, SAY COMPETENT OBSERVERS HERE. IT IS THE LEAST LIKELY SPOT FOR THE HATCHING OF A DIPLOMATIC DEAL.

THAT GOES FOR EITHER SIDE IN THE WAR, THE DIPLOMATS SAY, AND ITALY'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE, COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, HAS NO MORE CHANCE OF TALKING WITH THE ENVOYS OF THE UNITED NATIONS THERE THAN PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S PLENIPOTENTIARIES HAVE IN BERN OR ANKARA. HE PROBABLY WOULD HAVE AN EVEN HARDER TIME, IF HE TRIED.

NOT THAT THE VATICAN IS OPPOSED TO PEACE AT ANY TIME. ON THE CONTRARY, POPE PIUS XII HAS EXPRESSED A FERVENT DESIRE FOR IT. HE HAS URGED UPON THE WORLD A PROGRAM OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL JUSTICE, BASED ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES.

BUT THAT IS THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE POPE MAY GO--THE MAKING KNOWN OF PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND CHARITY--UNLESS HIS MEDIATION IS SOUGHT BY BOTH SIDES. THE FACT THAT A PLEA WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM BOTH SIDES WAS EMPHASIZED BY A CATHOLIC OFFICIAL CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH VATICAN AFFAIRS.

FEB 20 1942

NOT ONLY IS THAT THE VATICAN POLICY, BUT THE LATERAN TREATY, SIGNED IN 1929 BY MUSSOLINI AND THE LATE CARDINAL GASPARRI, PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE, EXPRESSLY DEFINES IT. THE TREATY PLEDGES THE POPE TO PERPETUAL NEUTRALITY IN POLITICAL DISPUTES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS AND TO ABSTENTION FROM INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES CALLED TO COPE WITH THEM, UNLESS HIS MEDIATION IS REQUESTED BY BOTH PARTIES.

WITH THAT IN MIND, SOME OBSERVERS SAY THE POPE WOULD WELCOME AN INVITATION TO MEDIATE, PARTICULARLY SINCE HE ONCE HEADED VATICAN DIPLOMACY WHEN, AS EUGENE CARDINAL PACELLI, HE WAS SECRETARY OF STATE. BUT THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE REQUIREMENT OF "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" IS RECOGNIZED BY THE VATICAN AS PRECLUDING SUCH A REQUEST.

PRESUMABLY THE VATICAN WOULD LIKE TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE EVENTUAL PEACE CONFERENCE, THERE TO ADVANCE THE PAPAL VIEWS, ALREADY OUTLINED IN A SERIES OF CHRISTMAS EVE BROADCASTS. THAT ASSUMPTION IS BASED ON THE FACT THAT BENEDICT XV SENT A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE VERSAILLES CONFERENCE AFTER WORLD WAR I. HE WAS EXCLUDED FROM THE NEGOTIATIONS, HOWEVER, AND REMAINED ONLY AS AN UNOFFICIAL OBSERVER, WITHOUT INFLUENCE ON THE SETTLEMENT.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED GREATLY SINCE 1919 AND AN AUTHORITATIVE CATHOL[IC] TODAY EXPRESSED A HOPE THAT MORE ATTENTION WOULD BE PAID TO THE VOICE OF PIUS XII. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE APPEALS OF BENEDICT XV WERE MUTED BECAUSE HE WAS A VOLUNTARY PRISONER IN THE VATICAN, OWING TO THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE ITALIAN STATE, AND THERE WAS NO RADIO THEN. THE LATERAN TREATY ENDED THE INTRAMURAL ISOLATION OF THE POPES AND PIUS XII HAS BEEN ABLE TO BROADCAST HIS VIEWS TO THE WORLD.

FEB 20 1942

VIRTUALLY EVERY IMPORTANT NATION OF THE WORLD IS REPRESENTED AT THE PAPAL COURT, EXCEPT SOVIET RUSSIA. BUT THE DIPLOMATS ACCREDITED TO THE HOLY SEE MUST MAINTAIN ABSOLUTE CORRECTNESS UNDER THE CLOSE SCRUTINY OF VATICAN AUTHORITIES TO MAKE SURE THAT ITS STRICT NEUTRALITY IS SCRUPULOUSLY OBSERVED. SO RESTRICTED ARE THE 109 ACRES OF PAPAL TERRITORY WITHIN THE CITY OF ROME, THE DIPLOMATS SAY, THAT UNDERCOVER BICKERING, DIRECTLY OR THROUGH THIRD PARTIES, WOULD BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

AS FAR BACK AS THE MOST REMOTE ANTIQUITY, THE PONTIFICAL YEARBOOK SAYS, THE ROMAN PONTIFF HAS BEEN REPRESENTED IN COUNCILS OR IN OTHER IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS BY LEGATES OR NUNCIOS. SO-CALLED PERMANENT NUNCIOS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO KINGDOMS, REPUBLICS AND PRINCIPALITIES SINCE THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. THE EQUIVALENT OF AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS, THEY ALWAYS ARE INVESTED WITH THE TITLE OF ARCHBISHOP, REMAIN

30.24-1581

IN OFFICE FOR A RELATIVELY SHORT PERIOD AND ARE ALWAYS DEANS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN THE CAPITALS TO WHICH THEY ARE ACCREDITED.

IN COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE VATICAN LACKS FORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, MOSTLY THOSE IN WHICH CATHOLICS ARE A MINORITY OF THE POPULATION, AS IN THE UNITED STATES, THE PAPAL REPRESENTATIVE IS CALLED AN APOSTOLIC DELEGATE. FILLING THE POST IN WASHINGTON IS MONSIGNOR AMLETO GIOVANNI CICOGNANI.

FEB 20 1943

THE NUNCIOS AND APOSTOLIC DELEGATES ARE CHOSEN AMONG ITALIAN PRELATES, SPECIALLY TRAINED IN THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICES IN THE VATICAN, BUT THEY HAVE VATICAN CITIZENSHIP AND PASSPORTS WHEN THEY ARE SENT ABROAD. BECAUSE OF ITS CONTACTS WITH THE CLERGY AND THROUGH THEM WITH THE FAITHFUL OF EVERY NATION, THE VATICAN'S DIPLOMATIC SERVICE HAS BEEN CALLED THE BEST INFORMED IN THE WORLD.

AT VATICAN CITY NOW ARE 12 AMBASSADORS OF OTHER POWERS, 25 MINISTERS, INCLUDING A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ORDER OF MALTA, AND TWO SPECIAL ENVOYS WITH DIPLOMATIC RANK: HAROLD H.TITTMAN, ASSISTANT TO MYRON C.TAYLOR, WHO IS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE; AND, KEN HARADA, SPECIAL JAPANESE DELEGATE WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

TAYLOR WAS NAMED TO THE VATICAN IN DECEMBER, 1939, IN RECOGNITION OF THE POPE'S EFFORTS TO RELIEVE DISTRESS IN THE WAR. HE IS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES. AFTER JAPAN ATTACKED PEARL HARBOR, TOKYO DECIDED IT WOULD BE GOOD POLICY TO HAVE AN ENVOY TO THE PAPAL STATE AND SENT HARADA, A FORMER DIPLOMAT AT GENEVA, WHO ARRIVED IN ROME MAY 9, 1942. CHINA THEREUPON SENT A MINISTER, CHEOU KANG SIE, WHO REACHED HIS POST LAST JANUARY 26.

ANOTHER NEW ENVOY IS A MINISTER SENT BY FINLAND.

WITHIN THE WALLS OF VATICAN CITY LIVE THE DIPLOMATS OF 13 COUNTRIES

30.24-1581

AT WAR AGAINST THE AXIS, OR OCCUPIED BY ITS ARMIES.

THE OTHER DIPLOMATS TO THE HOLY SEE, WITH THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, DIEGO VON BERGEN AS THEIR DEAN, LIVE IN ROME. THE BELGIAN AMBASSADOR, ADRIEN NIEUWENHUYS, ALSO IS ALLOWED TO LIVE IN ROME, THROUGH THE GOOD OFFICES OF ITALY'S BELGIAN CROWN PRINCESS, MARIE JOSE, BECAUSE OF HIS POOR HEALTH.

FEB 20 1943

THROUGHOUT THE WAR, THE VATICAN HAS BEEN ABLE TO MAINTAIN COMMUNICATIONS, BY TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WITH EUROPEAN CAPITALS, BY RADIO WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD, AND BY MAIL, ALL UNDER A CENSORSHIP IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE, TO SAFEGUARD THE PAPAL STATE'S NEUTRALITY.

YET THE WAR HAS AFFECTED VATICAN CITY, AS IT HAS MOST OF THE NEUTRALS. BLACKOUTS AND RATIONING WERE IMPOSED BY THE BLACKOUT AND RATIONING IN SURROUNDING ROME.

ALTHOUGH VATICAN FINANCES HAVE ALWAYS BEEN A SECRET, ITS REVENUES ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SERIOUSLY CURTAILED. NO MORE FUNDS COME FROM POLAND, ONE OF THE LARGEST CATHOLIC COUNTRIES BEFORE THE WAR. IT IS DIFFICULT TO TRANSFER MONEY FROM THE AMERICAS, AS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES. GERMANY WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE BLOCKED MORE THAN $1,000,000 IN CHURCH FUNDS BEFORE THE WAR.

WHEN THE VATICAN RADIO WAS OVERHAULED TWO YEARS AGO GERMAN MATERIALS AND WORKMEN WERE IMPORTED FOR THE JOB AS PART PAYMENT OF THE SUM DUE FROM THAT COUNTRY, A PRELATE SAID.

YET WHEN A HIGH DIGNITARY OF THE CHURCH NEEDS TO SEE THE POPE ON AN ECCLESIASTIC MISSION HE MAY STILL DO SO, EVEN THOUGH HE COMES FROM A COUNTRY AT WAR WITH ITALY, AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE TRIP OF ARCHBISHOP

FRANCIS J.SPELLMAN OF NEW YORK.

AS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, CIANO, TO VATICAN CITY AFTER HIS REMOVAL FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, SOME HERE CONJECTURE THAT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN AT CIANO'S OWN REQUEST, SINCE HE COULD TAKE REFUGE THERE IN AN EMERGENCY. HE MIGHT HAVE ARGUED WITH THE DUCE THAT CIANO'S GREAT PERSONAL FORTUNE THUS COULD BE MADE MORE SECURE FOR COUNTESS EDDA AND MUSSOLINI'S GRANDCHILDREN.

BUT IF MUSSOLINI THINKS THAT THE VATICAN MIGHT USE ITS INFLUENCE TO GET FAVORED TREATMENT FOR ITALY AFTER THE WAR, DIPLOMATS WHO ASK TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS SAY HE IS LIKELY TO BE MISTAKEN. FOR WHILE PIUS XII WAS BORN IN ROME AND HAS SAID THE ITALIAN PEOPLE ARE PARTICULARLY DEAR TO HIM, THE POPE, IN THE VATICAN VIEW, BY THE VERY NATURE OF HIS SUPREME PONTIFICATE, IS THE PASTOR OF THE FAITHFUL EVERYWHERE, THE GUARDIAN AND DEFENDER OF THE CHURCH'S INTERESTS, RATHER THAN THE CHAMPION OF ANY GIVEN POLITICAL ORDER OR NATIONAL ASPIRATION.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB. 28. MOVED FEB 23)

MEo

FUTURE OF AUSTRIA

A BIG QUESTION

FOR NEW EUROPE

MOST POST-WAR PLANS

RESERVE GOOD SPOT

FOR OLD EMPIRE (1,000)

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, FEB. 27-(AP)-THE LITTLE AUSTRIA WHICH HITLER SWALLOWED LIKE A COCKTAIL, IN 1938 BEFORE PROCEEDING TO DEVOUR OTHER LARGER AND STRONGER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, MAY EMERGE FROM THIS GLOBAL WAR AS A LARGE FACTOR IN POST-HITLER EUROPE.

POST-WAR PLANNING STILL IS IN A NEBULOUS STAGE WHERE EUROPEAN BOUNDARIES ARE CONCERNED, BUT IT SEEMS SIGNIFICANT THAT MANY IF NOT MOST OF THE PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD FOR A REORGANIZED EUROPE RESERVE A PRETTY GOOD SPOT FOR AUSTRIA.

SOME OF THEM ADVOCATE AN ENLARGED AUSTRIA TO INCLUDE PARTS OF SOUTHERN GERMANY, IN LINE WITH A PROJECTED WHOLESALE DISMEMBERMENT OF THE NAZI THIRD REICH. OTHERS SUGGEST AUSTRIA AS THE NUCLEUS OF A DANUBIAN CONFEDERATION THAT WOULD INCLUDE HUNGARY AND RUMANIA, AS WELL AS BAVARIA AND OTHER SOUTHERN GERMAN PROVINCES.

ANOTHER PROJECT CALLS FOR A UNITED STATES OF CENTRAL EUROPE, TO INCLUDE NOT ONLY AUSTRIA BUT POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND POSSIBLY GREECE AND BULGARIA. IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT THIS PROJECT IS VIEWED FAVORABLY IN POLISH QUARTERS, ALTHOUGH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY HAS NOT GONE BEYOND ADVOCACY OF AN EASTERN EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION, OR RATHER TWO CONFEDERATIONS CLOSELY LINKED: POLAND-CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THE NORTH AND GREECE-YUGOSLAVIA IN THE SOUTH, WITH THE DOOR LEFT OPEN FOR OTHER STATES TO JOIN.

ADVOCATES OF MOST PROJECTS INCLUDING AUSTRIA STRESS THE ROLE WHICH AUSTRIA HAS PLAYED IN THE HISTORY OF EUROPE AS A COORDINATOR OF CULTURES AND NATIONALITIES, AS A SUPRA-NATIONAL STATE INCORPORATING WITHIN ITSELF A WHOLE COLLECTION OF NATIONALITIES. THIS AUSTRIA OF THE HAPSBURGS FELL APART UNDER THE STRESS OF WAR IN 1918, ITS VARIOUS PEOPLES MERGING INTO THE SUCCESSION STATES OF POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA, RUMANIA, HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

30.24 - 1583

THE AUSTRIA WHICH WAS LEFT AND WHICH IN 1938 WAS ANNEXED BY NAZI GERMANY, WAS A LITTLE NATION OF 6,500,000 GERMAN-SPEAKING PEOPLE, OF WHOM NEARLY 2,000,000 LIVED IN VIENNA, THE FORMER PROUD IMPERIAL CAPITAL.

FOR A WHILE THIS LITTLE AUSTRIA WAS A PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY, BUT BY 1936 ITS DEMOCRATIC PARLIAMENT HAD BEEN SUPPRESSED AND AN AUTHORITARIAN REGIME, HEADED BY CHANCELLOR KURT SCHUSCHNIGG, WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED STEERING TOWARD RESTORATION OF MONARCHY.

AUSTRIANS THEMSELVES ARE BY NO MEANS AGREED ON THE KIND OF AUSTRIA THEY WANT AFTER THE WAR. EXCEPT FOR THOSE AUSTRIAN NAZIS WHO STILL MAY BE FIGHTING OR WORKING WHOLEHEARTEDLY FOR HITLER, REPORTS PERCOLATING ACROSS THE FRONTIER INDICATE THAT THE POPULATION ITSELF IS ABOUT READY FOR A NEW DEAL. BUT WHAT KIND OF NEW DEAL?

FEB 20 1943

INSOFAR AS REFUGEE GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS HERE IN THE UNITED STATES CAN BE ACCEPTED AS REPRESENTING THE AUSTRIAN POPULATION ITSELF, THERE WOULD SEEM TO BE A WIDE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

MOST PROMINENT AMONG THE REFUGEES IS THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG HIMSELF, ARCHDUKE OTTO, THE 30-YEAR-OLD PRETENDER TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

OTTO MAINTAINS IT WAS A TRAGIC MISTAKE, IN THE LAST WAR, FOR THE ALLIES TO ENCOURAGE TENDENCIES LEADING TO COLLAPSE OF THE HAPSBURG EMPIRE AND ITS REPLACEMENT BY A NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT STATES. THIS TIME, HE SAYS, THE "RIGHT FORCES" SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO PREPARE THE WAY FOR A BETTER EUROPE.

"THE RIGHT FORCES," HE EXPLAINS, "ARE THOSE WHICH AIM AT DECENTRALIZING GERMANY IN ORDER TO BREAK PRUSSIAN LEADERSHIP AND WHICH AIM AT REINTEGRATING THE OLD SUPRA-NATIONAL COMMUNITY ON THE DANUBE."

SOME OF HIS CRITICS INTERPRET THIS TO MEAN SIMPLY DISMEMBERMENT OF GERMANY AND RESTORATION OF THE HAPSBURG EMPIRE, WITH OTTO AS EMPEROR.

IN ADVOCATING HIS SOLUTION, OTTO HAS THE ADVANTAGE, OVER HIS OPPONENTS IN THIS COUNTRY, OF THE SOCIAL PRESTIGE ENJOYED IN A DEMOCRACY BY THE PRETENDER TO A FOREIGN THRONE. HIS STATUS HAS BEEN DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS SIMPLY THAT OF A REFUGEE, BUT HE MAINTAINS HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK, AND KEEPS INFORMALLY IN CONTACT WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

NEVERTHELESS OTTO'S LEADERSHIP IS NOT ACCEPTED BY ALL AUSTRIAN GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES. HIS STAUNCHEST SUPPORTERS INCLUDE THE ORGANIZERS OF THE FREE AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT. AMONG THE LEADERS OF THIS GROUP ARE HANS ROTT AND GUIDO ZERNATTO, FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SCHUSCHNIGG CABINET; PROFESSOR DIETRICH VON HILDEBRAND, FORMER PROFESSOR OF CATHOLIC THEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF MUNICH AND VIENNA; COUNT DEGENFELD, GENTLEMAN-IN-WAITING TO THE FORMER EMPRESS ZITA, OTTO'S MOTHER, AND WALTER SCHUSCHNIGG, COUSIN OF THE FORMER CHANCELLOR.

FEB 23 1943

ANOTHER GROUP, CALLING ITSELF AUSTRIAN ACTION, (CAPS), IS LED BY COUNT FERDINAND CZERNIN, SON OF ONE OF THE LAST FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE HAPSBURG EMPIRE. IT DOES NOT SUPPORT OTTO OF HAPSBURG, ADVOCATES ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIBERAL REGIME IN POSTWAR AUSTRIA, AND MEANWHILE DISCLAIMS ANY PARTICULAR PROGRAM EXCEPT ALL-OUT SUPPORT OF THE WAR EFFORT.

ADHERENTS OF THE FORMER DEMOCRATIC PARLIAMENTARY REGIME IN AUSTRIA ARE BEHIND THE AUSTRIAN LABOR COMMITTEE, A GROUP DECIDEDLY ANTI-HAPSBURG. THE LEADERS INCLUDE JULIUS DEUTSCH, SOCIALIST GENERALISSIM IN THE BRIEF AUSTRIAN CIVIL WAR OF FEBRUARY, 1934, WHO FOUND REFUGE

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND LATER CAME TO THE UNITED STATES. DEUTSCH AND HIS SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY COLLEAGUES FOUGHT AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AUTHORITARIAN REGIME IN AUSTRIA, PARTLY BECAUSE THEY SAW IT AS A PRELUDE TO RESTORATION OF THE HAPSBURGS.

ANOTHER IN THIS GROUP IS FRIEDRICH ADLER, WHO CAME CLOSE TO BEING EXECUTED UNDER THE HAPSBURGS FOR THE ASSASSINATION THE PRIME MINISTER COUNT STUERGKH IN 1916. ADLER WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH, BUT THE SENTENCE LATER WAS COMMUTED TO 18 YEARS IMPRISONMENT, AND ON NOV. 1, 1918, WITH THE EMPIRE CRUMBLING AROUND HIM, HE WAS GRANTED AMNESTY, IN TIME TO BE ELECTED TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AFTER THE HAPSBURG REGIME CRASHED. LATER HE BECAME SECRETARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING UNION OF SOCIALIST PARTIES.

STILL ANOTHER AUSTRIAN GROUP, ALSO ANTI-HAPSBURG, IS THE ASSEMBLY FOR A DEMOCRATIC AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC. LED BY DR.FRITZ ROSSER, A FORMER AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, THIS GROUP INCLUDES FORMER AUSTRIAN COMMUNISTS AMONG ITS ADHERENTS.

FEB 27 1943

ALL THESE GROUPS TECHNICALLY ARE TOLERATED, RATHER THAN RECOGNIZED, BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH HAS NOT COMMITTED ITSELF ON THE PROBLEM OF POSTWAR AUSTRIA BEYOND REITERATING THAT IT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THAT COUNTRY'S ANNEXATION BY GERMANY.

NOR HAS SOVIET RUSSIA INDICATED WHAT SOLUTION IT WOULD FAVOR FOR AUSTRIA AND CENTRAL EUROPE. IN THIS CONNECTION IT SHOULD BE RECALLED THAT IT WAS IMPERIAL RUSSIA WHICH BACKED LITTLE SERBIA AGAINST IMPERIAL AUSTRIA IN 1914, AND THAT THE NEW RUSSIA OF THE SOVIETS NEVER HAS RENOUNCED ITS RIGHT TO BE INTERESTED IN WHAT GOES ON ALONG THE DANUBE.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB. 28. MOVED FEB 16)

--MQ--927AEW

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, FEB 27

- - -

"THE ZERO MAN"

- - -

MAJOR MARION CARL
WORKS FAST IN AIR
AND IN LOVE (750)

- - -

(PICTURE SHOWS MAJOR CARL AND HIS BRIDE)

- - -

BY WILLIAM E.PHIPPS

(ADVANCE)--HUBBARD, ORE., FEB 27-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MARINES COULD BUILD A LEGEND AROUND MAJOR MARION CARL--AND MAYBE YOU THINK THEY WON'T!

IT'S ALREADY ON THE WAY. THE LEATHERNECKS OUT SOLOMONS WAY CALL HIM "THE ZERO MAN" FOR HIS FABULOUS PROWESS IN KNOCKING DOWN THOSE JAPANESE FIGHTERS.

AND WAIT UNTIL THOSE BOYS GET GOING ON HOW HE WON A LOVELY POWERS MODEL IN SIX WEEKS.

HE'S STRICTLY A FAST WORKER, THIS HANDSOME YOUNG MAN WHO CAME OFF A FARM TO BECOME OREGON'S NO. 1 AIR HERO AND ONE OF THE TOP AMERICAN ACES OF WORLD WAR 11.

~~IN A FEW MONTHS OVER MIDWAY AND GUADALCANAL HE GAVE THE BUSINESS~~

~~ACES OF WORLD WAR II.~~ FEB 27 1943

IN A FEW MONTHS OVER MIDWAY AND GUADALCANAL HE GAVE THE BUSINESS TO 17 ENEMY PLANES (THE UNOFFICIAL FIGURE IS BIGGER), THEN CAME BACK HOME, MET EDNA KIRVIN, BRUNETTE POWERS MODEL, IN NEW YORK ON A SLAN-BANG WAR BOND SALES TOUR. SIX WEEKS LATER SHE WAS MRS.MARION CARL--AND TOURING WITH HIM.

HE'S THE KIND OF GUY WHO MAKES A LEATHERNECK'S CHEST SWELL.

THIS 27-YEAR-OLD MARINE FIGHTER PILOT, FIVE YEARS OUT OF OREGON STATE COLLEGE, LOOKS AS THOUGH HE'D BE MORE AT HOME IN FRONT OF A HOLLYWOOD MOTION PICTURE CAMERA THAN BEHIND THE CONTROLS OF A GRUMANN WILDCAT.

BUT THERE'S NOTHING HOLLYWOOD ABOUT HIM EXCEPT HIS LOOKS. HE'S QUIET, SOFT-SPOKEN, RELUCTANT TO TALK ABOUT THE EXPLOITS THAT TWICE WON HIM THE NAVY CROSS.

APS5

HE'S NOT A "HOT" PILOT, BUT A COOL, CALCULATING AIR FIGHTER WHO FIGURES OUT HIS COMBAT TACTICS AS SCIENTIFICALLY AS HE FIGURED HIS AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING PROBLEMS AT COLLEGE. BUT HE LEARNED THE HARD WAY.

HIS FIRST LESSON CAME AT MIDWAY WHEN HE AND TWO OTHER MARINE FIGHTER PILOTS RAN INTO THREE GROUPS OF JAP PLANES OF 25 OR 30 PLANES EACH.

"I WAS TRAILING, AND THE OTHER TWO PLANES ATTACKED THE FIRST GROUP OF JAP BOMBERS. AS A GROUP OF ZEROS CLOSED IN ON THE OTHER PLANES, I JUMPED ONE OF THE JAPS. BEFORE I COULD BRING EFFECTIVE FIRE ON HIM, I LOOKED BEHIND AND THE AIR WAS BLACK WITH ZEROS CLOSING IN, SO I HEADED AWAY. I LEARNED A LOT IN THAT FIGHT BUT DIDN'T DO MUCH DAMAGE."

AFTER THAT IT WAS A DIFFERENT STORY.

HE WAS A VETERAN BY THE TIME HIS FIGHTER SQUADRON, COMMANDED BY

MAJOR JOHN L.SMITH, LEXINGTON, OKLA., WENT TO GUADALCANAL.

"THE JAPS WOULD COME IN WITH TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS THAT WERE JUST AS GOOD AND FAST AS OUR PLANES," CARL, WHO FLEW NO. 13 IN THAT BATTLE-SCARRED, OUTNUMBERED SQUADRON, SAID.

"WE LEARNED TO MAKE ONE OR TWO PASSES AT THE BOMBERS BEFORE THE ZEROS CLOSED IN AND THEN HEAD FOR THE CLOUDS."

CARL'S HUNTING WAS SOMEWHAT TOUGHER THAN SHOOTING FISH IN A RAIN BARREL. SOON HE RAN INTO TOUGH LUCK BUT HE CAME OUT WITH NOTHING MORE SERIOUS THAN THE LOSS OF HIS SQUADRON SUPREMACY. IT WAS SEPT. 9, 1942; "I MAKE TWO PASSES AND GOT TWO BOMBERS. I ATTEMPTED A THIRD PASS INSTEAD OF HEADING FOR THE CLOUDS.

"A ZERO HIT ME WITH A 20 MILLIMETER CANNON. HOW MANY TIMES I DO NOT KNOW. I WAS AT 22,000 FEET WHEN MY PLANE BURST INTO FLAMES. I LOST NO TIME BAILING OUT AND LANDED IN THE WATER SEVERAL MILES FROM GUADALCANAL AND SOME 30 MILES DOWN THE COAST FROM HENDERSON FIELD.

"BECAUSE OF THE TIDE, I WAS UNABLE TO REACH SHORE AND HAD ABOUT GIVEN UP HOPE WHEN SOME NATIVE PICKED ME UP. IT TOOK HIM ABOUT FOUR HOURS TO PADDLE 200 FEET TO GET ME."

BY THE TIME CARL RETURNED TO HEADQUARTERS SEVERAL DAYS LATER-MAJOR SMITH WAS THE TOP MAN IN THE SQUADRON WITH 15 JAPS TO HIS CREDIT AND CARL KIDDED HIM ABOUT "TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A GUY WHEN HE'S DOWN."

APS6

HE AND MRS.CARL SPENT A FEW HOURS AT THE DALLES, ORE., ON THEIR WAY TO HIS MOTHER'S DAIRY FARM NEAR HERE. THEY SOLD $123,000 WORTH OF WAR BONDS AT THAT ONE STOP--$11,000 MORE THAN THE ENTIRE WASCO COUNTY QUOTA FOR A MONTH! "TO GET SOME STUFF FOR THE BOYS DOWN ON GUADALCANAL," HE SAID.

THE OREGON LEGISLATURE REQUESTED A PERSONAL APPEARANCE. CARL SKIPPED THE PLATITUDES. "THE FELLOWS FIGHTING THE JAPS OUT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WANT TO KNOW: "WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO AFTER THE WAR?'" HE TOLD THE LAW-MAKERS.

THEN HE WENT ON: "WE CANNOT DO ANYTHING ABOUT THAT. BUT YOU FELLOWS CAN. FIVE OR SIX MILLION MEN WILL BE COMING HOME AFTER THE WAR AND THEY WON'T ALL BE ABLE TO FIND JOBS WITHOUT HELP."

SINCE CARL MADE THAT LITTLE TALK, MUCH LEGISLATION FOR POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT HAD BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE OREGON LEGISLATURE.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, FEB 27..MOVED FEB 22)

DA3AEW

APS4 (NYC IN) FEB 28 1943

-17-

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR P M S OF FRIDAY, FEB 26

- - -

A CORRESPONDENT'S

NOTEBOOK --

- - -

HITCH-HIKE FLIGHT

30.24-1585

30.24-1585

FROM THE FRONT

- - -

WAR ZONE LAUNDRY

AND BARBER SHOP (950)

- - -

BY RUTH COWAN

(ADVANCE)--ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)--PAGES FROM A WOMAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS NOTEBOOK:

--DASH-- FEB 28 1943

THERE WAS ONE COMIC SIGHT IN THIS WAR THAT A NUMBER OF ARMY PRIVATES WON'T FORGET --TWO COLONELS, A FIRST LIEUTENANT, A SECOND LIEUTENANT AND TWO WOMEN WAR CORRESPONDENTS STANDING BY A NORTH AFRICAN ROADSIDE TRYING TO THUMB A RIDE TO GET AWAY FROM THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

IT MUST BE CONFESSED THAT THE APPEAL OF THE TWO WOMEN, MYSELF AND INEZ ROBB, OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, FLOPPED, FOR IT WAS ONE OF THE COLONELS WHO GOT THE WEAPONS CARRIER AND COMMAND CAR IN WHICH WE ALL RACED OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

WE HAD REACHED AN EVACUATION HOSPITAL WHICH WAS REVAMPIN ITSELF INTO A FRONT LINES HOSPITAL WHEN SECOND LIEUT.JOHN E.WHELDEN, OF NEWTON CENTER, - MASS., LEARNED THAT THE ENEMY WAS COMING CLOSER AND STARTED US BACK.

A COURIER AUTO WAS TO TAKE US AND THE TWO COLONELS, BUT IT BROKE DOWN. THE AIR FORCE NEEDED EVERYTHING ON WHEELS BUT THEY GOT US UP TO A FORK IN THE ROAD AT THE EDGE OF THE AIRFIELD.

WE STACKED OUR LUGGAGE -- BEDROLLS, KNAPSACKS, TYPEWRITERS -- BY THE ROADSIDE, BUILT A FIRE IN A BOMB CRATER AND WAITED. TRUCK AFTER

3024 - 1587

BUT EVIDENCE THAT NOT ALL THE MEDICAL STAFF WAS SUCCESSFUL IN SENDING OUT THEIR LAUNDRY CAN BE SEEN HANGING OUTSIDE THEIR TENTS.

--DASH--

THE NURSES-- THERE ARE GIRLS HERE FROM NEW YORK, OHIO, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW JERSEY, CONNECTICUT AND OTHER STATES--DO THEIR LAUNDRY, INCLUDING THEIR UNIFORMS, IN LARGE BISCUIT CANS WHEEDLED OUT OF THE MESS SERGEANTS. BUT IF IT IS JUST A SMALL LAUNDRY-- A SHIRT, A FEW HANDKERCHIEFS-- THEY USE THEIR STEEL HELMETS. THOSE HELMETS ALSO COME IN HANDY AS WASHBASINS.

WE DON'T GET HOT WATER OUT OF A TAP. IT COMES OUT OF A BISCUIT TIN ON TOP OF AN OIL HEATER.

FEB 26 1943

--DASH--

THE NURSES ALSO USE THOSE HANDY BISCUIT TINS-- THEY HOLD ABOUT TWO GALLONS OF WATER-- FOR WASHING THEIR HAIR. SOME HAVE THEIR BOBS ATTRACTIVELY SET. HOW DO THEY DO IT?

"OH, SOMETIME YOU CAN GET ONE OF THE OTHER GIRLS TO SET YOUR WAVES FOR YOU," EXPLAINED ELLA BIRNIE OF WORCESTER, MASS., "OTHERWISE YOU JUST LET IT GO."

YOU WOULD HARDLY EXPECT IT, BUT THERE IS A "BARBER SHOPPE" ON THE HOSPITAL GROUNDS. IT IS IN A SMALL TENT AND HAIRCUTS CAN BE HAD IN THE AFTERNOONS ONLY BECAUSE THE TWO EXPERTS, CORP. JOSEPH PALAZOTTO OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND SERGT. JOSEPH ALESE, ALSO OF BROOKLYN AND BOTH FORMER BARBERS, ARE ON DUTY IN THE WARDS IN THE MORNING.

WHEN I DROPPED BY, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WERE LINED UP WAITING THEIR TURNS. CORP. LOUIS LEVIN OF JERSEY CITY, N.J., A COOK, WAS IN THE BARBER'S CHAIR -- JUST AN ORDINARY CHAIR.

"I CAN GIVE THE VERY LATEST IN 'ZOOT' HAIRCUTS-- THEY ARE LONG IN BA

3024 - 1587

-- BUT UNCLE SAME DOESN'T LIKE THAT," MOANED CORP. PALAZOTTO.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, FEB 26 MOVED FEB 24)

DA2?6AEW

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY MARCH 1

- - -

FRONT LINE HOSPITAL

- - -

SOLDIERS TREATED

WITH TENDERNESS

AND SKILL (750)

- - -

MAR 2 1943

BY RUTH COWAN

(ADVANCE) WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB. 23-(DELAYED) (AP)-I WATCHED SEVERAL OPERATIONS IN THE FRONT LINES HOSPITAL BECAUSE I WANTED TO GET AN IDEA OF THE TREATMENT AMERICAN WOUNDED WERE GETTING. I HAD WATCHED OPERATIONS IN SOME OF CHICAGO'S BIG HOSPITALS AND I FELT I HAD SOMETHING OF A BACKGROUND AGAINST WHICH TO MAKE SOME COMPARISONS.

AND I WAS IMPRESSED BY THE SKILL, CARE AND CONCERN WITH WHICH THE MEDICAL STAFF AND NURSES, MANY OF THEM VOLUNTEERS FROM ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL IN NEW YORK, DEALT WITH THEIR SOLDIER PATIENTS.

LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT THE FRENCH CHAP WHO MIGHT BE CALLED THE UNKNOWN WOUNDED SOLDIER:

NO ONE IN THE OPERATING TENT COULD PRONOUNCE HIS NAME OR SPEAK HIS LANGUAGE.

HE HAD BEEN FOUND ALONG THE ROADSIDE. APPARENTLY HE HAD BEEN THROWN OR KNOCKED FROM HIS MOTORCYCLE; HE HAD A NASTY WOUND ABOVE THE RIGHT

KNEE AND THE RIGHT THIGH WAS BROKEN.

HE WAS ALREADY ON AN OPERATING TABGE WHEN I ENTERED THE TENT--A VERY DIFFERENT OPERATING ROOM FROM THOSE GLISTENING WHITE ROOMS BACK AT THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

THE FORE PART OF THE TENT WAS THE SCRUB ROOM, PARTITIONED FROM THE MAIN SECTION BY MEDICAL CABINETS AND A BIT OF CANVAS. THE SURGEONS SCRUBBED THEIR HANDS AT TIN BASINS ON A WOODEN BOARD; THEY DONNED OPERATING GOWNS AND CAPS OF UNBLEACHED UNIRONED DOMESTICS. VERY DIFFERENT FROM THE SNOW WHITE, STIFFLY STARCHED ROBE OF CIVILIAN DAYS.

BEYOND THE PARTITION WAS THE OPERATING ROOM. THE FLOOR WAS THE HARD COLD EARTH TRAMPED SMOOTH BY HEAVY FEET. ON THE CEILING WERE STRETCHED SHEETS TO REFLECT THE LIGHT.

MAR 2 - 1943

THE FRENCH SOLDIER WAS UNCONSCIOUS. HE MOANED SOFTLY AND CAPT. DANIEL MASSEY OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN., THE ANAESTHESIST, PATTED HIS SHOULDER AS HE INQUIRED OF HIS COMPANION DOCTORS:

"WHAT'S THE FRENCH WORD FOR SLEEP? I WANT TO TELL HIM HE IS TO GO TO SLEEP AND IT'S GOING TO BE ALRIGHT. DORMIR! THAT'S IT. VOUS DORMEZ," HE SAID. THE FRENCH LAD QUIETED.

WHILE CAPTAIN MASSEY PUT HIM UNDER THE ANAESTHETIC, MAJOR DAVID WEEKS, FORMERLY OF THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL STAFF WHO WAS TO PERFORM THE OPERATION, STOOD BY WATCHING WITH THE TWO SURGEONS WHO WERE TO ASSIST, CAPTAIN GEORGE CRAWFORD, ALSO OF ROOSEVELT, AND LIEUT. CHARLES HAROLD, OF MACON, GA.

MEANWHILE SERGEANT CHARLES CHASKIN, OF BROOKLYN, GOT READY THE PLASMA FOR A BLOOD TRANSFUSION WHICH WAS TO BE GIVEN FIRST AS THE FRENCH SOLDIER HAD LOST CONSIDERABLE BLOOD FROM THE KNEE WOUND.

CAPTAIN MASSEY ADMINISTERED THE TRANSFUSION TURNING OVER TO MYRTLE JANE PURDY, A GRADUATE NURSE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, THE ANAESTHETIST'S TASK.

THE TRANSFUSION COMPLETED, MAJOR WEEKS UNSTRAPPED THE FIRST AID CONTRAPTION THAT HAD BEEN APPLIED AT THE RECEIVING STATION UP THE LIND. CUT AWAY THE BLOODSOAKED UNIFORM AND STARTED THE OPERATION THAT WAS TO LAST THREE HOURS.

EVEN AN UNPRACTICED EYE COULD RECOGNIZE THE SKILL AND GENTLENESS, THE SURENESS WITH WHICH MAJOR WEEKS AND HIS ASSISTANTS CUT OPEN THE SOLDIER'S THIGH TO PUT IN A SIX INCH BITALLIUM PLATE HELD BY SIX SCREWS TO PERMIT THE BROKEN BONE FRAGMENTS TO KNIT.

AT AN ADJOINING OPERATING TABLE MAJOR WILLIAM CASSEBAUM AND LIEUT. WALTER CRANDALL, BOTH OF THE ROOSEVELT STAFF, WORKED TO REMOVE SHRAPNEL BITS FROM THE ARM AND LEG OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER. ON A CORD ABOVE THE TABLE HUNG X-RAY PLATES TO SHOW THE SHRAPNEL'S WHEREABOUTS.

DOING ODD JOBS, MIXING THE PLASTER FOR THE CASTS, SHIFTING THE OPERATING LAMPS ABOUT, WERE THREE SERGEANTS: CHASKIN, CHARLES FELDMAN OF BROOKLYN AND BRUCE JACOBSON OF QUEENS, N.Y., WHOM CAPT. MASSEY HAD TRAINED AS DOCTOR'S ASSISTANTS, SHOULD IT BE NECESSARY TO EVACUATE THE NURSES.

WHILE THESE OPERATIONS WERE UNDER WAY AMBULANCES ROLLED UP WITH MORE WOUNDED. THREE STRETCHER-BEARERS, PRIVATES FRANK LO GUIDICE, 24, OF EAST BOSTON, MASS., A FORMER NEWSPAPER REPORTER, WILLIAM LEWIS, 24, OF NANTY-GLO, PA., A COAL MINER, AND CHESTER JOSEPH RADECKI, 23, OF BRADDOCK, PA., AN APPRENTICE MOULDER IN A STEEL MILL, BROUGHT IN A THIRD PATIENT.

MAR 2 - 1943

APS4

THIS LAST CHAP HAD BEEN STRAFED BY A PLANE AND WOUNDED IN THE LEFT

30.24-158

30.24-1589

THIGH. WHILE THE STRETCHER BEARERS HELD THE STRETCHER LEVEL WITH THE OPERATING TABLE, HE SHIFTED HIMSELF ONTO IT. THEIR OTHER CASE FINISHED, MAJOR WILLIAM CASSEBAUM AND LIEUT.CRANDALL TURNED TO HIM WHILE CAPTAIN MASSEY GAVE THE ANAESTHETIC.

WHAT DOES THE ENLISTED MAN THINK OF THESE SURGEONS AND NURSES?

LO GUIDICE VOLUNTEERED HIS OPINION, "THESE DOCTORS HAVE THE RESPECT OF EVERY ENLISTED MAN. TODAY I NEEDED HELP AND WHO DO YOU THINK GAVE ME A HAND WITH A STRETCHER? COLONEL STONE"--LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM E.STONE OF BOONEVILLE, MO., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE EVACUATION HOSPITAL.

AS FOR THE NURSES, "THEY'RE SWELL," SAID SERGEANT CHASKIN.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY MARCH 1--MOVED FEB. 26)

- - -

"BLITZ" COURSE GIVES
SOLDIERS EXPERIENCE
IN WAR PERILS

- - -

MEN MUST BE ALERT
TO AVOID "SNIPERS"
OTHER DANGERS (700)

- - -

BY LEO BRANNAN

(ADVANCE) WITH A U.S.INFANTRY UNIT IN ENGLAND-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ON THIS INFANTRY UNIT'S RUGGED "BLIT" OBSTACLE COURSE WHERE SURPRISINGLY HUMAN-ACTING DUMMIES REPRESENT THE ENEMY, JOHNNY DOUGHBOY IS GETTING A TASTE OF WHAT TO EXPECT IN ACTUAL COMBAT.

THE COURSE WAS DESIGNED TO TEST THE SOLDIER'S REACTION TO ATTACK

MAR 2- 1943

FROM UNEXPECTED QUARTERS BY A BATTALION HEADQUARTERS OUTFIT UNDER SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN W.HIRSCHMANN OF MILWAUKEE,WIS. ON IT MEN MUST WIND THROUGH THICKLY WOODED PATHS, UP AND DOWN SLIPPERY, MUDDY SLOPES, ACROSS STREAMS BRIDGES BY SLENDER LOGS, OVER AND UNDER BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AND OVER DIFFICULT LOG BARRIERS.

DUMMIES REPRESENTING ENEMY MACHINEGUNNERS AND SNIPERS AND OPERATED BY PULLEYS AND WIRES ARE ENCOUNTERED IN THE MOST UNLOOKED FOR PLACES.

THE SOLDIER MUST USE THE APPROPRIATE WEAPON ALMOST INSTINCTIVELY. HE JUST CAN'T STAND THERE IN AMAZEMENT WONDERING WHAT TO DO. HE MUST KNOW RIGHT NOW WHETHER THE SITUATION DEMANDS THE USE OF A RIFLE, BAYONET OR A HAND GRENADE.

MAR 2- 1943

THE GRENADES JOHNNY CARRIES ARE MINUS POWDER BUT THE FUSE IS INTACT.

ALL THROUGH THE COURSE THE CHARGING INFANTRYMAN IS FIRED UPON WITH BLANK AMMUNITION. HE ALSO MUST CONSTANTLY BE ON GUARD AGAINST BOOBY TRAPS AND ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES WHICH EXPLODE IF HE TOUCHES THEM.

DESCRIBING SOME OF THE DIFFICULT SITUATIONS THE SOLDIER ENCOUNTERS THROUGH THE COURSE, HIRSCHMANN SAID:

"FIRST HE CROSSES A STREAM BRIDGED BY A LOG. HALFWAY ACROSS HE IS FIRED UPON. HE MIGHT WANT TO TURN BACK BUT HE CAN'T. IF HE TRIED TO CHANGE COURSE HE WOULD EITHER GET A COLD BATH OR BECOME A 'DEAD PIGEON.' HE MUST CONTINUE OVER, DROP BEHIND THE FIRST COVER AVAILABLE AND RETURN THE FIRE.

"AFTER FIRING HE RUNS TO THE SPOT HE THINKS THE 'ENEMY' IS HIDDEN AND FINISHES HIM OFF WITH HIS BAYONET. THEN HE MOVES ON DOWN A WOODED PATH. BEFORE HE ADVANCES FAR HE HEARS A KLAXON WARNING HIM HE'S UNDER MACHINEGUN FIRE. HE DROPS INTO A NEARBY HOLE, LEARNS WHERE THE FIRE IS COMING FROM AND TOSSES A HAND GRENADE INTO THE ENEMY NEST.

"THEN HE GETS UP AND CONTINUES DOWN THE PATH. HE RUNS INTO BARBED WIRE FENCES. JUST AS HE GETS ONE LEG OVER HE IS FIRED UPON. HE MUST KEEP GOING OVER THE FENCE AND HEAD FOR COVER.

"DOWN THE PATH HE IS SURPRISED BY AN 'ENEMY' RIFLEMAN POPPING OUT FROM BEHIND A TREE. HE BAYONETS HIM. FARTHER ALONG HE SEES A BILLFOLD, A PIECE OF EQUIPMENT OR SOME SORT OF TRINKET LYING IN THE PATH. HE KNOWS HE SHOULDN'T PICK IT UP BUT CURIOSITY GETS THE BETTER OF HIM. HE LIFTS THE OBJECT.

MAR 2 - 1943

"KER-BANG! IT TURNS OUT TO BE A BOOBY TRAP. HE IS DUMFOUNDED FOR A FEW SECONDS, BUT RECOVERS HIS SENSES AND PUSHED ON TO A LOG OBSTACLE AT THE BASE OF A SLOPE.

"A SNIPER FIRES AT HIM AS HE CRAWLS OVER THE LOGS. HE KEEPS RIGHT ON CLIMBING, TAKES COVER BEHIND A TREE AND RETURNS THE FIRE. "DEAD" ENEMY SNIPERS TUMBLE DOWN THE HILL. FIGURING HE IS CLEAR HE STARTS UP THE SLOPE, BUT RIGHT THEN ANOTHER ENEMY COMES RUSHING AT HIM ON A PULLEY WIRE. HE ENGAGES HIM WITH BAYONET. FIRED ON AGAIN AS HE NEARS THE TOP OF THE SLOPE HE TOSSES A GRENADE TO NEUTRALIZE THE NEST.

"HIS NEXT OBSTACLE IS A BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENT. HE STARTS TO WORK HIS WAY THROUGH THE STRANDS. IF HE MAKES TOO MUCH NOISE HE WILL ATTRACT MACHINEGUN FIRE. IF HE DOES HE MUST KEEP RIGHT ON GOING THROUGH, PICK COVER AND TOSS A GRENADES.

"CLIMAS OF THE COURSE COMES WHEN HE ENCOUNTERS AN ENEMY RIFLEMAN SITTING UNDER A TREE. HE QUICKLY JABS THE "ENEMY" WITH HIS BAYONET BUT JUST AS HE DOES ANOTHER "ENEMY" RIFLEMAN DROPS DOWN ON HIM FROM UP IN A TREE AND ALMOST KNOCKS HIM OUT HIS FEET. HE HAS TO BE QUICK TO GET HIM WITH A BAYONET."

THE UNIT WHICH DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED THE COURSE INCLUDES SGT. RUFAS C.THOMPSON, JESSUP, MD.; CORPORALS JOHN R.BEEGLE, ELIZABETH, PA.; ARTHUR F.SCHRUNK, PITTSBURGH, PA.; AND OLLIE C.RIDGLEY, ELLICOT CITY, MD.; AND PRIVATES RUDOLPH SOMES, ELLSWORTH, MAINE; JOSEPH RUSTICK, INDIAN HEAD, MD.; BEN JONES, DUDLEY, PA.; FRED HORNE, WOOSTER, MASS.; CARRIE PRESSON, PACKLAND, S.C.; LOUIS MORRISON, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.; JOSEPH HYSOCK, SHAFT, PA.; FRANK THOMPSON, NEW YORK CITY; CHARLES PEOPLES, TIDESVILLE, PA.; MICHAEL BOGTOS, BRIAR HILL, PA.; FRANK SCHULER, CHICAGO; PHILLIP MESSERE, FRANKLIN, MASS.; EDWARD ZIMMERMAN, SARAH, PA.; HENRY O.TALBOT, FRENCH CREEK, W.VA. AND RALPH WILM OF NORTH DAKOTA. (TOWN UNAVAILABLE)

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, MARCH 1. MOVED FEB.26)

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, FEB. 27

- - -

THE INGENUITY

OF MALTA

MAR 2 , 1943

- - -

FACE POWDER MADE

FROM MARBLE DUST

- - -

COMES FROM BOMBERS (800)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: HUGH BURNS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ON MALTA SINCE THE START OF THE WAR AND WENT THROUGH MORE

30.24 - 1591

30.24 - 1591

THAN AT JOO BOMBINGS. HERE HE GIVES AN INTIMATE GLIMPSE OF ISLAND LIFE AND TELLS SOME OF THE IMPROVISATIONS BY WHICH THE ISLANDERS CONTRIVED TO MAKE UP FOR WAR-CAUSED SHORTAGES.)

- - -

BY H.E.P.BURNS

(ADVANCE)...VALLETTA, MALTA-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BOMBED AND, UNTIL RECENTLY, BELEAGUERED MALTA IS TODAY VERY MUCH LIKE A CHILD OUT FOR A WALK BY ITSELF FOR THE FIRST TIME. THAT IS TO SAY, COMMERCIALLY.

ANY NUMBER OF SMALL INDUSTRIES HAVE SPRUNG UP, FOSTERED BY THE GENIUS OF THE ISLANDERS FOR MAKESHIFT.

DURING THE GREATER PART OF 1942, ONLY 13 SHIPS WITH SUPPLIES AND MUNITIONS SUCCEEDED IN REACHING THE ISLAND; NORMALLY THE NUMBER WOULD BE HUNDREDS. SINCE THE AXIS FORCES IN AFRICA WERE DRIVEN WESTWARD, NUMEROUS SMALL CONVOYS HAVE REACHED US AND WE ARE AGAIN WELL STOCKED WITH FLOUR AND PRESERVED MEAT.

COSMETICS AND DRUG STORE GOODS GENERALLY WERE, ASIDE FROM STAPLES, ONE OF THE MOST CONSIDERABLE IMPORTS BEFORE THE WAR. THE BOMBINGS AND THE NEED OF VALUABLE CARGO SPACE FOR OTHER THINGS BESIDES COSMETICS DID NOT DEFEAT THE MALTESE, HOWEVER.

COSMETICS ARE NOW MANUFACTURED HERE. SO IS EVERY KIND OF TOILET ARTICLE FROM COMBS CUT FROM THE METAL PARTS OF BURNT-OUT GERMAN PLANES TO THE STICK-IT-DOWN FIXATIVE THAT MEN PUT ON THEIR HAIR.

B32

CHEMISTS ARE PUT TO SOME QUEER STRAITS TO MAKE UP THE SIMPLE OINTMENT WHICH IS THE BASIS OF MOST MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS OF THE RUB-ON KIND. LARD, VEGETABLE OR ANIMAL, IS AT A PREMIUM, AND THE HUMBLE MEWER OF TOMBSTONES SELLS HIS SCRAPED MARBLE DUST FOR FACE POWDER. IT IS A UNIQUE SENSATION TO SEE SOME OF THE MEMORIAL INTENDED FOR POOR UNCLE BILL IN A NICE LITTLE BOX ON A DRESSING TABLE. AND IT IS STILL MORE INTRIGUING TO REFLECT THAT PART OF THE PORK ONE ATE CLANDESTINELY--IF LUCKY--AT CHRISTMAS IS NOW HELPING EASE GRANDMOTHER'S CHILBLAINS.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF KEEPING UP APPEARANCES GOES A LONG WAY, AND THERE IS ALWAYS A GLOW OF SATISFACTION IN DISCOVERY THAT A NEW DODGE WORKS.

IF FATHER HAS AN OLD DISCARDED TIRE FROM HIS LAID P CAR, IT WILL MAKE VERY GOOD SHOE SOLES FOR ALL THE FAMILY, WHILE SISTER SUSIE'S NICE NE

A NEW DODGE WORKS.

IF FATHER HAS AN OLD DISCARDED TIRE FROM HIS LAID UP CAR, IT WILL MAKE VERY GOOD SHOE SOLES FOR ALL THE FAMILY, WHILE SISTER SUSIE'S NICE NEW COAT CAME OFF THE CAMP BED OF HER RAF BOY FRIEND. ST.MARTIN IS QUITE OUTDONE.

AN ALMOST ABSOLUTE LACK OF SMALL CHANGE IS MET IN MANY SHOPS BY THE ISSUE OF CARDBOARD DISCS, MARKED I.O.U. VALUE FOR SO MUCH. BARTER IS A RECOGNIZED FORM OF PRIVATE TRADE. IF YOU GIVE ME POTATOES FOR UNCLE HARRY'S OLD SUIT, I SHALL BE ABLE TO GET SOME EXTRA BUTTER FROM MRS.JONES.

FOR THE HUMBLE CUP OR GLASS, MUCH SOLID WORTH IN BARTERED GOODS

CAN BE EXTRACTED, WHILE CIGARETTES THEMSELVES ARE MORE VALUABLE THAN ACTUAL COIN OF THE REALM.

IN SPITE OF STRICT RATIONING MALTA NEVER HAS SMOKED SO MUCH, ALTHOUGH FOR SOME UNEXPLAINED REASON WOMEN ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE RATIONG SCH

RATIONING SCHEME, DESPITE THE HISTORICAL FACT THAT WOMEN SMOKERS WERE COMMON HERE 200 YEARS AGO.

BUT THEN, THE CONSTROLLER IS A GREEK AND CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO KNOW MUCH OF THE CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF THE MALTESE.

B33

THE MALTA SCENE PRESENTS NO MORE ENVIED INDIVIDUALS THAN THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN FLIERS WHO SPORT NOT MERELY THE MUCH-PRIZED FUR-LINED LEATHER JACKETS BUT THE MOST DELIGHTFUL BOOTS, ZIPPED AND BEFURRED.

THERE IS NO CLOTHES RATIONING HERE, PERHAPS BECAUSE THERE IS PRACTICALLY NOTHING TO RATION. BUT IF YOU OR I WANT SOME NEW ATTIRE WE HAVE TO FILL IN AN OFFICIAL FORM OF APPLICATION TO WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE CLOTHES POOL; WHICH IS RATHER A SOUL-STIRRING THING TO HAVE TO DO.

THERE IS ALSO A FISH POOL, BUT AS YET IT HAS NOT PRODUCED ANY FISH, THE FISHERMEN PREFERRING TO WORK ON THE AIRDROME.

WOMEN DO NOT WEAR UNIFORMS IN MALTA, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MILITARY OR NAVAL HOSPITAL NURSES, V.A.D.'S OR THE NURSES OF THE ORDER OF ST.JOHN. THEY DESPAIR OF COMPETING WITH THE VARIOUS SHADES OF BLUE SPORTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COHORTS OF AIRMEN.

A FEATURE OF WARTIME LIFE IN MALTA TODAY IS THE "NO-EATS"

FORM OF ENTERTAINING. ONE'S GUESTS BRING THEIR OWN DINNER OR TEA. SOME HOSTS SEIZE ON YOUR PACKETS AND REISSUE THEM IN SLIGHTLY IMPROVED FORM. IN SOME CASES YOU DON'T SEE THEM AGAIN. IN STILL WORSE CASES YOU GET NOTHING AT ALL SAVE A LOT OF HETEROGENEOUS DRINKS WHICH FLY IMMEDIATELY TO THE HEAD AND KNEES AND REMAIN THERE FOR A LONG TIME AFTERWARDS.

EVERY KIND OF LIQUOR, ALL WITH WORLD-FAMOUS AND MOST REPUTABLE BRAND NAMES ON THE BOTTLE, IS MANUFACTURED AND CONSUMED IN LARGE QUANTITIES AT HIGH PRICES; INCLUDING THE NOTORIOUS RED BIDDY OR METHYLATED SPIRITS, ACCORDING TO RUMOR.

THE ACTUAL MALTA, OR MORE PROPERLY GOZO, WINE IS GOOD IF ROUGH, AND RATHER SCARCE.

EVEN PIPE TOBACCO HAS ITS SUBSTITUTES--IN SOME CASES IT IS CAREFULLY DRIED VINE LEAVES, SOAKED IN WINE AND DRIED AGAIN TO GIVE A CLEAN AND RATHER REFRESHING SMOKE.

AND OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO SMOKE THE DAY'S ISSUE OF DEHYDRATED CABBAGE.

BY RUTH COVAN

(ADVANCE)...WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB. 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PAGES FROM A WOMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTE BOOK:

FEB 28 1943

-DASH-

SERGT. MELVIN ALEXANDER OF PHILADELPHIA CAME INTO THE OPERATIONS DUGOUT AT AN ADVANCED AIR FIELD AND UNBURDENED HIS DISGUST.

"WHAT DO YOU KNOW?" BEGAN SERGT.ALEXANDER. "A SECOND LIEUTENANT JUST GOT OFF ONE OF THOSE TRANSPORT PLANES THAT CAME IN. HE SAID

30.24 - 1593

TO ME,' WHERE CAN I FIND QUARTERS FOR MYSELF AND FIVE MEN&'".

"I ASKED HIM, 'HAVE YOU GOT A PICK AND SHOVEL, SIR?'. HE SAID NO AND SEEMED QUITE SURPRISED. I TOLD HIM IF HE DIDN'T HAVE THE TOOLS WE WOULD LEND HIM SOME AND HE COULD PICK OUT THE SITE HE WANTS AND START DIGGING. HE'S NO BETTER THAN THE REST OF US."

-DASH-

WHILE I WAS UP HERE, IT WAS NECESSARY TO HAVE MY CREDENTIALS CHECKED. AFTER ALL THERE WAS A LOT OF ACTION GOING ON AND THE ARMY WANTED TO KNOW WHO WAS IN THE AREA AND WHY.

FEB 28 1943

WITHIN A BIG TENT, IMPORTANT MILITARY PLANNING CONFERENCES WERE GOING ON. APPROACHES TO THE TENT WERE CAREFULLY GUARDED BY WATCHFUL MPS. WHILE WE WAITED IN A JEEP, THE DRIVER, CORP.LOUIS VAILLANCOURT OF BROOKLYN, GOT A NEWSPAPER. IT WAS A COPY OF THE PITTSBURGH POST GAZETTE.

30.24-1593

2 COUR-ISHY

WITHIN A BIG TENT, IMPORTANT MILITARY PLANNING CONFERENCES WERE GOING ON. APPROACHES TO THE TENT WERE CAREFULLY GUARDED BY WATCHFUL MPS. WHILE WE WAITED IN A JEEP, THE DRIVER, CORP. LOUIS VAILLANCOURT OF BROOKLYN, GOT A NEWSPAPER. IT WAS A COPY OF THE PITTSBURGH POST GAZETTE.

"WHILE THE DRIVER & ARMED, BEFORE THE PAPER WAS LESS THAN A MONTH OLD. IT WAS DATED OCTOBER [illegible], 1942. THE CORPORAL CALLED ATTENTION TO A HEADLINE WHICH READ: "[illegible] CONFERENCE RECALLS EISENHOWER TO WASHINGTON."

"INSTEAD," CHUCKLED THE CORPORAL, "HE CAME TO AFRICA [illegible]."

AT THE MOMENT, GEN. DWIGHT EISENHOWER, ALLIED FORCES COMMANDER IN NORTH AFRICA, WAS PROBABLY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. HE HAD COME UP FOR A LOOK AROUND.

* * *

SOME OF THE NURSES UP AT AN EVACUATION HOSPITAL IN THIS AREA GIVE UNCLE SAMMY GIFT OF "LONG HANDLES"— GREY, LONG WOOLEN UNDERWEAR— AS PRIZES. ROSIE PONTICELLO OF DETROIT IS ONE WAC-SHE'S

RECENTLY A STRONG WIND BLEW DOWN ROSIE'S TENT. OUT DASHED ROSIE IN HER GREY WOOLENS TO TRY TO PUT IT BACK UP.

"GET INSIDE SOMEBODY'S TENT BEFORE YOU CATCH COLD," ORDERED A MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL STAFF WHO CAME TO HELP THE TURNED.

ROSIE WENT INTO ONE TENT AFTER ANOTHER, BUT AS SOON AS ONE GOT UP, SHE'D BLOW DOWN. IN ALL, EIGHT TENTS FLOPPED AND ONE OF THE WAC TENTS ALSO BEGAN DANCING GAILY. THE NIGHT NURSES ON DUTY STRUGGLED WITH SOLDIER WARD ATTENDANTS TO KEEP IT OFF WOUNDED PATIENTS.

FEB 28 1943

I DROPPED BY A MOUNTAIN VILLA THAT THE AIR CORPS HAS LOANED AS A REST HOME FOR AVIATORS SO TIRED THAT THEY HAD FOUR THE FIGHTER PLANES AND BOMBERS CAN HAVE TIME BUT AWAY FROM THE FIELD.

SOME OF THE BOYS REPORTED THAT THE FIRST TIME THEY SLEPT IN BEDS THEY HAD NIGHTMARES.

AMONG THOSE WHO WERE LIVING SOLDIER ATCHISON, 25 OF JOHNSON, KAN., WHO HAS BEEN UP FRONT SINCE JANUARY 1, LIEUT. [illegible] OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN., AND LIEUT. VICTOR

M. BEARDSLEE OF DETROIT, MICH.

ONE CHAP, LIEUT. JAMES GIBSON, 28, OF TULSA, OKLA., WAS TAKING CONSIDERABLE KIDDING ABOUT HIS SIDEBURNS. "I FIRST GREW A BEARD," HE SAID, "BUT DECIDED IT DIDN'T LOOK SO GOOD SO I CUT PART OF IT OFF."

ONE WOULD EXPECT TO FIND A LOT OF BEARDS AMONG MEN WHO ARE LIVING IN DUGOUTS AND PUP TENTS WEEK AFTER WEEK, BUT ON THE CONTRARY IT IS RARE TO SEE AN OFFICER OR ENLISTED MAN WHO DOESN'T SHAVE. I DID SEE ONE FINE DISPLAY OF CAREFULLY CULTIVATED WHISKERS. BEHIND THEM AND BENEATH THEM WAS JACK [illegible] CHICAGO TRIBUNE REPORTER.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, FEB. 25)

CAMOUFLAGE "CIRCUS"

A BIG TREAT FOR

SOLDIERS

SCENERY INCLUDES

GOLF COURSES,

OTHER FAKES (500)

BY LEO BRANHAM

FEB 28 1943

(ADVANCE)..WITH THE U.S. ARMY EIGHTH AIR FORCE IN ENGLAND (DELAYED) -(AP)-ORDINARILY IT WOULD BE A BIT EARLY IN THE SEASON FOR A CIRCUS, BUT UNCLE SAM HAS ONE ON TOUR IN ENGLAND.

BORN OF WAR, IT'S PROPERTIES DO NOT INCLUDE WILD ANIMALS, ACROBATS, CLOWNS OR HORSEMEN, YET IT TRAVELS IN TRUCKS AND OPERATES JUST LIKE ANY "GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH." AND IT DRAWS THE CROWDS--EARNEST, ATTENTIVE YOUNG FIGHTING MEN WHO KNOW THAT WHAT THEY SEE AND LEARN AT THIS SHOW WILL MAKE THEM BETTER SOLDIERS AND MAY SOMEDAY SAVE THEIR LIVES.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF CAMOUFLAGE, NOT ENTERTAINMENT, IS THE BUSINESS OF THIS CIRCUS. LECTURERS, TRAINING FILMS, CHARTS AND STRIKING PICTORIAL DISPLAYS MAKE UP SOME OF ITS SIDESHOWS. ITS NEAREST APPROACH TO FREAKS ARE MUD AND PAINT-SMEARED DOUGHBOYS IN QUEER LOOKING SNIPER SUITS WHICH BLEND WITH THE GROUND UPON WHICH THEY CRAWL.

THIS TRAVELING SHOW, THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S CAMOUFLAG SCHOOL, IS TOURING AMERICAN AIR FORCE STATIONS TEACHING THE TROOPS HOW TO HIDE OR DISGUISE THEMSELVES AND THEIR WEAPONS FROM ENEMY BOMBERS.

WITH CHICKEN WIRE, CHICKEN FEATHERS, STEEL WOOL, SEAWEED, ROPE NETS, BURLAP, CANVAS AND PAINT THE SCHOOL'S PERSONNEL OF FORMER ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ARTISTS AND THEATRICAL DESIGNERS PERFORM SOME AMAZING TRICKS FOR INSTANCE:

FEB 28 1943

YOU ARE STANDING ON WHAT ONCE WAS A MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE. OFF TO THE RIGHT A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY RISES WITH GENTLE SLOPES A HILL WHICH STRETCHES MANY ACRES. THE ELEVATION APPEARS COVERED 85£ $7)) &433, &4-'' &3,340USLY SPRINKLED WITH PATCHES OF BROWN.

AS ONE WALKS NEARER HIS EYES OPEN WIDE IN ASTONISHMENT. IT ISN'T APHILL AT ALL. IT'S A VAST CANOPY OF CHICKEN WIRE AND COLORED CLOTH

30.24-1595

WHICH STRETCHES MANY ACRES. THE ELEVATION APPEARS COVERED WITH DULL GREEN GRASS GENEROUSLY SPRINKLED WITH PATCHES OF BROWN.

AS ONE WALKS NEARER HIS EYES OPEN WIDE IN ASTONISHMENT. IT ISN2T A HILL AT ALL. IT'S A VAST CANOPY OF CHICKEN WIRE AND COLORED CLOTH COVERING A HUGE BRICK BUILDING IN WHICH MEN ARE BUSY AT MACHINES OR POUR OVER MAPS AND PAPERS AT THEIR DESKS. THIS MASTERPIECE OF CAMOUFLAGE IS MADE MORE AMAZINGLY REALISTIC BY TREES WHICH SEEM TO SPRING FROM THE SLOPES OF THE FLIMSY CANOPY. CLOSEUP, THROUGH THE WIRE AND CLOTH NETTING, ONE CAN SEE THE TREE TRUNKS EXTENDING ON DOWN TO THE LEVEL GROUND.

(AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR AMS)

NO CRISIS OVER SECOND
FRONT WITH STALIN,
SAYS CASSIDY

AP CORRESPONDENT ON VISIT HOME

RUSSIA CONFIDENT
BUT EXPECTS
LONG WAR (970)

BY CLARK LEE

NEW YORK,FEB. 27-(AP)-HENRY C.CASSIDY, WHOSE HISTORIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN LAST FALL ATTRACTED INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION, SAID TODAY THAT HE COULD NOT SEE ANY DANGER OF A SOVIET-AMERICAN-BRITISH CRISIS OVER THE SECOND FRONT ISSUE.

CASSIDY, JUST ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY FOR A VACATION FROM HIS

FEB 28 1943

X

30.24-1595

POST AS CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN MOSCOW, SAW NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN STALIN'S FAILURE TO MENTION ALLIED ~~assistance~~ TO RUSSIA IN HIS ORDER OF THE DAY TO THE RED ARMY ON FEBRUARY 23ND, OR IN STALIN'S STATEMENT THAT THE RED ARMY "ALONE IS BEARING THE WHOLE WEIGHT OF THE WAR."

"IT IS TRUE THAT A YEAR AGO THERE WAS A SOVIET-ALLIED CRISIS REGARDING THE SECOND FRONT," THE CORRESPONDENT SAID. "THERE WAS DISTRUST AND TENSION OVER THE QUESTION, BUT IT NO LONGER EXISTS. THERE ARE NO MORE NAGGING EDITORIALS OR CARTOONS IN THE SOVIET PRESS."

"IN HIS LAST STATEMENT ON THE SUBJECT LAST NOVEMBER," CASSIDY EXPLAINED, "STALIN INDICATED HE CONSIDERED THE MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN NORTH AFRICA AS THE PRELUDE TO THE OPENING OF A SECOND FRONT. LATER HE SAID THERE WAS NO REASON WHY RUSSIA COULDN'T GET ALONG WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

(AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR AMS)

FEB 28 1943

(MONEW HURRSPEERST ADD CASSIDY ON RUSSIA XXX GREAT BRITAIN.

"AS FAR AS THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED, THAT WAS STALIN'S LAST WORD AND THEY WILL ACCEPT IT AS FACT UNTIL AND UNLESS HE TELLS THEM SOMETHING DIFFERENT."

NATURALLY, CASSIDY ADDED, THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE HOPE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECOND FRONT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. BY "A SECOND FRONT" THE RUSSIANS MEAN A LAND FRONT AGAINST HITLER IN EUROPE, EVEN THOUGH THEY REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

CASSIDY HIMSELF EXPECTS THAT THE SECOND FRONT WILL BE SET UP THIS FALL, BUT HE BELIEVES IT WILL TAKE AT LEAST TWO MORE YEARS

TO BATTER GERMANY INTO DEFEAT.

"RUSSIA'S MIGHTY WINTER DRIVES ARE BOUND TO SLOW DOWN SOON AS A RESULT OF THE SPRING THAW AND THE MUD," THE CORRESPONDENT SAID. "THE GERMANS MAY BE ABLE TO RESUME THEIR OFFENSIVES IN THE SUMMER, BUT RED ARMY MEN THINK THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ATTACK ON MORE THAN ONE SECTOR OF THE FRONT.

"NEXT WINTER THE RUSSIANS WILL DRIVE THE GERMANS STILL FARTHER BACK, AND BY THE WINTER OF 1944, WITH THE ALLIES AND SOVIETS ATTACKING SIMULTANEOUSLY, WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO LAUNCH THE REALLY POWERFUL BLOWS THAT WILL MEAN THE END FOR HITLER."

CASSIDY TURNED NEAT JOURNALISTIC SCOOPS TWICE LAST FALL WHEN HE SUBMITTED QUESTIONS TO STALIN THROUGH THE SIMPLE EXPEDIENT OF DROPPING LETTERS INTO THE KREMLIN MAIL BOX AND RECEIVED ANSWERS PERSONALLY SIGNED BY STALIN.

FEB 28 1943

IN THE FIRST REPLY STALIN WARNED THAT A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE WAS VITAL AND THAT THE ALLIES WOULD BE EXPECTED TO "FULFILL THEIR OBLIGATIONS FULLY AND ON TIME." IN THE SECOND, MADE AFTER THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA, STALIN SAID THE BRITISH-AMERICAN STROKE HAD TURNED THE TIDE AND WOULD EASE THE PRESSURE ON RUSSIA.

THE RED ARMY IS GETTING AND IS USING AMERICAN WAR MATERIAL INCLUDING PLANES, TANKS AND TRUCKS, AND THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE KNOW THIS AND ARE GRATEFUL FOR IT, CASSIDY STATED.

HE DESCRIBED RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD JAPAN AS ONE OF "CORRECT NEUTRALITY," IN LINE WITH THE TREATY SIGNED IN 1940 WHEREBY RUSSIA AND JAPAN AGREED THAT IF EITHER COUNTRY BECAME INVOLVED IN WAR WITH A THIRD POWER, THE OTHER WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL.

"SOVIET PRESS PRINTS THE BRITISH, AMERICAN AND JAPANESE COMMUNIQUES TEXTUALLY AND IN THAT ORDER," CASSIDY SAID. "BUT THERE IS RELATIVELY LITTLE INTEREST IN THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC. FOR THE RUSSIANS, THE NUMBER ONE ENMY IS HITLER AND THEY ARE PRIMARILY INTERESTED IN DRIVING THE NAZIS OUT OF THEIR COUNTRY."

B111

CASSIDY DOES NOT BELIEVE THE RED ARMY WILL NECESSARILY STOP ITS ADVANCE AT THE BORDERS OF RUSSIA, ALTHOUGH STALIN HAS STATED THAT THE SOVIET DOES NOT INTEND TO DESTROY GERMANY OR LEAVE HER WITHOUT ANY ARMED FORCES. BUT IT IS UNLIKELY THAT RUSSIA WILL PERMIT GERMANY TO RETAIN SUCH STRENGTH AS TO BE ABLE TO ATTACK THE SOVIET AGAIN. AND, IN ADDITION, AS CASSIDY POINTED OUT, "RUSSIA AND BRITAIN HAVE AGREED BY TREATY THAT NEITHER WILL ACCEPT A SEPARATE PEACE."

THE CORRESPONDENT PICTURED THE SOVIET PEOPLE AS BEING CONFIDENT OF FINAL VICTORY.

FEB 28 1943

"THEY REALIZE THERE IS STILL A LOT OF SUFFERING AHEAD OF THEM," HE SAID. "THEY DO NOT OVER-ESTIMATE THE IMPORTANCE OF SUCH GREAT VICTORIES AS THAT AT STALINGRAD OR THE PRESENT OFFENSIVES. THEY KNOW THAT ONE BATTLE, OR EVEN A SERIES OF BATTLES, WILL NOT END THE WAR. SO THEY GO ON, UNHESITANTLY, WORKING AND FIGHTING."

"IN RUSSIA," HE CONTINUED, "THE PEOPLE HAVE SACRIFICED FOR THE DURATION THEIR SOCIAL ADVANTAGES. EVERYONE WORKS 12 HOURS A DAY, SEVEN DAYS A WEEK. THERE IS NO SQUABBLING OVER THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR, NO DEBATE OVER IT, NO FEELING THAT THE LEADERS MAY BE WRONG.

"LIVING IN RUSSIA GIVES YOU A FEELING OF COMPLETE SECURITY; YOU

30.24-1597

HAVE ABSOLUTELY NO DOUBT OVER THE ULTIMATE VICTORIOUS OUTCOME."

HE SAID RUSSIA HAD BEEN ABLE TO RESIST GERMANY'S ARMED MIGHT BECAUSE THE COUNTRY "POSSESSED A POWERFUL ARMY AND POWERFUL HEAVY INDUSTRY, AND A POPULATION OF 193,000,000 CLOSELY ORGANIZED PEOPLE WHO FOR 25 YEARS HAVE BEEN LOYAL TO THE SOVIET REGIME. ALSO, IN STALIN, THEY HAVE A MILITARY GENIUS."

IN NEW YORK, CASSIDY WAS REUNITED WITH HIS WIFE,MARTHA, AND THEIR FIVE YEAR OLD DAUGHTER FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1939. CASSIDY, NOW 32 YEARS OLD, HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF SINCE 1933.

HE WENT TO PARIS IN 1936, WAS A WAR CORRESPONDENT ACCREDITED TO THE FRENCH AND BRITISH ARMIES AND THE R.A.F. DURING THE GERMAN ATTACK ON FRANCE, REMAINED IN PARIS WHEN THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION MARCHED IN, AND THEN IN 1940 WENT BY GERMAN TROOP TRAIN TO BERLIN AND BY PLANE TO MOSCOW.

RG22EPEM

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, FEB.23

I

SCRUBLAND TO AIRPORT
IN TWENTY DAYS

BIG JOB IN AFRICA
BY U.S.ENGINEERS (850)

BY JOSEPH MORTON

(ADVANCE) U.S. ARMY BASE IN WEST AFRICA, JAN 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN AMERICAN BOMBER, EN ROUTE TO THE NORTH AFRICAN COMBAT THEATER, CIRCLED A NEW AIRPORT IN THE ARID WASTELAND A FEW MILES FROM HERE, PUT DOWN ITS WHEELS, AND SLID IN TO AN EASY LANDING ON THE LONG, PRE-FABRICATED STEEL RUNWAY. ITS PILOT CLIMBED OUT, SCRATCHED HIS HEAD, AND SMILED INCREDULOUSLY.

"SEEING IS BELIEVING," HE SAID, "BUT IT ISN'T EASY."

TWENTY DAYS PREVIOUSLY THERE HAD BEEN NO AIRPORT--NOTHING BUT A DRY, SCRUBBY PLAIN, DOTTED WITH BAOBOB TREES.

THE TRANSFORMATION LAY IN TWO NEAT ROWS OF TENTS, PITCHED BEHIND A FLAGPOLE FLYING THE STARS AND STRIPES. THEY WERE THE HOME OF AN ENGINEERS DETACHMENT.

FEB 24 1943

THE LEADER OF THE UNIT, MAJOR TERRENCE S.LIGHTHOUSE OF HOUSTON, TEX., HAD ARRIVED THREE WEEKS EARLIER, TAKEN OFF HIS SHIRT, AND GONE TO WORK OVER HIS DRAWING BOARD. HIS MEN, BRONZED AND HARDENED BY SEVERAL SIMILAR JOBS, ATTACKED THE PROBLEM IN THE SAME DIRECT WAY.

THEIR HEAVY EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN CLAIMED BY A U-BOAT, BUT THEY QUICKLY UNLOADED WHAT WAS LEFT, PITCHED CAMP, AND BEGAN WORK ON THE RUNWAY AND A HALF-DOZEN STANDARDIZED BUILDINGS WITHIN THE WEEK. EVERY NATIVE WILLING TO WORK WAS HIRED ON SIGHT AND ASSIGNED TO A GANG "BOSSED" BY A SOLDIER. TRUCKS, MOST OF THEM WOOD AND CHARCOAL-BURNERS, WERE MOBILIZED LOCALLY AND HARNESSED TO GRADERS AND SCRAPERS. GIANT ANTHILLS AND TOUGH BAOBOBS WERE "TREATED" WITH DYNAMITE AND FORGOTTEN, ANTS AND MONKEYS FALLING WHEREVER THEY CHOSE.

AN EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR, WHO HAD PARTIALLY CLEARED THE SITE WHEN THE ENGINEERS ARRIVED, WAS TOLD HE WAS "ON THE BEAM" AND URGED TO WORK HARDER. IF HIS SCRAPERS BURNED OUT A BEARING, SOLDIERS DUG UP A PIECE OF METAL AND MELTED DOWN A NEW ONE. STEEL RUNWAY STRIPS WERE

30.24-1597

...D ALMOST AS FAST AS THEY WERE HAULED IN. THE MEN WORKED 12 HOURS A DAY. AT NIGHT THEY CLEANED UP, ATE DINNER, AND FLOPPED. THE PACE WAS TOUGH, BUT IN 20 DAYS BOMBERS NEEDED IN TUNISIA HAD A NEW FIELD TO PUT DOWN ON.

ANYONE ATTEMPTING TO CONGRATULATE THESE MEN RECEIVED IN RETURN A SERMON ABOUT "THE FINE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION" SHOWN BY THE LOCAL CONTRACTOR AND NATIVE WORKERS. AS FAR AS THE ENGINEERS WERE CONCERNED, IT WAS ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK.

IN ONE SENSE THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENT MIGHT BE CONSIDERED ROUTINE BECAUSE THESE SAME SOLDIERS HAD USED THESE SAME METHODS IN BUILDING A HALF DOZEN AIR BASES IN OTHER SECTIONS OF AFRICA. THEIR MOST NOTABLE PREVIOUS ACHIEVEMENT, AND THE ONE OF WHICH THEY WERE MOST PROUD, WAS THE AIRPORT BUILT ON "THE ROCK," A CENTER OF ALLIED ACTIVITY WHOSE EXACT LOCATION HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.

HEWN OUT OF LAVA AND VOLCANIC ASH, IT WAS CONSTRUCTED ONLY AFTER THE MEN THEMSELVES HAD LIGHTERED 11,000 TONS OF EQUIPMENT ASHORE FROM TWO SHIPS IN HEAVY SURF, DUG OUT TEMPORARY HOMES ON A BEACH WHERE THE WIND WAS SO STRONG A TENT COULDN'T BE PITCHED, DISTILLED SEA WATER FOR DRINKING, AND WIDENED A THREE-MILE DONKEY TRAIL THROUGH JUNGLE BUSH INTO A ROAD SUITABLE FOR HEAVY TRUCKS. THE ENGINEERS SPENT THREE WEEKS OVERCOMING THESE DIFFICULTIES BEFORE ENCAMPING ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE.

FEB 24 1943

OPERATING AT FULL STRENGTH UNDER COLONEL ROBERT E.COUGHLIN, THEY THEN TACKLED THE ASSIGNMENT IN TYPICAL FASHION, THROWING ALL OF THEIR EQUIPMENT INTO IT AND BORROWING MORE FROM LOCAL CONTRACTORS DURING THE DAILY SIESTA PERIOD AND AT NIGHT.

THE FIRST GRADERS TO BITE INTO THE TOPSOIL STRUCK WHAT TURNED OUT TO BE AN 8,000-CUBIC-YARD BED OF LAVA. THE MEN FOUGHT IT MORE THAN A MONTH, WEARING OUT TOOLS AND ALL OF THEIR DRILL STEEL. THEY BLASTED AND BLASTED UNTIL 55 TONS OF DYNAMITE HAD BEEN USED UP. FOURTEEN TONS WENT INTO ONE SINGLE CHARGE, HURLING A BOULDER 2,800 FEET. EACH EXPLOSION MEANT EVACUATION OF THEIR CAMP. YET WITHIN 60 DAYS, A 6,000-FOOT, HARD-SURFACED RUNWAY WAS READY FOR BUSINESS.

AFTER THE RUNWAY CAME A MARINE PIPELINE EXTENDING 2,200 FEET FROM SHORE TO MOORAGE FACILITIES. IT WAS ASSEMBLED ON LAND, LASHED TO 150 BARRELS, AND FLOATED TO SEA. VOLUNTEERS RODE EACH BARREL TO UNTIE THE LASHINGS AT THE PROPER TIME. OTHER SOLDIERS WENT ALONG IN BOATS, KEEPING SHARKS AWAY WITH THEIR .45'S.

FEB 24 1943

B42 (NYC OUT)

WHEN THE LINE WAS IN PLACE AND READY FOR LOWERING TO THE OCEAN FLOOR, THE MEN ON THE BARRELS WERE UNABLE TO LOOSEN THE WATER-SOAKED ROPES. THE BOATMEN SOLVED THE PROBLEM WITH ECLAT AND DISPATCH. THEY SLOWLY RETURNED SHOREWARD, CAREFULLY SHOOTING HOLES INTO EACH BARREL AND PICKING UP ITS RIDER. THE LINE SETTLED GENTLY TO THE BOTTOM, MORE SATISFACTORILY THAN IF IT HAD BEEN UNLEASHED AS PLANNED.

THE LAST BOUT WAS FOUGHT WITH THE WIDE AWAKES, GREAT SEA BIRDS WHICH FOR CENTURIES HAD BEEN USING THE VERY SITE OF CONSTRUCTION AS A NESTING PLACE. THE ENGINEERS WON A NOTABLE VICTORY BY SENDING OUT NIGHTLY PATROLS ARMED WITH FIRECRACKERS AND DYNAMITE. TO COMPENSATE, THEY NAMED THE AIRPORT "WIDE AWAKE FIELD."

AND BECAUSE THE ENTIRE AREA WAS SPOTTED WITH BIRD DdroppingS, THE SOLDIERS ADDED A FINAL FINISHING TOUCH. THEY INGENIOUSLY CAMOUFLAGED ALL BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS BY PAINTING THEM WITH A LAVA DUST MIXTURE, PROFUSELY DOTTED WITH WHITE PAINT.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, FEB.23. MOVED FEB.20)

30.24-1599

30.24-1599

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, FEB. 25)

CAMOUFLAGE "CIRCUS"
A BIG TREAT FOR
SOLDIERS

SCENERY INCLUDES
GOLF COURSES,
OTHER FAKES (500)
BY LEO BRANDON

FEB 26 1943

(ADVANCE)..WITH THE U.S. ARMY EIGHTH AIR FORCE IN ENGLAND (DELAYED) -(AP)-ORDINARILY IT WOULD BE A BIT EARLY IN THE SEASON FOR A CIRCUS, BUT UNCLE SAM HAS ONE ON TOUR IN ENGLAND.

BORN OF WAR, IT'S PROPERTIES DO NOT INCLUDE WILD ANIMALS, ACROBATS, CLOWNS OR HORSEMEN, YET IT TRAVELS IN TRUCKS AND OPERATES JUST LIKE ANY "GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH." AND IT DRAWS THE CROWDS--EARNEST, ATTENTIVE YOUNG FIGHTING MEN WHO KNOW THAT WHAT THEY SEE AND LEARN AT THIS SHOW WILL MAKE THEM BETTER SOLDIERS AND MAY SOMEDAY SAVE THEIR LIVES.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF CAMOUFLAGE, NOT ENTERTAINMENT, IS THE BUSINESS OF THIS CIRCUS. LECTURERS, TRAINING FILMS, CHARTS AND STRIKING PICTORIAL DISPLAYS MAKE UP SOME OF ITS SIDESHOWS. ITS NEAREST APPROACH TO FREAKS ARE MUD AND PAINT-SMEARED DOUGHBOYS IN QUEER LOOKING SNIPER SUITS WHICH BLEND WITH THE GROUND UPON WHICH THEY CRAWL.

THIS TRAVELING SHOW, THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S CAMOUFLAGE SCHOOL, IS TOURING AMERICAN AIR FORCE STATIONS TEACHING THE TROOPS HOW TO HIDE OR DISGUISE THEMSELVES AND THEIR WEAPONS FROM ENEMY BOMBERS.

WITH CHICKEN WIRE, CHICKEN FEATHERS, STEEL WOOL, SEAWEED, ROPE NETS, BURLAP, CANVAS AND PAINT THE SCHOOL'S PERSONNEL OF FORMER ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ARTISTS AND THEATRICAL DESIGNERS PERFORM SOME AMAZING TRICKS FOR INSTANCE:

YOU ARE STANDING ON WHAT ONCE WAS A MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE. OFF TO THE RIGHT A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY RISES WITH GENTLE SLOPES A HILL WHICH STRETCHES MANY ACRES. THE ELEVATION APPEARS COVERED (SEE AT)) AA33, AA-00 A3,300USLY SPRINKLED WITH PATCHES OF BROWN.

AS ONE WALES WEARER HIS EYES OPEN WIDE IN ASTONISHMENT. IT ISN'T A HILL AT ALL. IT'S A VAST CANOPY OF CHICKEN WIRE AND COLORED CLOTH C

FEB 26 1943

WHICH STRETCHES MANY ACRES. THE ELEVATION APPEARS COVERED WITH DULL GREEN GRASS GENEROUSLY SPRINKLED WITH PATCHES OF BROWN.

AS ONE WALES WEARER HIS EYES OPEN WIDE IN ASTONISHMENT. IT ISN'T A HILL AT ALL. IT'S A VAST CANOPY OF CHICKEN WIRE AND COLORED CLOTH COVERING A HUGE BRICK BUILDING IN WHICH MEN ARE BUSY AT MACHINES OR POUR OVER MAPS AND PAPERS AT THEIR DESKS. THIS MASTERPIECE OF CAMOUFLAGE IS MADE MORE AMAZINGLY REALISTIC BY TREES WHICH SEEM TO SPRING FROM THE SLOPES OF THE FLIMSY CANOPY. CLOSER, THROUGH THE WIRE AND CLOTH NETTING, ONE CAN SEE THE TREE TRUNKS EXTENDING ON DOWN TO THE LEVEL GROUND."

B57 (NYC IN)

IF THE CASUAL OBSERVER ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS DISTANT IS FOOLED, IT'S QUITE OBVIOUS HOW WELL SUCH COVERING CONCEALS MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC OBSERVATION.

CONCEALMENT AND FALSE WORK ARE TYPES OF CAMOUFLAGE, FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS B.LEE, ASSISTANT CAMOUFLAGE OFFICER AND FORMER THEATRICAL DESIGNER OF NEW YORK CITY, EXPLAINS. CONCEALMENT INVOLVES CONSTRUCTING COVER WHICH MERGES WITH EXISTING FEATURES OF SURROUNDING TERRAIN. FALSE WORK CONSISTS OF CONSTRUCTING DUMMY AIRDROMES, PLANES, BUILDINGS, GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND SIMILAR MILITARY WORKS.

ON ONE SECTION OF THE SHOWGROUNDS THE SERGEANT "RINGMASTER" PUTS A CREW OF WELL-TRAINED PERFORMERS THROUGH THEIR PACES BEFORE A SOLDIER AUDIENCE. USING POLES, WIRE AND COLORED BURLAP THE CREW, IN REMARKABLY FAST TIME, THROWS UP A "FLAT TOP" WHICH SIMULATES FOLIAGE OVER GUNS, TRUCKS AND TANKS.

FEB 26 1943

ANOTHER TEAM DEMONSTRATES THE MIXING OF CAMOUFLAGE PAINTS, HOW TO DIM A SINGLE TRUCK AND HOW TO CONSTRUCT A DUMMY AIRPLANE OF CANVAS AND WIRE. SUCH DUMMIES CAST SHADOWS EXACTLY THE SIZE OF REAL PLANES AND THUS DRAW ENEMY BOMBS WHEN THE REAL AIRCRAFT ARE MOVED TO OTHER LOCATIONS.

LEE SAID MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL'S STAFF HAD PERFECTED A NET FOR HIDING WARPLANES WHICH MAY BE ERECTED IN EIGHT MINUTES AND REMOVED IN SIX SECONDS.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS OF THE SCHOOL, BESIDES LEE, ARE COLONEL R.E. SNYSER, WASHINGTON, D.C.; MAJOR CHARLES M.ACKLEY, CLEARFIELD, PA.; SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES O.MAHONEY, DALLAS, TEX.; FIRST LIEUTENANT SAM A.TAYLOR, TYLER, TEX.; SECOND LIEUTENANT JACK A.BARBER, LUBBOCK, TEX.; SECOND LIEUTENANT SAMUEL C.CARPENTER, LINCOLNTON, N.C.; SGT. ROBERT R.KELLY, JR., HOUSTON, TEX., AND PRIVATES JAMES R.BURNETT, ELFRIDA, ARIZ.; HARRY L.DOVER, CENTRY, ARK.; GEORGE M.FRAZEE, JR., LANSDALE, PA.; CHARLES M.MILLER, BAKER, ORE.; JOSEPH C.CHISAR, NEW YORK, N.Y.; ALBERT STRENLOW, CLINTON, IA.; JOE MARTINO, JR., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; AND CHESTER P.ROGERS, CHICAGO.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, FEB. 25. MOVED FEB. 25)

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AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, FEB.25

GOODBYE, GREMLINS

THEY'RE GOING
OUT OF STYLE
IN LONDON (400)

FEB 26 1943

BY GLADWIN HILL

(ADVANCE)...LONDON-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TEAR UP THE FRONT PAGE--GREMLINS ARE GOING OUT OF STYLE.

THEY'VE BEEN WHIMSIED TO PIECES.

EVERYBODY WAS JUST O-OH SO TICKLED A FEW MONTHS AGO WHEN SOMEBODY DISCOVERED THE IMAGINARY SPRITES WHICH THE RAF HAS CHERISHED FOR YEARS AS THE EXPLANATION FOR OTHERWISE INEXPLICABLE FLYING ACCIDENTS.

BEFORE YOU COULD SAY PASS-THE-MORPHINE-TO-ME-SADIE EVERYBODY FROM MAGNATES TO MOUNTED POLICE WAS A COY, GIGGLING EXPERT ON THE ALCOHOL-EATING GREMLIN THAT THROWS COMPASSES OUT OF WHACK, THE ELEVATOR GREMLIN THAT PULLS AIRFIELDS DOWN A COUPLE OF FEET SO A FLIER MAKES

30.24 — ROF

30.24 — 1601

A POOR LANDING, THE SPUR GREMLIN THAT PUNCTURES LANDING-WHEEL TIRES IN MID-AIR, AND SO ON AD NAUSEAM.

WELL, THE NAUSEAM HAS SET IN. IF YOU'RE LOADED UP WITH GREMLIN-OLOGY, YOU'RE IN THE POSITION OF THE GUY WHO BOUGHT AN EXPENSIVE SET OF MAH-JONG LESSONS OR BOUGHT A MIDGET GOLF COURSE THE DAY BEFORE THE BOTTOM FELL OUT OF THE MARKET.

BUT YOU'RE NOT ALONE. ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO THE AUTHORITATIVE MAGAZINE "AEROPLANE," WHICH IS USUALLY ABSORBED IN DISCUSSIONS OF DOWN-DRAFT CARBURETORS AND VARIABLE-PITCH PROPELLORS, WENT SO FAR AS TO INDULGE IN A DOUBLE-PAGE SPREAD ON GREMLINS, REPLETE WITH PHONEY PHOTOGRAPHS OF THEM CAVORTING AROUND AN RAF STATION.

NOW THE GREMLIN BUBBLE HAS BURST. THE FIRST WHO HAD THE COURAGE TO RAISE HIS VOICE AGAINST THEM WAS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND ONE OF ENGLAND'S MOST POPULAR COLUMNISTS, TOM DRIBERG OF THE DAILY EXPRESS, WHO FLEW IN THE FACE OF THE WHIMSICALISTS AND ASSERTED THAT THIS GREMLIN STUFF WAS GETTING DOWNRIGHT ICKY.

541

FEB 26 1943

HE MADE THE FURTHER SERIOUS SUGGESTION THAT THE PUBLIC CRAZE FOR GREMLINS HAD DANGEROUS IMPLICATIONS OF MASS ESCAPISM.

NOW "AEROPLANE'S ESTEEMED CONTEMPORARY "AERONAUTICS" HAS COME OUT WITH ANOTHER BLAST AGAINST GREMLINS.

"THE GREMLIN WHIMSY," IT SAID, "WE CONSIDER IS AS INAPPROPRIATE TO THE RAF AS TEENY, WEENY GOBLINS WOULD BE TO A MUSCULAR MARINE. SURELY THE GREATEST FLYING AND FIGHTING SERVICE IS NOT GOING TO APE SIR JAMES BARRIE AT HIS WORST...

"YET HERE ARE DISTINGUISHED AUTHORS WRITING ABOUT GREMLINS, ARTISTS DRAWING GREMLINS, AND FILM COMPANIES AND NEWSPAPERS ADOPTING GREMLINS. AN IMPRESSION IS ABROAD THAT THE WHOLE THING IS QUAINT, CLEVER AND DELIGHTFULLY WHIMSICAL AND SWEET...THOSE WHO PERSIST IN THIS TWEE AND TWITTERING WHIMSY SHOULD VISIT A PSYCHOANALYST."

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES (...MAKE MINE A DOUBLE ONE TOO, JOE...) SAID TODAY THEY BELIEVED GREMLINS WILL PERSIST AS THE SUBDUED OBJECTS OF CASUAL MENTION THEY HAVE BEEN FOR A LONG TIME IN THE RAF, AND RECENTLY IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, BUT THAT VERY SOON ANY MEMBER OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC WHO VENTURES TO WAX COY ABOUT THEM WILL RUN THE RISK OF GETTING HIS ITSY BITSY BLOCK STOVE IN.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, FEB.25 MOVED FEB.23)

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24

- - -

"WE WILL HIT

THE ENEMY--"

- - -

HOW FORTRESS

CREW FOLLOWED

FDR'S ORDER (800)

- - -

BY OLEN W.CLEMENTS.

FEB 26 1943

(ADVANCE)...ABOARD A FLYING FORTRESS OVER THE SOUTH PACIFIC, FEB. 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BOMBER SKIMS LOW OVER WATER THE COLOR OF TARNISHED PEWTER. LOWERING BLACK CLOUDS ARE ABOVE AND FIERCE WINDS TOSS THE SHIP ABOUT.

CAPTAIN ROBERT S.HAWES, OF NORTH DARTMOUTH, MASS., THE PILOT.

PUTS THE NOSE DOWN A LITTLE AND THE BOMBER POUNDS ON. HAWES' SHARP EYES SCAN THE BLACKNESS FOR SIGNS OF THE JAPANESE FLEET. BENEATH SUCH CLOUDS, MODERN FLEETS ARE WONT TO HIDE.

THE CO-PILOT, LIEUT.MERTON V.SMITH, OF SAN BERNADINO, CALIF., GRINS, AND HIS FRECKLES DANCE.

THE BOMBER ROARS INTO THE CLEAR AND ALL EYES SCAN THE HORIZON. THIS IS ENEMY TERRITORY. LIEUT.GLENN L.JOHNSON, OF ATLANTA, GA., THE NAVIGATOR, RUNS HIS HANDS THROUGH HIS GRAYING HAIR--HE IS ONLY 23--AND MAPS THE COURSE AHEAD.

IN HIS STEEL-BACKED CHAIR SITS THE BOMBARDIER, LIEUT.LEONARD EDINGTON, OF GENEVA, N.Y. HE LOOKS GLUM. THERE ARE NO BOMBS ABOARD AND THE LIEUTENANT LOVES TO DROP BOMBS.

FEB 26 1943

APS8

EVERY ONE REMEMBERS THE STERN FACE OF COL.BROOKE ALLEN, OF WILMINGTON, N.C., BEFORE THE TAKEOFF WHEN HE ORDERED: "FIND THE JAP FLEET."

THAT'S WHY NO BOMBS ARE ABOARD. THE SPACE WAS NEEDED FOR EXTRA GASOLINE IN THE LONG, TEDIOUS SEARCH.

SERGEANT JOHN S.HOLTZCLAW, OF STANFORD, KY., BREAKS OUT A PACKAGE OF RATIONS. CHEESE, SWEET CRACKERS AND POWDERED LIME JUICE IS PASSED AROUND. TASTES GOOD BUT THE DIET IS MONOTONOUS.

AN ISLAND LOOMS ON THE HORIZON. CAPTAIN HAWES DIPS A WING AND THE PLANE TURNS.

IT'S A PRETTY ISLAND. THE LAND HEAVES UP IN PEAKS AND FALLS IN CLIFFS AND BUTTRESSES EXCEPT FOR THE SANDY BEACH WHICH JUST SLIDES DOWN TO THE WATER.

THE BOMBER IS SCARCELY ABOVE THE COCOANUT TREES NOW. WE ARE GOING TO GIVE THE ISLAND A BUZZ JOB. THERE MAY BE JAPS ON IT. THERE ARE CORAL REEFS RUNNING THROUGH 50 MODULATIONS IN THE SCALE OF ROSE AND OLIVE AND PEARL. PRETTY!

THERE ARE PEOPLE ON THE BEACH.

JAPS?

NO, NATIVES. THE WOMEN TAKE OFF THEIR GRASS SKIRTS AND WAVE THEM. RED-HAIRED LIEUT.SMITH BLUSHES AND REACHES FOR HIS CAMERA, BUT HE DOESN'T TAKE ANY PICTURES. HE NEVER DOES. SEEMS TO FORGET HIS CAMERA WHEN THINGS GET EXCITING.

THE FORTRESS DRONES SEAWARD. HOURS PASS. THEN SMOKE ON THE HORIZON. A SHIP.

FEB 26 1943

THE BOMBER COMES DOWN LOW AGAIN. THE SHIP SPEEDS UP--A BIG JAP FLAG IS PAINTED ON HER BRIDGE. OH, OH.

CAPTAIN HAWES CIRCLES OUT OF RANGE AND LOOKS HER OVER. SHE'S ABOUT A 200-TONNER, PROBABLY A MINE SHIP OR RADIO SHIP.

THERE GO HER GUNS.

LIEUT.EDINGTON BEAMS. A FIGHT. OH, HAPPY DAY. HE LEAPS TO THE NOSE GUNS. LIEUT.JOHNSON GRABS HIS. SERGEANT HOLTZCLAW CLIMBS INOO THE TOP TURRET. SERGEANT FRANK FRUCCI, OF NILES, MICH., GETS INTO THE BOTTOM TURRET, HANGING BELOW THE BOMBER'S BELLY IN A GLASS BLISTER.

RADIO OPERATOR EARL M.SCHAFFER, OF READING, PA., AND ASSISTANT OPERATOR THOMAS J.NEUBAUER, OF BROOKLYN, GRABB THE WAIST GUNS. TAIL GUNNER SERGEANT L.E.WILLIAMS, OF HUNTINGTON, W.VA., GETS SET.

HAWES CALLS INTO THE INTERPHONE THAT HE IS GOING OVER. THE FRONT GUNS CHATTER. FRUCCI BOOMS OUT BELOW. HOLTZCLAW ANSWERS FROM ABOVE. OVER THE BOMBER GOES. THE JAP BOAT IS LETTING GO WITH